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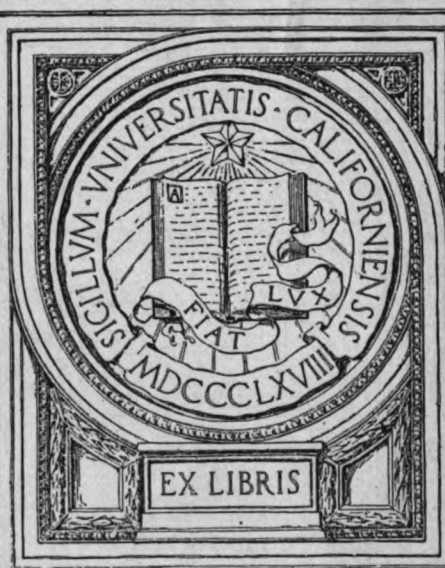
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# Discoveries in Hebrew, Gaelic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, ...

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**DISCOVERIES**  
**IN**  
**HEBREW, GAELIC, GOTHIC, ANGLO-**  
**SAXON, LATIN, BASQUE**  
**AND OTHER**  
**CAUCASIC LANGUAGES**

**SHOWING FUNDAMENTAL KINSHIP OF THE ARYAN TONGUES AND  
OF BASQUE WITH THE SEMITIC TONGUES**

**BY**

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"Is there a thing whereof men may say, See, this is new? [Lo,] it hath  
been already, in the AGES which were before us" (Ecclesiastes 1:10)

" . . . many prophets and kings desired to see the things which ye  
see, and saw them not" (Luke 10:24)

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P321  
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TO  
MY BROTHER  
SAMUEL DAVIS DRAKE  
AND TO  
MY COUSINS  
MRS. NANCY LOGAN-SHERMAN  
AND  
MISS SERADA LOGAN  
THIS WORK  
IS  
AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED

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## STATEMENT

Until the rise of scientific philology in the early part of the nineteenth century, the belief was general that Hebrew was the mother-tongue of the languages of Europe. The new science examined and condemned the foundations of that belief. Moreover, it was discovered that Hebrew, so far from being worthy to be considered the mother-tongue of those languages, actually bore no readily discernible marks of even remote kinship with them. As might be conjectured, Biblical scholars did not accept without protest the imposition of these revolutionary doctrines of the new philology. Though the controversy over the matter was earnest and long-continued, strangely the truth was not discovered. Philology, however, seemingly won the day; and to her unmerited triumph may in great measure be indirectly ascribed the discredit into which she has since fallen among her sister sciences.

The conclusion in the matter arrived at by the founders and builders of scientific philology was succinctly stated by Professor James Hadley, who "was, in the opinion of all who knew him most fully, America's best and soundest philologist" (William Dwight Whitney). "In addition to his mastery of the Greek language, he was well versed in Hebrew, Arabic, Armenian, Sanskrit, Welsh, Gaelic, Irish, and the principal modern languages" (Arthur Twining Hadley, in Johnson's *Universal Cyclopædia*). In his *Brief History of the English Language*, published in 1864 as a part of Webster's *Dictionary of the English Language*, Professor James Hadley said: "All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory."

A few years later, in his article on *Language*, in Johnson's *Universal Cyclopædia*, William Dwight Whitney said: "It is a

favorite subject of effort with some philologists to demonstrate the primitive unity of the Semitic and Indo-European races; and there are many indications outside of language which favor the conclusion; but thus far, at any rate, the language is an impassable barrier.”†

A still later pronouncement on this question,—a pronouncement very significant because made in a volume (Gesenius’ Hebrew Grammar, Oxford, 1898, page 4) which reflects throughout the perfection of Hebrew scholarship of today, is as follows: “. . . the vocabulary of the Semites differs essentially from that of the Indo-Germanic languages, although there is here apparently more agreement than in the grammar. A considerable number of Semitic roots and stems agree in sound with synonyms in the Indo-Germanic family. But apart from expressions directly borrowed . . ., the actual similarity might be restricted to imitative words (onomatopoeica), and to those in which one and the same idea is represented by similar sounds in consequence of a formative instinct common to the most varied families of language. Neither of these proves any *historic* or *generic* relation, to establish which an agreement in grammatical structure would also be necessary.”

† Among obstacles to discovery of the truth for which many philologists were eagerly searching were, in my opinion, the very principles and tests determined and adopted in those days (and for the most part still in good repute) for guidance in philological investigation. Those principles were, as I view them, too provincial, the tests too delicate, for service in the general investigation of a question, such as that of possible kinship between the Semitic and the Aryan tongues, involving such vast lapses of reckoned and unreckoned time, such lengths of geographical limits wherein remain so many traces of countless wars, conquests, and subjugations, minglings and interminglings, crossings and intercrossings of so many numerous peoples.

The Semitic languages as recently classified (see Gesenius’ Hebrew Grammar, Oxford, 1898, pages 1-3) comprise four groups: i. The South Semitic (Arabic, Ethiopic or Ge’ez, etc.); ii. The Middle Semitic (Hebrew, Phœnician, etc.); iii. The North Semitic (Eastern Aramaic or Syriac; Western Aramaic or, obsoletely, Chaldee; etc.); iv. The East Semitic (Assyrio-Babylonian).

“... the Indo-European or Aryan family... embraces seven groups of tongues [now ten or more, the grouping as also the naming being somewhat unstable] known as the Indian or Sanskrit, the Persian or Zend, the Greek, the Italian, the Celtic, the Slavonic, and the Teutonic or Germanic.... All these languages have one common system of inflection, and in various respects strikingly resemble each other. They are the descendants of one common speech spoken by a single race of men untold centuries before the dawn of history” (A Latin Grammar, by Albert Harkness, page 374).

These declarations, coming from the highest ranks in philology, show that the question of possible kinship of the Semitic with the Aryan languages is, on the evidence hitherto produced, practically unanswerable and has ceased to engage actively the attention of serious philologists. At such a time I am pleased to present, in the following pages, new evidence in the case. That evidence need not be here discussed. It will be found to be abundant, unquestionable, and unequivocal.†

It should be here observed that, in the works of the old-school philologists (including Gesenius), are to be found Semitic and Aryan words associated as cognate, sometimes correctly. Having not incuriously inspected a few of those old-time etymologies and having found therein nothing of value which had not already occurred to me or which ought not readily to occur to me in the course of an investigation such as this, I deemed it not worth my while to give them further attention. Perhaps in consequence of this decision, the present volume may be found here and there to be regrettably deficient or at times even to have gone astray.

A word should here be said about Basque.‡ It has been called "the 'ornithorhynchus' of the linguistic family" (A. H. Keane, *Ethnology*, page 213); and "has not yet been shown to be related to any other language now spoken in Europe or else-

†Some readers will here recall the reply of Thamus to Theuth in the Platonic myth (in the *Phaedrus*, 274-5), which I render as follows: "When Thamus was king of all Upper Egypt, . . . there came to him Theuth, the inventor of letters, . . . and said: 'This art, O King, will make the Egyptians wiser and improve their memories; for it has been found to be a recipe both for memory and for wisdom.' 'Most ingenious Theuth,' replied Thamus, 'one man can invent arts, but [only] another can judge whether they are to be baneful or beneficial to the user. Now you are the father of letters and, from predisposition, say the opposite of what you should; for this art will put forgetfulness in the souls of the learners through disuse of the memory inasmuch as they will trust to external records, nudges from others, and will not of themselves keep their memories alert from within. Wherefore, you have found a recipe, not for memory, but for prompting. You give your disciples the semblance of wisdom but not the reality; and they, having become great but undisciplined readers, will seem wonderfully wise, but will be, for the most part, lacking in judgment and tiresome to be with because of their learned pretensions.'"

‡The Basque people inhabit the land lying round (and back from) the angle of the Bay of Biscay, partly in France and partly in Spain. The number of them is upwards of half a million. In general, I have found the vocabulary of the so-called French Basques in much the better state of preservation.



where" (Edward S. Sheldon, in Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia, about 1893). It should be remarked that a volume by G. von der Gabelenz was posthumously issued in 1894, showing Basque to be related to the languages of the native tribes of Northern Africa. (See *Man: Past and Present*, by A. H. Keane, pages 460-2). In the present volume will be found abundant evidence of very close relationship between the Basque vocabulary and that of Hebrew. On the framework of the Basque sentence, see section xv.

## SUMMARY EXPOSITION

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### I.

L(E).—The tenth commandment ends (Exodus 20:17) thus: "... , nor anything that is thy neighbor's." The last word is here grammatically a predicate possessive (predicate genitive), translating a Hebrew prepositional phrase *l(e)reh'e-*, in which the preposition is prefixed to its object. Of the Aryan languages, only the Gaelic (including Manx†) has in this place a prepositional phrase. Moreover, the Hebrew preposition here used is *l(e)* and the Gaelic is *le*. The construction is regular in both Hebrew and Gaelic. It should be remarked, however, that in the latter language *re* may be used for *le* and that, before words beginning with a vowel, *lis* (*ris*) is used instead of *le* (*re*). (See also entry 377 and Genesis 15:13; 20:7; 26:20; etc.; Exodus 9:4, 29; 13:12; 19:5; 29:9; Job 12:16; 39:16; Isaiah 44:5; 45:14; Obadiah 21; Habakkuk 1:6; 2:6; Haggai 2:8, 8; Malachi 3:17).

Scarcely less interesting to the philologist and important for my present purposes is the harmony between Hebrew *l(e)* and Gaelic

†Manx is really a Gaelic dialect; but a new system of spelling Manx words replaced the old system in the eighteenth century and the dialect thereby became in appearance a strange tongue. Unfortunately for philology, the new system of spelling was introduced before the Bible was translated into Manx (1771-5) and before a comprehensive Manx dictionary had been constructed. If the new system of spelling had been intelligently devised, and had been accurately applied to the language (an achievement scarcely to be even hoped for in so great and so delicately complicated a matter), the loss to philology would still have been great; for, whereas a new system of spelling aims to represent only that which is, a long-established system actually (though not always most briefly) represents what is and also points to what has been.

The Gaelic of northern Scotland and adjacent islands differs but little from that of Ireland. The scantiness of this variation is remarkable in view of the length of time Gaelic is known to have been spoken in Scotland; and in view of the improbability of any considerable communication, during that time, between the people of Scotland and those of Ireland. Remarkable indeed is this scantiness of variation if Scotland, as is thought by some, was inhabited by a non-Gaelic people when, near the middle of the sixth century of our era, Columba and his disciples established themselves in Iona.

le (re) when used with the infinitive. In Hebrew, "... , infinitives with ... [l(e)] serve to express the most varied ideas of purpose or aim, ..." (Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, section 114, f). In Gaelic, "Le, with, placed before the infinitive mood, gives, like pour in French, the idea of intent, purpose, to perform what is expressed by the verb" (The College Irish Grammar, by Ulick J. Bourke, page 113). See especially Ecclesiastes (Dublin, 1827) 3:2-8; Genesis 24:43; 27:42; 28:20; Exodus 7:24; 8:26 (22); 16:8; 17:1; Micah 7:1.

## II.

Q=G.—In Genesis 1:5, our English versions read: "God called the light Day." The idiom of the original Hebrew is: "God called Day to the light," with which the Gaelic idiom is identical (in the text, Dublin, 1827; in an explanatory note, Edinburgh, 1807). This is remarkable; but more remarkable, the ground-form of the Hebrew word here rendered "called" is qarah and that of the Gaelic is goir,—forms not far apart, especially in view of the fact that "in parts of Arabia, and throughout Northern Africa, it [q] is pronounced as a hard g" (W. Wright, A Grammar of the Arabic Language, volume I., pages 6, 7). Moreover, the -h in Hebrew qarah is quiescent. These facts and the fact that Gaelic has not stable h independent bring the Gaelic goir very close to Hebrew qarah and caused me to suspect Gaelic g to be the equivalent of Hebrew q. Further investigation confirmed my suspicion. The only exceptions I have met with are in entries 239, 479 (?), 605, 657, 686, 729.

The expression "to call a name to one" is actually not foreign to English. Thus, one often hears "I called 'hello' to him" or "I called 'thief' to him" or "I called him names"; only, in such a case "calling a name to" is not exactly equivalent to "naming" in the sense of "bestowing a permanent name upon." (For additional examples of the Hebrew and Gaelic idiom, see Genesis 1:5, 8, 10, 10; 2:19, 19, 23; 33:20; Isaiah 62:12, 12; Jeremiah 15:16; 19:6; Hosea 2:16 (18); Malachi 1:4).

## III.

GUTTURALS (H, H<sup>2</sup>, H<sup>3</sup>, H<sup>4</sup>).—As said in the preceding section, Gaelic has not stable h independent. It need cause no surprise,

then, that radical gutturals (I accept the word as long used in Semitic philology) are regularly unrepresented in Gaelic. (For exceptions, see entries 26, 29 (?), 40, 97 (?), 169, 251, 284, 371, 386, 420, 564).

Radical gutturals (especially *h*, *h*<sup>2</sup>, which are comparatively weak) are often lost in the other Aryan languages and Basque. Radical *h*, *h*<sup>2</sup> final† are regularly quiescent in Hebrew (entry 797 contains an exception) and unrepresented in the Aryan languages (but see entry 433) and Basque (but see entries 484, 617, 712). It should here be observed that, among the ancient Hebrews, *h*<sup>4</sup> "sometimes had a comparatively feeble sound," which fact may account in part for the exceptionally varying fate of that consonant in the Aryan languages and Basque.

In the Teutonic languages and Latin, radical gutturals may be represented by *h*, *hw*(*v*), *w*(*v*, *b*, *f*, in Latin); or, by *k*(*c*, *q*), *g*; *k*(*c*, *q*)*w*(*v*). I have not noted an example of *gw*(*v*) coming from a radical guttural. I think it probable that *w*(*v*), when from a radical guttural, is invariably from an immediately antecedent *hw*(*v*). I conjecture that there are three stages in the development of Latin *b* or *f* from a radical guttural: [*\*hv*]§; *v*; *b* or *f*; that is, that Latin Hibernia (entry 29), for example, was once [*\*Hihvern*ia]. The reader should take note that, here as likewise often elsewhere in this volume, I am speaking of sounds, not letters. Thus, when I say *f* stands for earlier *v*, as in entry

†Modern scholarship (see Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, section 75), viewing in particular Arabic and Ethiopic forms, regards quiescent *-h*<sup>2</sup> of so-called Hebrew roots as standing, sometimes for earlier *\*-v*, oftener for earlier *\*-y*. If rightly, here is an important indication of closer kinship of the Aryan languages with Hebrew than with South Semitic; for, I find, radical *v* final is represented in the Aryan languages only when it is persistent in Hebrew. (See entry 763). Does the inference necessarily follow that the division between Hebrew and South Semitic had become established before the Aryan peoples began their first migrations? (See also entries 77, 235, 335). On the other hand, what of the prefix *m*, which is found in most if not all of the Semitic languages but not (?) in the Aryan languages? (See section VII.).

§The asterisk (\*), here as elsewhere, indicates that the form before which it is placed is conjectural; and the brackets [ ] indicate that the conjecture is, in my opinion, confined to the present volume. The egotism thus partly concealed in brackets as well as that so often unconcealed throughout the volume should not be ascribed wholly to self-conceit. It has seemed to me that some readers of a volume like this must wish to be here and there informed whether the author is dispensing current philology or merely his own opinions.

543, my meaning is, not that the letter *f* has in the given word replaced the letter *v* (which in a given case may or may not be true), but rather that one sound has succeeded the other. It is well to bear in mind, moreover, that the Latin letter *F* was originally the Greek digamma, which is supposed to have been sounded as either English *w* or English *v*.

For illustrations of the changes radical gutturals undergo in the Aryan languages, see entries 29, 235, 243, 270, 286, 519, 564.

In Basque, radical gutturals may be lost (as said above) or may be represented by *h*, *g*, *k*. (See especially entries 29, 102 (?), 228, 568, 776). By reference to Table II., section D., it will be seen that I have not yet found radical *h*, *h*<sup>2</sup> represented in Basque by *g* or *k*. In all cases where (in this Summary Exposition) groups of radicals are dealt with, the reader should consult Table II. to ascertain the Aryan and the Basque cognates (I use the word perhaps peculiarly, yet advisedly) of an individual radical.

#### IV.

PALATALS (*G*, *K*, *Q*).†—Radical palatals (*g*, *k*, *q*) have almost the same cognates in the Aryan languages as have the radical gutturals; but, being stronger, are seldom lost (except initial *k*; see entries 350, 361, 367, 375) and have the order of the cognates approximately reversed: *k*(*c*, *q*), *g*; *k*(*c*, *q*)*w*(*v*), (?) *gw*(*v*); *h*, *hw*(*v*); *w*(*v*, *b*, *f*, *p*, in Latin). The order here as elsewhere does not strictly denote either corresponding sequence or relative frequency but depends somewhat on alphabetic order.

In Gaelic, there is no *w* or *v*; and radical *g*, *k* become usually *c* but frequently *g*; and radical *q* becomes regularly *g* (see, however, section II.).

Note that, in Latin, "The difference [in pronunciation] between *C*, *K*, and *Q* is represented by Quintilian as almost nil" (Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin, by John Wordsworth, page 29); also that, in Latin, "*C* was used indiscriminately for both the sharp and flat guttural mute [*c* and *g*], till the beginning of the sixth century u. c. [about 250 B. C.], when a modified form (*G*)

†Also classed as palatals are *y* and *r*, which, however, I have treated in sections V. and VII. respectively.

was introduced for the flat sound" (A Grammar of the Latin Language, by Henry John Roby, part 1., page 34).

For illustrations of the changes radical palatals undergo in the Aryan languages, see entries 142, 352, 360, 519, 662, 668, 727.

In Basque, radical palatals become k, g, h. (See especially entries 57, 106 (?), 107, 468).

#### V.

B, P; V, Y.—In the Aryan languages, radical b becomes b, f, p, or v (in Latin). For a possible example of w (in Gothic) from radical b, see entry 1. I find that Latin b is rarely original; that is, descended from radical b. For probable if not unmistakable examples, see entries 78, 88, 102, 106, 379, 443. In entry 586, Latin b- probably represents radical p-.

Hebrew has not the f-sound initial but has the p-sound instead. Arabic has not the p-sound at all but has the f-sound initial as well as medial and final. Gaelic and the Teutonic languages have not natively p initial (but see entries 54, 108, 592, 596), and therefore represent radical p initial (see entries 578-614) by b or f, as might be conjectured. (Note that, by prefixing a vowel, Anglo-Saxon open (entry 585), open, has radical p- unchanged). Otherwise, in the Aryan languages, radical p becomes p, b, f, or v (in Latin, entries 365 and 712).

In Basque (which is said not to have the letter f; but see entries 51 and 112) radical b, p regularly become b or p.

In the Aryan languages, radical v is often lost but may become w(v), b, f, or p. For interesting examples, see entries 20, 226, 318, 527, 763.

In Basque, radical v is regularly lost (but see entry 525).

Radical y is always lost in Gaelic; and usually lost, but may become w(v) or j(g), in the Teutonic languages and Latin. (See especially entries 307, 313, 325, 332).

In Basque, radical y may, when initial, become j; but is otherwise lost. (See especially entries 178 and 327).

In Hebrew, y often replaces radical v. Both consonants are often intrusive in roots really biconsonantal and merely effect a "strengthening [of] the vocalic element." (See Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, sections 72-3).

## VI.

LINGUALS (D, T, T<sup>2</sup>).†—Radical linguals (d, t, t<sup>2</sup>) may become d or t in the Aryan languages and Basque. In Hebrew, t<sup>3</sup> is sometimes a prefix. I have not found it reflected as such in the Aryan languages (see entries 487, 708, 798) or in Basque (see entry 455).

## VII.

LIQUIDS (L, M, N, R).—The liquids (l, m, n, r) are sometimes interchanged in the Semitic as also in the Aryan languages. Thus, Hebrew s<sup>2</sup>alah<sup>3</sup>, to send, is recognized by etymologists to be cognate with Arabic sarah<sup>2</sup>a, to send forth; Hebrew h<sup>3</sup>alaz<sup>2</sup>, loin, with Aramaic .h<sup>3</sup>araz<sup>2</sup>, hip, loin; Greek do<sup>2</sup>ron, gift, with Latin donum, gift; Greek leirion, lily, with Latin lilium, lily; etc. Radical liquids, therefore, may be expected to be somewhat interchanged in words common to the Semitic and the Aryan languages. Interesting to note is the change of radical m to r in English “warm” (entry 254) (or r to m in Hebrew .h<sup>3</sup>amam, to be warm?); of radical r to m in English “womb” (entry 682); of radical n to r in Latin sterilis (entry 636), barren; and in English “smear” (entry 770); of radical n to l in Latin clepo (entry 141), to steal.

In Basque, such interchange is very frequent. Note particularly the change of radical m to r in entries 46, 96, 556, 719, 769; of radical n to r in entries 50, 242, 303, 443, 548, 600, 673, 722, 776; of radical r to n in entries 372, 569, 578, 687. (See also section xi.).

Besides this interchange of liquids, note that radical r has become s in English “west” (entry 29); in English “yesterday” (entry 29); in Greek chthes (entry 29), yesterday; in Latin pecus (entry 102), cattle; and s<sup>2</sup> in Sanskrit h<sup>2</sup>yas<sup>2</sup> (entry 29), yesterday.

*Radical n initial* is, in Hebrew, regularly (but not invariably) lost in certain phases of inflection if the medial radical is firm; but is regularly (but not invariably) retained if the medial radical is a guttural. (See Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, section 66). The almost perfect agreement, in this matter, of the Aryan languages and Basque with Hebrew is very surprising, most of the

†Also classed as linguals are l and n, which are to be found in the following section (vii.).



instances of disagreement being due to the preservation (not invariable), by the former languages, of radical *n* initial if the medial radical is *g* or *k*, that is, one closely allied to the gutturals. (See entries 397, 433, 437-92).

*Radical n medial* is often lost in Hebrew, and the loss is sometimes reflected in the Aryan languages and (?) Basque. (See entries 34, 51, 61, 76, 77, 92, 119, 235, 240, 242, 574). Medial *n* has at times been peculiarly lost from Anglo-Saxon words. (See entries 289, 302, 339, 357).

Radical liquids (especially *l*, *m*, *n*) when *final* are often lost in the Aryan languages and Basque. For the loss of radical *r* final in the Aryan languages (never in Gaelic unless in entry 106), see entries 102, 106, 117, 124, 129, 214, 223, 236, 273, 406, 477, 576, 591, 679, 801; in Basque, see entries 86, 102, 105, 106, 118, 209, 232, 236, 266, 477, (569), 576, (634), 638.

In the Aryan languages, *n* is known to be sometimes *intrusive*. For examples, see entries 26, 28, 57, 84, 289, 290, 394, 479, 509, 612, 637, 646, 715. I have found no examples in Gaelic or Basque. In Sanskrit *r³am²b* (entry 712), to hang down; and Sanskrit *l³am²b* (entry 712), to dangle, the *-m²-* is supposed to be intrusive. In English "bridegroom" (entry 656), the second *-r-* is supposed to be intrusive.

In the Semitic languages, *m* is often a *prefix*. This is never reflected as a prefix in the Aryan languages. (See entries 150, 190, 192, 212, 248, 322, 327, 351, 390, 397, 401, [406], 410, 419, 423, 426, 433, 442, 446, 452, 454, 457, 462, 465, 468, 469, 470, 472, 478, 479, 482, 483, 491, 515, 519, 546, 627, 638, 646, 656, 661, 747). I find that *m* occurs unmistakably as a prefix in Basque. (See entries 242 (?), 327, 371, 426, 495, 638, 761).

#### VIII.

*z*, *z²*.—Radical *z*, *z²* are represented in the Aryan languages by *d*, *sd*, *s*, *st*, *t*, or (*z*). Among things suggesting the Aryan values of radical *z*, *z²* are the Aramaic use (frequent) of *d* and *t* where Hebrew has *z* and *z²* respectively; the proper names (in English), Tyre and Sidon (Zidon), which in Hebrew begin each with *z²*; and the occasional interchange of *z* with *z²* in Hebrew (entries 542 and 638). Most instructive is Hebrew *\*zah²ar* (entry

190) to shine, give light, which I connect with English "star." The latter word, it is well known, is cognate with Welsh *ser*, stars, and with Sanskrit *s'tṛn'as'*(?), stars, as well as with Sanskrit *t'a'r'as'*, stars; but etymologists have queried why the words begin so variably. Barely less instructive is Hebrew *hozen* (entry 24), ear, with which I connect Gothic *auso*, ear; Latin *audio*, to hear; etc. (The -r in English "ear" and the -r- in Latin *auris*, ear, represent radical -z-. See entry 24 and section ix.). (See also especially entries 28, 68, 199, 200, 202, 203, 205, 213, 225, 327, 476, 611, 629, 636, 641, 642, 659, 660).

In view of the Aramaic use (frequent) of *h'* and *q* where Hebrew has *z'* (see entry 68), I have conjectured that radical -*z'* (entry 47) has become -g- (-h-) in Gothic \**magan*, to be able (to do); etc.

In Basque, radical *z*, *z'* become *ch*, *tch*, *cht*, *s*, *ts*, *st*, (*t*), *z*, *tz*, *zt*. (See especially entries 28, 190, 194, 196, 232, 256, 476, 531, 556, 557, 624, 626, 630, 632, 638).

#### IX.

*s*, *s'*, *s'*.—Radical *s*, *s'*, *s'* regularly become *s* in the Aryan languages. Often in Anglo-Saxon and regularly in Latin, *s* between vowels has recently been changed to *r* (see entries 24, 71, 262, 263, 360, 487, 542, 791). This change is well known to philologists.

In view of the occasional interchange of *s'* and *z'* in Hebrew (see entry 613), I have made entry 613 in query and have placed Gaelic *dearg*, red, in entry 733 in query.

In entries 74 and 754, I have conjectured that radical -*s'*- and *s'*- are the ancestors of *st*- and *t*- in the Aryan words cited. Etymologists consider somehow related all the words (except Basque *oroch*, a male calf) which are cited in entry 754.

In some of the Semitic languages *t'* often stands for radical *s'* (or *s'* for radical *t'*?). I have found no reflection of this in the Aryan languages except in Greek *tu* (*su*) (entry 77), thou. Aryan philology recognizes the interchange of *t* and *s* in various relations. The interchange is doubtless related to that of *t'* with radical *s'* in the Semitic languages.

In Basque, radical *s*, *s'*, *s'* are represented by *ch*, (*tch*, *cht*), *s*, *ts*, *st*, *z*, *tz*, *zt*. (See especially entries 53, 70, 71, 228, 283, 285, 335, 372, 449, 450, 456, 494, 500, 505, 687, 691, 768, 769, 771,

778, 785, 788, 790). I have not found examples of *tch* or *cht* for radical *s*, *s*<sup>2</sup>, *s*<sup>3</sup>, but doubt not that they are to be found.

# X.

LOSS OF RADICALS.—Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and Basque, often becoming actually monosyllabic through the loss of vowels only (see section XI.), and often becoming monosyllabic fragments through the loss of consonants with or without loss of vowels. The radical consonants most frequently lost are the gutturals (*h*, *h*<sup>2</sup>, *h*<sup>3</sup>, *h*<sup>4</sup>; see section III.); *v*, *y* (see section V.); initial *k* (see section IV.); initial *n*, medial *n*, and final *l*, *m*, *n*, *r* (see section VII.). I have noted also the loss of the following radicals: in the Aryan languages, *-b* (entries 275, 335 (?), 681); *-d* (entries 187, 390, 391, 501, 544, 604 (?), 635, 637); *-t* (entry 380); *-k* (entry 766); *-p* (entries 51 and 306); *-q* (entries 436 and 623(?)); *-s*<sup>3</sup> (entries 305 and 653); *-t*<sup>2</sup> (entries 516 and 744); in Basque, *-k* (entry 115); *-z*<sup>2</sup> (entry 771); *-s*<sup>2</sup> (entry 569). (For the loss of initial and medial radicals (strong), see entries 114, 378, 391, 445, 571, 635, 692, 799).

When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the *same* in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages (entries 222, 227, 264, 729, 784, etc.; exceptions in entries 254 and 499 (?)) and Basque (entries 194, 248, 271, 304, 368, 426, etc.; exceptions in entries 231 and 294 (?)). Modern scholarship regards the final consonant in such cases as suffixed to biconsonantal roots. (See Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, section 67). The fact that the repetition of the medial radical is not regularly reflected in the Aryan languages would seem to indicate that the so-called third radical of these roots is (as modern scholarship has conjectured) only a suffix. The exceptions are too few to be troublesome and yet how are they to be explained? Was the root of English "warm" (entry 254; Hebrew *h*<sup>3</sup>*amam*, to be warm) originally [*\*h*<sup>3</sup>-*r-m*]? Or was the process of augmenting biconsonantal roots very anciently practiced?

When the medial and the final consonant of a root are *similar* in character, only one of them (probably the stronger) is represented in the Aryan languages (entries 387, 447, 466, 716, 747, 775, 782, etc.; exceptions in entries 393, 453, 721 (?), 735 (?)) and Basque

(entries 104 and 310; an exception in entry 447). This observation is not applicable to cases where the medial and the final consonant are liquids.

In the Semitic and the Aryan languages, actual doubling (gemination) of consonants occurs often, sometimes through the influence of vowels or semivowels and at other times from various designs or even seemingly mere caprice. Fictitious gemination is frequent in the Aryan languages when written or printed and is usually a mere clerical device. In all such cases I have, in the Alphabetic Exposition and the Synopses, treated the doubled consonants as if single, even when the gemination takes the form of *cg*, for example, instead of *gg* (as often in Anglo-Saxon) or of *ck* instead of *cc* (?) (as often in English). Where gemination is due to assimilation involving a radical and a non-radical consonant, the fact has been indicated by difference in the typography of the letters. Gemination resulting from prefixing the Hebrew article (entries 111 and 302) I have represented as arising from assimilation. This is in accordance with the long-current supposition that the Hebrew article originally ended in *l*. Modern scholarship has queried whether that supposition is well founded. (See Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, section 35).

The distinctions in typography which I have intentionally made and which need explanation are here briefly detailed. Within a given entry, radical consonants and their successors in derivatives of the root have been printed in small capitals; except that, in English derivatives (not defined but) occurring in the definitions given and the notes, the consonants representing the root have been printed in italics. Vowels are so printed (in small capitals or italics) only when lying within limits reflecting the root, *u* and *y* being somewhat irregularly excepted in a few instances. In cases of reduplication (see section xiv.), vowels lying between the reduplicated parts of the root have been printed without distinction. In a few instances where suffixes (see section xii.) have become as it were radical, I have printed them in small capitals or italics. Other irregularities (readily intelligible) in the use of small capitals occur in entries 34, 324, 339, 653. Un-

fortunately for the typographical system here detailed, the small capitals o, s, v, w, x, and z are scarcely to be distinguished from the corresponding lower-case letters o, s, v, w, x, and z. Often the typography of neighboring vowels will advise the reader, in such cases, whether the letters are to be considered small-capital or lower-case.

# XI.

**CONSONANTAL CONTACT.**—The ancient Hebrews uttered their words with much precision, seldom permitting contact of one consonant with another to occur. The Aryan and the Basque peoples, on the contrary, have freely dropped vowels and, by thus bringing together consonants possibly inharmonious and difficult of utterance, have at times rendered it desirable or even necessary to substitute other consonants for those offending or in fact to omit the latter without substitution. Whether combinations of consonants lack harmony, whether they are difficult of utterance, and, if so, what combinations can best replace them, must initially depend largely on the vocal organs and the physical as well as the critical ear of the individual speaker. Thus, it would seem, may in great measure be explained the wide variation in the forms one meets with of words that were once identical.

Most readers of this volume will have been previously made familiar, by education and by observation, with many if not all of the various changes that take place, in the several languages herein considered, from contact of consonant with consonant. It may, however, be well to observe here that, from such contact, gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) often become palatals (g, k, q); as, Hebrew *zanah*<sup>3</sup> (entry 203), to stink; Anglo-Saxon *stincan*, to stink; and to observe further that palatals, particularly in Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, may thus become guttural, as is exemplified in Anglo-Saxon *hweogul* (entry 519), wheel, which becomes *hweohl* after dropping the vowel u. Further, I would call attention to the frequency (not regularity) with which r when brought into contact with d or t is in Basque replaced by some other liquid (particularly by n); as, Basque *afari* (entry 112), supper; *afaldu*, to eat supper; Hebrew *k<sup>2</sup>(e)res<sup>2</sup>* (entry 372), belly; Basque *gantz*, belly. (See also entries 36, 569, 578, 687).

## XII.

**SUFFIXES; FINAL RADICALS.**—The suffixes which are of frequent occurrence and especially worthy to be kept in mind in reading the present volume are: in Hebrew,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in Gaelic,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Gothic,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in Anglo-Saxon,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Latin,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in Basque,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu$  ( $-du$ ). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated.

The question must often arise whether, in a given word, a given consonant is a suffix or is of radical origin. In such a case it is important to observe whether the given consonant is preceded by consonants that are conjointly capable of representing the whole root; whether represented in closely allied words; and whether frequent as a suffix; also, whether the radical considered as the possible ancestor of the given consonant is usually persistent under like conditions. (See especially entries 73, 91, 92, 294, 431, 433).

As  $n$  and the dentals ( $d$ ,  $t$ ) are suffixes in many Aryan words which are cognate with Hebrew words having  $n$  or  $t^2$  correspondingly as a suffix, I think some of the words must have taken the suffixes before the Aryan peoples began their first migrations. For probable illustrations of this, see entries 22, 29, 67, 86, (93), 114, 146, 460, 521, 525, 574, 726.

In the Aryan languages and Basque a vowel is sometimes prefixed to the root and becomes as it were a part of it. (See especially the Greek words cited in entries 190, 302, 414; and the Basque words cited in entries 112, 136, 226, 228, 298, 456, 568). Something besides a vowel seems to have been prefixed to some of the Aryan words cited in entries 715, 779, 780. (See also entry 419).

## XIII.

**CONSONANTAL TRANSPOSITION.**—Instances of transposition of consonants are rarely met with in either the Semitic or the Aryan languages. Evident examples are: Hebrew  $h'al(e)vah^2$ , iniquity, beside Hebrew  $h'av(e)lah^2$ , iniquity; Hebrew  $.mal(e)t^2a-h'out^2$ , teeth, beside Hebrew  $m(e)t^2all(e)h'out^2$ , teeth; Anglo-Saxon *acsian* (entry 737), to ask, beside Anglo-Saxon *ascian*, to ask; Anglo-Saxon *aesc* (entry 374), axe, beside Anglo-Saxon *aex*, axe; Anglo-Saxon *waeps* (entry 287), wasp, beside Anglo-Saxon

waesp, wasp; Latin *ascia* (for \**acasia*) (entry 374), axe; Greek *eraze* (entry 68), to earth, beside Greek *erasde*, to earth; and English "mix" (for \**misc*) (entry 418).

I have conjectured consonantal transposition in English "back" (etc.) (entry 122); in Gothic *hlahjan* (etc.) (entry 393), to laugh; in Latin *passer* (entry 641), sparrow; and in English "grave" (etc.) (entry 650). (See also entries 289, 299, 325, 688).

"Examples of transposition of letters [(consonants)] (metathesis, hyperthesis) are very common in Basque" (van Eys, *Outlines of Basque Grammar*, page 4). I have conjectured transposition of consonants in a great many Basque words cited in the present volume. (See especially entries 3, 36, 59, 206, 214, 233, 256, 329, 362, 557, 618, 722, 785, 790).

#### XIV.

**REDUPLICATION.**—In the Semitic languages, reduplication may involve only the final radical (entries 45, 514, 749); only the medial and the final radical (entries 266, 779), in which case the initial radical if weak may be lost (entry 316); or only the first two radicals if the medial and the final radical are the same in character (entries 137, 144, 634, 651). In the last case the root is supposed to be really biconsonantal (see section x.) though apparently triconsonantal. The supposedly fictitious third radical is regularly lost in the process of reduplicating the first two radicals. Further, roots with the medial radical inserted for the purpose of "strengthening the vocalic element" (see section v.) may reduplicate the first and the last radical with loss of the medial radical (entry 457).

In the older stratum of the Aryan languages are to be seen occasional examples of what I conceive to be reduplication similar to the reduplication occurring in Semitic. (See entries 1, 43, 255, 323, 495(?), 517, 524, 674 (?), 802). There are instances in which, it would seem, two radicals were at first involved, and later the second duplicate radical dropped out or was converted into a cognate consonant. (See entries 9 (?), 137, 661, 802).

Recently, it would seem, some of the Aryan languages adopted a new kind of reduplication, which may be called regressive reduplication, anticipatory repetition. Usually only the initial



consonant is involved, being imitated (or, repeated as it were) before being itself uttered. (See entries 46, 112, 293, 421, 491).

In Basque, reduplication of the Semitic sort is to be seen in entries 51, 144, 146, 253, 634. There seem to be also in Basque instances of reduplication of meaning from compounding two words, synonymous but unrelated in form. (See entries 295, 349, 666, 666, 684, 786). I conjecture English "selfsame" to be an example of this. Note also English (colloquial) "bare-naked" and "free-gratis."

On the peculiar typography sometimes used in the present volume in the case of words showing reduplication, see section x.

#### XV.

SYNTACTIC POSITION.—The arrangement of words in sentences in any given language long undisturbed follows, in general, certain grooves as it were and is very difficult to change, except in the mouths of foreigners. Metrical composition (oral and written) tends (only gradually) to render variable the syntactic position of some few words. Foreign influences, however, may abruptly bring about such variability in the case of many words, or even all the parts of a sentence; but cannot, of course, dissolve words that have become firmly compounded.

Long ago, it is supposed, two widely different (though perhaps fundamentally related) families of languages met in Europe and have since, to some extent, intermingled,—the Eastern family, becoming the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family (to which are currently assigned Lappish, Finnish, Hungarian, Turkish, etc.); and the Western family, becoming the Indo-European or Aryan family (which I find to be fundamentally Semitic and with which I would provisionally ally Basque).

The languages spoken in Europe today, then, are the descendants of two seemingly distinct tongues and, it may be properly inferred, bear each some characteristic marks of each parent. Unfortunately, important characteristics of early Scythian are unknown except in so far as they have been correctly conjectured from a study of the descendant tongues, which must be supposed to have been more or less seriously corrupted from contact with the Western family. Of the descendants of this latter family, Gaelic seems to me to be most primitively Semitic; that is, to

have suffered least from contact with the Eastern family; and Basque, it likewise seems, has suffered much if not most from such contact; in fact, I might say, Basque seems to me to have adjusted to its largely Semitic vocabulary and its Semitic (?) groundwork a syntax markedly Scythian.

In Gaelic, the finite verb is placed before the subject much more rigidly than in any other language known to me. Gaelic, in this respect, is ultra-Semitic.

In Gaelic, a noun in the genitive invariably follows the noun on which it depends. This is Semitic.

In Gaelic, a noun limited by a noun in the genitive never admits the definite article. This is Semitic.

In Gaelic, personal pronouns are regularly compounded with prepositions and when so compounded are invariably postpositive. In these respects, Gaelic is Semitic.

In Gaelic, a prepositional phrase is regularly used instead of the predicate possessive (predicate genitive) characteristic of the other Aryan languages (see section I.). This is Semitic. These two constructions fundamentally differ, in most if not all instances, only as prepositions differ from postpositions.

In Gaelic, the numbers from 11 to 19 are expressed by placing the word for the unit or units first; the name of the things designated, second; and then the word for 10; thus, "one man ten" (for "eleven men"); "two men ten" (for "twelve men"); "three men ten" (for "thirteen men"); etc. (See Genesis 32:22; 14:4; 17:25; 31:41; 7:20; 46:18; 37:2; Judges 3:14; 2 Samuel 2:30). In Hebrew, "The numerals from 11 to 19 are formed by placing the units, without the *copula*, before the number ten..., but without the two words being joined into one. However, owing to their rapid pronunciation in one breath, the units almost invariably appear in the form of the *construct st.* [(*state*)] (without pretonic vowels);..." (Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, section 97, d). I would explain the presence of the form of the construct state here designated by supposing a noun to have been dropped in Hebrew from between the word for the unit or units and the word for 10. It should, however, be remarked that in Hebrew the name of the objects numbered regularly follows the word for 10. I conjecture that the original form of the Semitic and

of the Gaelic mode of numeration here considered was like this: "one man ten men" (for "eleven men"); "two men ten men" (for "twelve men"); etc.; and that Semitic has omitted the first noun; Gaelic, the second.

In Basque, the subject regularly precedes the verb. This is Scythian.

In Basque, a noun (or pronoun) in the genitive invariably precedes the noun on which it depends. This is Scythian. In Genesis 24:48, for example, the Basque order is: "... my master's brother's daughter..."; just as in (the "King James") English. Again, in Genesis 24:51: "... thy master's son's wife,..."; in Basque just as in (the "King James") English. This order is Scythian; also Dano-Norwegian; but not regularly Icelandic, not regularly Anglo-Saxon, never (?) Wycliffite English. (See also Genesis 14:12; Mark 1:30; Acts 23:16). Again, in Genesis 24:67, the Basque order and idiom (invariable each) are the same as the English (not Anglo-Saxon): "... his mother Sarah's tent,..." (See also Genesis 26:24; 32:18; Matthew 14:3, 8; Mark 6:17, 24; Luke 3:19). Further, in Mark 1:1, the English is: "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." The same order is seen in the Greek and the Latin text; also in the Icelandic, the Arabic, and the Gaelic. In the Basque text, however, as also in the Turkish, the Hungarian, the Finnish, and the Dano-Norwegian, the order is practically reversed and the passage ends, as it were thus: "... gospel's beginning." This is very significant. (See also Matthew 1:1, where only the Finnish order is irregular).

In Basque, pronouns regularly take governing suffixes (or, are regularly compounded with postpositions). This is Scythian. A trace of this is seen in Latin *mecum* (me-with), *tecum* (thee-with), etc. I may here observe that the component parts of Latin *mecum* (me-with) are, in my opinion, cognate with those of Basque *enequin* (*enekin*) (me-with). Are English "herewith," "hitherto," etc., kindred (as to the order of the component parts) with the Basque and the Latin compounds here cited?

In Basque, the participle of so-called compound-tense forms invariably precedes the auxiliary. This is Scythian. The same

order of participle and auxiliary prevails in the so-called compound-tense forms in Latin (and some other Aryan languages). The same order is seen in the form of the past tense and the perfect participle of Teutonic weak (regular) verbs. Thus, English "walked," "laid," etc., are known to be for "\*walk-did," "\*lay-did," etc. I conjecture that the Teutonic system of weak verbs is of Scythian origin. The internal vowel-change (regular) of Teutonic strong verbs (which are known to be older in form than weak verbs) is comparable (it has been observed by philologists) to that of Semitic verbs.

In Basque, the numbers from 11 to 19 are expressed by words (firmly compounded) corresponding to these: "ten-one" (for "eleven"), "ten-two" (for "twelve"), "ten-three" (for "thirteen"), etc. This is Scythian (and also Chinese) and is in strong contrast with the Semitic and Aryan (regular) order. (See section xvii.).

#### XVI.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—The comparison of adjectives in the Aryan languages is variously complicated and few of the details have been satisfactorily analyzed. I conjecture (and find others have likewise conjectured) that the various Aryan endings of the comparative degree were originally demonstratives. If rightly, "he is wiser" literally means "he is wise, he," which is intelligible but might be more so. I conjecture the original form to have been "is wise he," used for emphasis instead of "is he wise," which I take to have once been our regular form of declaration and which is the regular form of declaration used in Gaelic today; that is, the beginning of the comparative degree was (as I see it) only an emphasizing variation of the position of the adjective in unemphatic declaration (see section xv.). In time, the pronoun of the emphatic order became, it is easy to see, suffixed to the adjective as ordinarily to the verb (see section xviii.). The verb, too, has in Gaelic become a regular part of the comparative form of the adjective though not joined to it and still subject to inflection as a verb. At first the pronoun was joined, it is properly inferable, only to adjectives frequently used and was not, as now, viewed as a transferable suffix. Adjectives thus altered, being at first only emphatic forms, must have tended to render the

unemphatic forms obsolete (see also sections xvii. and xviii.). When the emphatic form took on a definitely comparative sense, a new form for the positive meaning had to be found; that is, a word of positive form and similar meaning was substituted for the lost positive. This I conceive to be the reason why the most frequently used adjectives, in most if not all Aryan languages, are of irregular comparison,—a query of long standing in philology.

The origin and literal meaning of the superlative ending *-est* have, I believe, never been suspected by etymologists. I conjecture that the superlative form arose from emphasizing the comparative form, just as the latter arose from emphasizing the positive form. Now what order is more emphatic for the adjective than “is wise he” (the original comparative form)? Certainly “wise is he”; that is, the superlative ending *-est* is the verb with the pronoun suffixed, the *-t* in the ending *-est* being the same as the *th-* in English “the” and “that” (see section xviii.). Gaelic cannot place the adjective before the verb and the consequence (?) is that the comparative and the superlative form are identical and can be distinguished only by the context.

The beginning, then, as I see it, of the comparison of adjectives in the Aryan languages is as follows:

Positive: “is he wise” (declarative);

Comparative: “is wise he”;

Superlative: “wise is he.”

A superlative form with *m* as a suffix is seen in a few Gothic and Anglo-Saxon words and is regular in Latin. The superlative in Welsh regularly ends in *f*, standing for earlier *m*. I take these forms in *m* to be kindred with the Basque superlative, which regularly ends in *-ena*, and which van Eys regards as “the genitive plural, followed by the article *a*.” (See also entry 416).

In Hebrew, adjectives have only the positive form (but see Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, section 133, a). Hebrew adjectives translated as comparatives or superlatives in the Aryan languages are usually followed by a prepositional phrase beginning with *min* (*mi*) (entry 416), from. This shows that the ablative and the genitive used after adjectives in the comparative or the superlative degree in the Aryan languages are really the ablative and the genitive of separation.

English "than" and Latin *quam*, *than*, following comparatives have been thought to be accusative forms of demonstratives, but their construction and meaning do not seem to have been ascertained. I think them "adverbial accusatives" originally meaning "as," like the German *als*, *than*.

The following references will be found serviceable for the study of modes of comparing adjectives (and adverbs) in various languages: Genesis 1:16; 3:1; 4:13; 19:9; 24:2; 25:23; 26:16; 29:19, 30; 34:19.

#### XVII.

**NUMERAL WORDS.**—I have not been able to discover any traces of kinship between the Semitic words for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10† and the corresponding Aryan words. This, of course, does not necessarily indicate that systematic numeration had not become established before the Aryan peoples began their first migrations; indeed, it would seem (see section xv.) that some of the features of even advanced numeration had already become fixed.

1.—In the principal Aryan languages the words for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are uniform. There seems to be irregularity in designating 1. Some etymologists consider English "one" and Sanskrit *eka*, one, cognate, the *-n-* and the *-k-* being (they think) suffixes. An inspection of the words for the other numbers up to (and including) 10 does not lead to the inference that the *-n-* and the *-k-* above designated are suffixes. It should, however, be borne in mind that the ideas of unity, oneness, aloneness call very often for emphatic expression. It is therefore possible that English "one" and Sanskrit *eka*, one, are (one or) both emphatic forms that have replaced an earlier form. Note that English "alone" (literally "all-one") has succeeded Anglo-Saxon *ana*, alone, (see Luke 5:21; 4:4; Matthew 4:4; etc.).

It is possible (indeed, I may say, probable) that English "one" and Sanskrit *eka*, one, are from the root *k-v-n* (entry 348) (Hebrew *\*k²wn*, to set up, establish; to be firm, fixed, stable, enduring; Hebrew *k²en*, (properly, firm, upright), right, veritable, true). In this case, Sanskrit *eka*, one, has lost radical *n* final (see section vii.); and most of the other Aryan languages have lost radical *k*

†The Semitic word for 6 and that for 7 are very much like the corresponding Aryan words, as etymologists have often remarked.

initial (see entries 350, 352, 361, 367, 375); but Greek heis (genitive, henos), one, has both radical k initial and radical n final represented (see also entry 350). Note also that English "one" begins actually (though not graphically) with w. This may indicate the loss of a guttural or a palatal. This derivation for Sanskrit eka, one, if correct, does not necessarily indicate that the word is unrelated to Hebrew hak(e) (entry 35), but, only, with which I have treated it as cognate; for there is a probability (etymologists think) that Hebrew hak(e) is referable to the root k-v-n.

Again, a remote possibility that should not be overlooked is that Sanskrit eka, one, may be cognate with Hebrew heh<sup>a</sup>ad (Aramaic h<sup>a</sup>ad) (entry 26), one, radical -d having been lost from the Sanskrit word (see section x.). This would make Sanskrit eka, one, cognate with Sanskrit c<sup>a</sup>at<sup>a</sup>a, hundred, like Gaelic ceud, first; hundred, (entry 26).

In entry 35, I have treated the -eka of Basque hameka, eleven, as cognate with Sanskrit eka, one. Yet it is scarcely probable that this is correct if Sanskrit eka, one, is an Aryan word; since Basque hameka, eleven, is a compound made in accordance with the Scythian mode of expressing the numbers from 11 to 19 (see section xv., at end). It is possible, I conceive, that the earlier form of Basque bat, one, was [\*bak], the [\*-k] of which has survived in Basque hameka, eleven. (See Outlines of Basque Grammar, by W. J. van Eys, page 2).

2.—I think Anglo-Saxon twegen, two, unmistakably cognate with Hebrew .t<sup>a</sup>aham (entry 793), to be double. The -o in Latin duo, two; and the -o<sup>2</sup> in Greek duo<sup>2</sup>, two, seem to indicate the loss of a following nasal (see also entry 139). Anglo-Saxon begen, both, seems to me to be phonetically related to Anglo-Saxon twegen, two, just as Latin bellum, war, is related to Latin duellum, war; Latin bonus, good, to Latin duonus, good; etc. I would connect Anglo-Saxon begen, both; and Latin bis, twice, with Basque biga (bi), two. I think Latin bonus (duonus), good, a compound, the second part of which is seen in Basque on, good; so that Latin bonus (duonus) literally means "twice good."

3.—I conjecture that English “three” (entry 793) is a compound, made by joining (without copula†) “two” with -r-(-r or r-), for which I assume the meaning “one.” Note that Basque *hirur* means “three” and Basque *laur* (for [\**lahirur*]?) means “four.”

4.—I conjecture that Latin *quatuor* (entries 35 and 793), four, means literally “one [and] two [and] one.”

5.—The *qu-* in Latin *quinque* (entries 35 and 445), five, is evidently the same as the *qu-* in Latin *quatuor*, four, and means, (I assume) “one.” In view of the importance of the hand in primitive counting, I query whether the -*nque* in Latin *quinque*, five, does not mean “hand” (or, “parcel of four”?). I note the harmony of form between Greek *pente*, five; and Greek *panta* (neuter, plural), all; and I query whether Latin *cunctus*, all, may not be related to Latin *quinque*, five. I also query whether Latin *omnis*, all, may not be related to Latin *manus* (entry 324), hand. There is a possibility that Latin *omnis*, all, is related to English “many” (entry 417).

English “four” and “five” are properly regarded as unmistakably cognate with Latin *quatuor*, four; and Latin *quinque*, five, respectively; and yet I have not so printed them in entry 35. Does English *f* ever represent a radical guttural or palatal?

6, 7.—I query whether the *sec-* in Latin *sex*, six; and the *sep-* in Latin *septem*, seven, are the same as the *sec-* in Latin *secundus*, the second, and denote the second series of five, the -*s* in Latin *sex*, six, meaning “one” and the -*tem* in Latin *septem*, seven, meaning “two.”

8.—I query whether a prefix (represented in Latin *sex*, six; and in Latin *septem*, seven) has been dropped from Latin *octo*, eight; and if so, whether the word originally meant literally “(in the second series) one [and] two.”

9.—Some etymologists regard Latin *novem*, nine, as meaning literally “a new one” in a tetradic system of numeration.

10.—I think English “ten” means literally “two (hands)” and (with Anglo-Saxon *twegen*, two) is cognate with Hebrew *.tʰaham*

†I conjecture that conjunctions are as a class a comparatively recent addition to the “parts of speech.”



(entry 793), to be double. Note also the form of Latin decem, ten.

11-19.—In the Semitic and in the Aryan languages (except Gaelic; see section xv.), the numbers from 11 to 19 are, in general, if expressed in words, regularly put thus: "one-ten" (for 11), "two-ten" (for 12), "three-ten" (for 13), etc. In strong contrast with this mode of numeration, the Basque words (also the Scythian and the Chinese) for the numbers from 11 to 19 literally mean "ten-one" (for 11), "ten-two" (for 12), "ten-three" (for 13), etc. (See also section xv.).

English "eleven" and "twelve" seem irregular and have remained unexplained. I conjecture that the -lev- in English "eleven" and the -lv- in English "twelve" each mean "ten," and are cognate with Hebrew helep (entry 42), which seemingly means "thousand" but which (I assume) may easily mean merely "ten (hundred)" or "tenth (count)."

100.—Etymologists suppose English "hundred" to mean literally "tenth count." I take it to mean "first count." I was led to this belief by the relation I conceived to exist between English "eleven" (and "twelve") and Hebrew helep, thousand; also by the fact that Gaelic ceud (entry 26) means both "first" and "hundred." I note further that Gothic has two ways of verbally indicating 100 : (1) by taihun-taihund, which is literally "ten tens" and in line with 90, 80, 70, etc.; and (2) by hund, which seemingly means "hundred" but which I should say really means "first (count)" and is in line with Hebrew helep, thousand, ten (hundred), tenth (count). (See entries 26 and 42).

#### XVIII.

PRONOUNS.—As a class, pronouns are, I think, the oldest words in language†; and hence cannot properly be said to "stand for nouns" or to be "used in place of nouns." At first, pronouns were, doubtless, unspecialized demonstratives, as is generally supposed; that is, were applicable alike to the first, to the second, or to the third person, and were without distinctions for gender.

†I do not regard primitive interjections as real words and have not dealt with them at all in the present volume. I take them to be instinctive in origin, like the crowing of the cock or the neighing of the horse, and therefore without much (if any) philological value except from syntactic position.

The importance of the first person and the scarcely less importance of the second, in almost every utterance, must have led early to specialization of demonstratives for the distinct designation of those persons, in the singular number. Particular forms for the third person, the dual, and the plural, as also for the various genders, must naturally have been of later origin. As barely a thought can be expressed without pronouns, once specialized they are necessarily persistent as such; in fact, can be replaced almost only through foreign influence and through the encroachment of words added to reinforce them. (See section xv., at beginning). Pronouns therefore may be expected to prove important witnesses in the investigation of kinship, real or merely suspected, between languages. In general, pronominal forms are of service in determining the order of divisions among peoples, but the completeness or incompleteness of such divisions and the degree of isolation of the linguistic sections thus instituted must always be considered. The divisions, for examples, among the Semitic peoples were relatively incomplete and that between the Semitic and the Gaelic peoples was, it would seem, practically absolute.

On inspection of the pronouns of the Semitic and of the Aryan languages, the pronominal forms of the first and those of the second person singular in the latter group of languages are found to differ but little from the corresponding forms of the first group. (See entries 49 and 77).

Some of the Aryan languages, however, exhibit a noticeable irregularity, among themselves, in the nominative form of the first person singular. This irregularity arose, I take it, through replacement of the primitive form by an emphatic form. Verbal endings in many of the Aryan languages point to a time when the pronominal (or other) subject regularly followed its verb just as in Gaelic today (see sections xv. and xvi.). In Gaelic, the order is thus: "is me wise." To emphasize the pronoun, Gaelic suffixes to it (or merely adds after it) a demonstrative (*sa*, in entry 189) and the pronoun subject has not uniformly become appended to the verb. In Hebrew, pronouns are often repeated for emphasis and often an emphasizing word meaning "even" is placed before the repeated form (or before a pronoun when not repeated); thus, "(I,) even I" (Ezekiel 5:8; 16:43); "me, even me" (Genesis 27:34, 38); "she,

even she" (Genesis 20:5); etc. In Hebrew, the word for "even" in such cases is regularly *g'am* (entry 139), which I take to be cognate with Greek *kai* meaning "and, even, also" and used like Hebrew *g'am*, even, to emphasize a pronoun. I will insert this Hebrew word as I conceive it to have been approximately used in an early Aryan declaration emphasizing the pronoun: "is me *g'am* me wise." Joining the first "me" to the verb and the second one to *g'am* will give "isme" and "*g'amme*," which I take to be ancestors of Sanskrit *as'mi*, (I) am, and Sanskrit *ah'am*, I; of Latin *sum*, (I) am, and Latin *ego*, I; of Gothic *im*, (I) am, and Gothic *ik*, I; etc. (Philologists have, of course, long understood the origin of these verb forms but not fully, I believe, that of the pronominal forms here considered). Under Scythian† and other influences designated in section xv., the emphatic form of the pronoun was transferred (I assume) to a position in front of the verb and gradually became the actual subject nominative.

In like manner I would account for the well-known but hitherto unexplained irregularity in the ancestral (Anglo-Saxon) and the cognate (Gothic, Greek, Sanskrit, etc.) forms of English "the" and "that." The Gothic forms, which are typical, run thus: (masculine,) *sa*, (feminine,) *so*, (neuter,) *thata*, (genitive, this, *thizos*, this), meaning "this, that; the; he, she, it." It will be observed that the forms in *s-* occur only in the nominative and that the genitive forms are coradicate with the nominative form neuter. My interpretation of these phenomena is that the forms in *s-* are there by substitution and that the original masculine and feminine forms (nominative) in *\*t-* are represented in Gothic *ist*, (he) *is*§; Greek *esti*, (he) *is*; etc. An early form of declaration, then, in these languages was approximately this: "is *\*ta* (he) *sa* (this one) wise." Joining

†In certain phases of inflection, the Scythian verb, like the Semitic and the Aryan verb, suffixes the pronominal subject. This suggests the probability that even the Scythian subject nominative once regularly followed the verb; also the possibility of fundamental kinship of the Scythian with the Semitic and the Aryan tongues. Further, there are pronominal forms in Scythian (notably Hungarian) that seem unmistakably to be related to corresponding Semitic and Aryan (notably Teutonic) forms.

§Some etymologists think English "is" has lost an originally suffixed *t*. I think the word never took on the suffix. Nouns are frequently used instead of the pronoun of the third person and would thus tend to prevent permanent union of the verb and the pronoun, as has (I conjecture) been the case with English (and Gaelic) "is" and the pronoun subject.

(see also above) \*ta (with loss of -a) to the verb and transferring sa to a position in front of the verb will give: "sa (this one) ist wise." Thus, it seems to me, original \*ta became practically lost and sa, originally added only for emphasis, became the actual pronoun.† I may add (though it is hardly necessary) that the nominative form neuter remained undisturbed because less frequently needing emphatic reinforcement and because less frequently used as the subject nominative. Further, the nominative forms plural, in Greek, show a corresponding irregularity, which, in connection with the less usual verb endings -atai, -ato, meaning "(they)," leads me to suspect that these endings are original forms and that the -n- of the more usual endings -ntai, -nto; etc., is intrusive (see section VII.).

I query whether the plural forms of pronouns have not arisen by joining, without a copula‡, two demonstratives; thus, for examples, Latin nos, we, would then literally mean "me [and] this"; Latin vos, you, "thou (?) [and] this"; etc. (Note that Latin nos, we, has n- instead of expected [\*m-], like Basque ni, I. Does the v- in Latin vos, you, point to Basque hi, thou?).

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†It is possible that \*ta and sa are each ultimately cognate with Hebrew zeh\*, this, that, in entry 189; and had each become somewhat specialized before the substitution of sa for \*ta took place. (See also entry 734).

‡Note also the modes of forming the words for the numbers from 11 to 19 (see sections xv. and xvii.). In section xvii., I offer the conjecture that conjunctions are as a class a comparatively recent addition to the "parts of speech."

## TRANSLITERATION

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In devising a system of transliteration for the foreign alphabets represented in the present volume, I have aimed at propriety and simplicity. No character is herein employed that may not be seen on almost any page of ordinarily printed English, and no foreign character is represented by a letter not so previously used by others. A mere glance at Table I. will be found sufficient for the present needs of the reader if acquainted with the alphabets that are there transliterated.

The Sanskrit alphabet as transliterated in Table I. will appear formidable only to those unacquainted with the current systems of transliterating that alphabet, which use the dot above or below, the bar above or below, the cedilla, the tilde, accents, italics, etc., and which are, of course, not harmonious.

In transliterating words, my aim has been to enable the reader to turn without query to any given word (if in its proper place) in the lexicon. To this end every consonant in Semitic words herein transliterated, whether it be "movable" or "quiescent," will be found distinctively represented. The sixth Hebrew consonant will be found represented by v, u, or w, as explained in a note to Table I.

Under —a. and under —b. in the Alphabetic Exposition, in ascribing the citation of words to any authority, I transliterate, of course, the words if in foreign characters in the authority named. I should have represented them in each such case by three dots (...) and enclosed within brackets [ ] my transliteration.

TABLE I.: TRANSLITERATED ALPHABETS

HEBREW (AND ARAMAIC)	ARABIC	GREEK	SANSKRIT	
1. h	1. h	1. a	1. a	26. n <sup>3</sup>
2. b, b <sup>2</sup>	2. b	2. b	2. a <sup>2</sup>	27. t
3. g, g <sup>2</sup>	3. t	3. g	3. i	28. t <sup>2</sup>
4. d, d <sup>2</sup>	4. t <sup>2</sup>	4. d	4. i <sup>2</sup>	29. d
5. h <sup>2</sup>	5. g	5. e	5. u	30. d <sup>2</sup>
6. v, (u, w)	6. h <sup>2</sup>	5a. v	6. u <sup>2</sup>	31. n <sup>4</sup>
7. z	7. h <sup>3</sup>	6. z	7. r	32. t <sup>3</sup>
8. h <sup>3</sup>	8. d	7. e <sup>2</sup>	8. r <sup>2</sup>	33. t <sup>4</sup>
9. t	9. d <sup>2</sup>	8. th	9. l	34. d <sup>3</sup>
10. y	10. r	9. i	10. l <sup>2</sup>	35. d <sup>4</sup>
11. k, k <sup>2</sup>	11. z	10. k	11. e	36. n <sup>5</sup>
12. l	12. s	11. l	12. ai	37. p
13. m	13. s <sup>2</sup>	12. m	13. o	38. p <sup>2</sup>
14. n	14. s <sup>3</sup>	13. n	14. au	39. b
15. s	15. d <sup>3</sup>	14. x	15. h	40. b <sup>2</sup>
16. h <sup>4</sup>	16. t <sup>3</sup>	15. o	16. n, m	41. m <sup>2</sup>
17. p, p <sup>2</sup>	17. z <sup>2</sup>	16. p	17. k	42. y
18. z <sup>2</sup>	18. h <sup>4</sup>	16a. q	18. k <sup>2</sup>	43. r <sup>3</sup>
19. q	19. g <sup>2</sup>	17. r	19. g	44. l <sup>3</sup>
20. r	20. f	18. s	20. g <sup>2</sup>	45. v
21. s <sup>2</sup>	21. q	19. t	21. n <sup>2</sup>	46. c <sup>3</sup>
22. s <sup>3</sup>	22. k	20. u	22. c	47. s
23. t <sup>2</sup> , t <sup>3</sup>	23. l	21. ph	23. c <sup>2</sup>	48. s <sup>2</sup>
	24. m	22. ch	24. g <sup>3</sup>	49. h <sup>2</sup>
	25. n	23. ps	25. g <sup>4</sup>	
	26. h <sup>5</sup> , h <sup>6</sup>	24. o <sup>2</sup>		
	27. w			
	28. y			

NOTES

Hebrew.—I write v for the sixth Hebrew consonant when not quiescent, and u for it when coalescent with h<sup>3</sup>oulem (o). I write w (to be sounded as the -oo- in English "moon") for s<sup>3</sup>wreq. (See also entry 18). Hebrew q may be approximately sounded like "a strong k formed at the back of the palate."

Arabic.—The 26th Arabic consonant "when used as a grammatical termination" I represent by h<sup>6</sup>, which, "when followed by a vowel, is to be pronounced like t."

## TABLE II.: ALPHABETIC COGNATES

### SECTION A.

#### ARAMAIC : HEBREW : ARABIC

h :	H	: h, w
b, b <sup>2</sup> :	B, B <sup>2</sup>	: b
g, g <sup>2</sup> :	G, G <sup>2</sup>	: g
d, d <sup>2</sup> :	D, D <sup>2</sup>	: d
h <sup>2</sup> , h :	H <sup>2</sup>	: h <sup>5</sup> , h
v :	V	: w
z, d :	Z	: z, d <sup>2</sup>
h <sup>3</sup> :	H <sup>3</sup>	: h <sup>3</sup> , h <sup>2</sup>
t :	T	: t <sup>3</sup>
y :	Y	: y, w(?)
k :	K, K <sup>2</sup>	: k
l :	L	: l
m :	M	: m
n :	N	: n
s :	S	: s
h <sup>4</sup> :	H <sup>4</sup>	: h <sup>4</sup> , g <sup>2</sup>
p, p <sup>2</sup> :	P, P <sup>2</sup>	: f, b
z <sup>2</sup> , t, h <sup>4</sup> , q, z :	Z <sup>2</sup>	: s <sup>2</sup> , d <sup>3</sup> , z <sup>2</sup>
q :	Q	: q
r :	R	: r
s <sup>2</sup> , s :	S <sup>2</sup>	: s <sup>2</sup> , (s)
s <sup>3</sup> , t <sup>2</sup> , t <sup>3</sup> :	S <sup>3</sup>	: s, (s <sup>2</sup> ), t <sup>2</sup>
t <sup>2</sup> , t <sup>3</sup> :	T <sup>2</sup> , T <sup>3</sup>	: t, t <sup>2</sup> , d

#### NOTES

A hyphen (or two) must be supplied with each letter here given, in order that the word "cognates" (at the top of this page) may be applicable in the sense here intended.

The arrangement of details in this section is not designed to indicate the subordination of one language to another.

## TABLE II.: ALPHABETIC COGNATES

### SECTION B.

GAELIC : HEBREW : LATIN		
—, (c) :	H	: —, h, c
b, (mh), f, p :	B, B <sup>2</sup>	: b, f, p, v
c, g :	G, G <sup>2</sup>	: c, g, qv, h, v
d, t :	D, D <sup>2</sup>	: d, t
—, (c) :	H <sup>2</sup>	: —, h, c, qv
—, b, f :	V	: —, b, f, v
d, sd, s, t :	Z	: d, s, (r), st, t
—, (c, h) :	H <sup>3</sup>	: —, h, c, g, v, b, f
t, d :	T	: t, d
— :	Y	: —, v, j
c, g :	K, K <sup>2</sup>	: c, g, qv, v, b, p
l, r :	L	: l, r, n
m, n :	M	: m, r
n, m :	N	: n, m, l, r
s :	S	: s, (r)
—, (g, c) :	H <sup>4</sup>	: —, h, c, v, f
b, (mh), f, p :	P, P <sup>2</sup>	: p, (b), f, v
d, s, st, t :	Z <sup>2</sup>	: d, s, st, t, (g)
g, (c) :	Q	: g, c, h, v, b
r, l, n :	R	: r, l, n, (s)
s, (d, t) :	S <sup>2</sup>	: s, (d)
s, (st, t) :	S <sup>3</sup>	: s, (r, t)
t, d :	T <sup>2</sup> , T <sup>3</sup>	: t, d

### NOTES

A hyphen (or two) must be supplied with each single letter and with each group of letters here given, in order that the word "cognates" (at the top of this page) may be applicable in the sense here intended.

Latin.—The modern method of printing Latin avoids *j* and *u* and has, for example, *qv* for *qu* (though *qu* for *qv*). For obvious reasons of weight I have, in this table, printed *j* for consonant *i* and *qv* for *qu*; but in words I have printed *qu* for *qv* and never *v* for the vowel *u*.

I place Latin here with Gaelic, partly as a matter of convenience; as Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, of course, could not properly be separated. Contrary to current opinion, Latin is in much closer sympathy with the latter languages than with Gaelic; indeed, syntactically (though not phonetically, it would seem) Latin is much closer to Basque than to Gaelic. (See section xv.).



## TABLE II.: ALPHABETIC COGNATES

### SECTION C.

#### GOTHIC : HEBREW : ANGLO-SAXON

—, h, hw, w, k, g :	H	: —, h, w, c, g
b, f, p, (w) :	B, B <sup>2</sup>	: b, f, p
k, g, q, h, hw, w :	G, G <sup>2</sup>	: c, g, h, w
d, t :	D, D <sup>2</sup>	: d, t
—, h, hw, w, g :	H <sup>2</sup>	: —, h, hw, w, c, g
—, b, f, p :	V	: —, b, f, p
d, s, st, t :	Z	: d, s, (r), st, t
—, h, hw, w, k, g, q :	H <sup>3</sup>	: —, h, hw, w, c, g
t, d :	T	: t, d
—, j, w :	Y	: —, j, g, w
k, g, q, h, hw, w :	K, K <sup>2</sup>	: c, cw, g, h, hw, w
l :	L	: l, r
m, n, r :	M	: m, n, r
n, m, l, r :	N	: n, m, r
s, (z) :	S	: s, (r)
—, h, hw, w, k, g, q :	H <sup>4</sup>	: —, h, hw, w, c, g
p, b, f :	P, P <sup>2</sup>	: p, b, f
s, st, t, (zd) :	Z <sup>2</sup>	: d, s, st, t
g, q, k, h, hw, w :	Q	: g, c, cw, h, hw, w
r, l, m, (s) :	R	: r, l, m, (s)
s, (t) :	S <sup>2</sup>	: s, (t)
s, (st, z) :	S <sup>3</sup>	: s, (r, st)
t, d :	T <sup>2</sup> , T <sup>3</sup>	: t, d

#### NOTE

A hyphen (or two) must be supplied with each single letter and with each group of letters here given, in order that the word "cognates" (at the top of this page) may be applicable in the sense here intended.

## TABLE II.: ALPHABETIC COGNATES

### SECTION D.

#### HEBREW : BASQUE

H	: —, h
B, B <sup>2</sup>	: b, p, (h, f)
G, G <sup>2</sup>	: g, k, h
D, D <sup>2</sup>	: d, t
H <sup>2</sup>	: —, h
V	: —, (b)
Z	: ch, cht, s, ts, st, z, tz, zt
H <sup>3</sup>	: —, h, g, k
T	: t, d
Y	: —, j, ' ,
K, K <sup>2</sup>	: k, g, h
L	: l, r
M	: m, n, l, r
N	: n, m, l, r
S	: ch, s, ts, st, z, tz, zt
H <sup>4</sup>	: —, h, g, k
P, P <sup>2</sup>	: p, b, (h, f)
Z <sup>2</sup>	: ch, tch, s, ts, st, (t), z, tz, zt
Q	: g, k, h
R	: r, l, n, m
S <sup>2</sup>	: s, ts, z, tz, zt
S <sup>3</sup>	: ch, s, ts, st, z, tz, zt
T <sup>2</sup> , T <sup>3</sup>	: t, d

#### NOTES

A hyphen (or two) must be supplied with each single letter and with each group of letters here given, in order that the word "cognates" (at the top of this page) may be applicable in the sense here intended.

Basque.—In the Alphabetic Exposition which follows, radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup> would doubtless each be found to be represented in Basque by ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) if I had inserted all the variants of the Basque words cited.

## INSTRUCTIVE ROOTS

In the Alphabetic Exposition which follows, a root, the derivatives with the definitions given, and the notes appended constitute what I have designated an entry. It will be observed that seemingly unrelated roots may be identical in form. On the other hand, sometimes in the present volume, a single root, if the groups of Semitic derivatives are widely divergent in meaning, has been treated as dual or multiple and been made the basis of two or more entries.† A few of the entries which I judge to be most instructive are here grouped (by number), somewhat roughly according to the degree of importance which I attach to them.

### FOR THE ARYAN LANGUAGES

a. 24, 29, 190, 243, 254, 270, 287, 302, 325, 332, 352, 356, 476, 487, 491, 519, 564, 596, 636, 659, 660, 676, 682, 763, 801.

b. 26, 28, 42, 176, 195, 200, 202, 203, 239, 250, 286, 335, 409, 412, 414, 445, 464, 474, 479, 629, 667, 669, 715, 727, 737.

### FOR BASQUE

c. 1, 43, 49, 105, 172, 178, 196, 283, 304, 321, 426, 512, 513, 538, 547, 556, 632, 638, 664, 674, 768, 769, 771, 785, 790.

d. 28, 29, 36, 71, 206, 232, 266, 271, 280, 494, 505, 515, 525, 557, 558, 567, 578, 585, 626, 635, 644, 654, 691, 700, 750.

†All the forms and definitions (except those enclosed within brackets[ ]) inserted under —a. or under —b. in the Alphabetic Exposition have been carefully selected from dictionaries and lexicons named in the list of Authorities given near the end of the present volume. To a few Hebrew words, I have assigned some definitions which were anciently accepted but which have been rejected by modern scholarship. Such definitions when seemingly reflected in Aryan or Basque cognates appear to me to deserve reconsideration.

## **ALPHABETIC EXPOSITION**

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, ad, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## ALPHABETIC EXPOSITION

### 1.

(Root, H-B-H<sup>2</sup>).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1a. H. НАВ, head, chief ruler,<br>father, ancestor. | 1b. B. jabe, master, lord.<br>Go. aba, man, husband.<br>Go. fadar, father.<br>A.-S. faeder, father.<br>L. pater, father.<br>S. pit <sup>3</sup> r, father.<br>Gr. pate <sup>2</sup> r, father.<br>Gr. PAPPAS (PAPAS), papa;<br>PAPPUS, grandfather.<br>Go. awo, grandmother.<br>Icelandic ari, grandfather.<br>L. avus, grandfather. |
|---|--|

1n. English *papa* comes from a reduplication of the root with loss of H- and -H<sup>2</sup>; and so, too, Gr. *PAPAS*, etc. (See section XIV.).

Go.—Etymologists have considered Go. *awo*, L. *avus*, and Icelandic *ari* cognate with Go. *fadar*, etc. If rightly, the -w- in Go. *awo* is an example (solitary) of Go. w arising from radical b.

The origin of the -dar in Go. *fadar*, the -der in A.-S. *faeder*, etc., I have not been able to discover. (See also entries 12, 43, 194, 219, 791).

### 2.

(Root, H-B-D).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2a. H. HABAD, to perish, be<br>destroyed; to destroy, kill. | 2b. G. BATH, to perish, die;<br>to drown; death, murder, slaughter. |
|---|---|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xn.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 3.

(Root, H-B-S).

3a. H. HEBWS, stall, stable,      3b. B. SABai, a barn for hay.  
barn (where cattle are fed, and  
fodder stored).

3n. I take B. SABai to be by transposition for [*\*BASai*]. (See section XIII.).

## 4.

(Root, H-B-R).

4a. H. HAB<sup>2</sup>B<sup>2</sup>YR, strong,      4b. Go. aBRS, great, mighty;  
mighty; noble, valiant.      aBRaba, very, much, greatly.

## 5.

(Root, H-B-L).

5a. H. HABAL, to grieve, la-      5b. L. FLEo, to weep, cry.  
ment.      Go. FLEkan (FLOkan [?]), to  
bewail, lament.

5n. Go.—I query whether Go. FLEkan is from the root H-B-L and has taken -k- as a suffix. Etymologists do not regard Go. FLEkan as cognate with L. FLEo.

## 6.

(Root, H-B-R).

6a. H. *\*HABAR*, to mount up-      6b. A.-S. BRidd, a young *bird*  
wards (in flight); to soar (as the      [(Sweet)].  
hawk); HEBER, wing-feather,  
pinion (as the instrument of fly-  
ing, soaring).

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 7.

(Root, H-G-M).

7a. H. HAGAM, stagnant water (specially used of the pools of stagnant water left by the Nile after its inundation); (any) pool, pond.

7b. B. ehe, lye.

Go. ahwa, water, stream, river.

A.-S. ea, water, running water, stream, river.

L. aqua, water.

7n. A. -S.—All the radicals have disappeared from A.-S. ea. The meanings of Go. ahwa and of A.-S. ea do not directly indicate that these words are (as I take them to be) cognate with H. HAGAM.

## 8.

(Root, H-G-N).

8a. H. .HAG<sup>2</sup>G<sup>2</sup>AN, basin, bowl.

8b. A.-S. CANNE, cup, *can*.

## 9.

(Root, H-G-R).

9a. H. .HAGAR, to gather, collect; to lay up (provisions).

9b. G. cruinnich, to gather, collect.

G. cruin(n)eachd (cruith-neachd), wheat.

L. GREX (genitive, GREGIS), herd, flock, swarm; GREGO, to collect, assemble.

Gr. AGEIRO<sup>2</sup>, to gather, collect.

Go. HAIRda, herd, flock.

A.-S. HEORD, herd, flock.

9n. L.—The -g- of L. GREGO may be a suffix or may have arisen from partial reduplication. (See section XIV.).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>1</sup>(e)h<sup>1</sup>al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 10.

(Root, G-R-P).

10a. H. .heg(E)ROP, the fist.

10b. Go. GREIPAN, to seize,  
lay hand upon, *gripe*.

A.-S. GRIPAN, to seize, *gripe*.

S. GR<sup>3</sup>AB<sup>2</sup>, to seize with the  
hand.

10n. Radical g- has appeared as g- in Go. GREIPAN, etc.,—  
doubtless in consequence of contiguous -R-. (See section xi.).

## 11.

(Root, H-V-D).

11a. H. HED, mist, vapor (issuing from the earth and forming clouds).

11b. B. HODEi (odei), mist,  
cloud.

Go. HWATHO, foam, froth.

A.-S. æTHM, vapor, breath.

S. a<sup>2</sup>r<sup>3</sup>m<sup>2</sup>an<sup>5</sup>, breath.

Gr. atmos, steam, vapor.

## 12.

(Root, H-D-N).

12a. H. HADOUN, owner, master, lord.

12b. G. athair, father.

Go. atta, father.

B. aita, father.

L. atta, (a salutation used to old men, [like]) father.

S. ar<sup>3</sup>r<sup>3</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, mother, a mother's sister, an elder sister; mother-in-law.



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- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>3</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
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- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

Gr. *atta*, (a salutation used to elders, [like]) father.

12n. G.—The -r in G. *athair* is doubtless cognate with the -r in English “father” and of uncertain origin. (See entries 1, 43, 194, 219, 791).

13.

(Root, H-D-M).

13a. H. *HADAM*, man.

13b. G. *DUINE*, man.

13n. Of course, in this and the following entry radical -M may have been lost from the Aryan words, the nasals of which may be suffixes.

14.

(Root, H-D-M).

14a. H. *.HADOM* (*.HADEM*), to be red, ruddy, reddish-brown.

14b. G. *DONN*, brown, *dun*. A.-S. *DUN*, *dun*.

15.

(Root, H-D-M).

15a. H. *HADAMah<sup>2</sup>*, earth, ground, land, country, the (whole) earth.

15b. G. *DOMHAN*, the universe, the globe, the whole world.

16.

(Root, H-D-R).

16a. H. *HEDER*, a wide cloak, mantle.

16b. B. *ATORRA*, chemise.

17.

(Root, H-H<sup>2</sup>-L).

17a. H. *HOH<sup>2</sup>EL*, tent, tabernacle; dwelling, habitation, house; (specially,) temple.

17b. Go. *HLija*, tent, tabernacle; *HLiethra*, tent, hut. A.-S. *HEALL*, residence, *hall*.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

17n. Etymologists do not connect Go. *HLija*, etc., with A.-S. *HEALL*.

### 18.

(Root,  $H-V-H^2$ ).

18a. H. *\*HAVA $H^2$* , to desire, 18b. L. *aveo*, to long for, desire earnestly, crave.  
*.HAVVA $H^2$* , desire, long-  
 ing (for food; of sexual desire);  
 desire, pleasure, will.

### 19.

(Root,  $H-V-L$ ).

19a. H. *.HWL*, (plural,) the mighty, the powerful, the chief. 19b. Go. *WALdan*, to rule, govern; *WALdufni*, power, authority.  
 A.-S. *WEALdan*, to possess, rule; *WEALdend*, powerful, *wielding* authority.

### 20.

(Root,  $H-V-N$ ).

20a. H. *HAVEN*, nothingness, vanity; falsehood, deceit; iniquity; misery. 20b. Go. *WANS*, lacking, *wanting*.  
 A.-S. *WAN*, lack, *want*.  
 L. *VANUS*, empty; fruitless, *vain*; false, lying, deceptive; *VANUM*, nothingness, naught.

### 21.

(Root,  $H-V-R$ ).

21a. H. *.HOUR*, to shine, be bright; to give light; to light, 21b. Go. *HAURI*, (plural,) *HAURja*, burning coals; a fire.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

kindle, (set on fire); HWR, light      A.-S. HEOR<sup>th</sup>, fireplace,  
(of fire); flame, blaze, fire; HOUR,      hearth.  
light, daylight, morning-light.      Icelandic HYRR, embers of fire.  
Go. air, early.  
A.-S. aer, early.  
Gr. e<sup>2</sup>ri, early.

21n. Etymologists have not, of course, considered English hearth cognate with English early. They do not consider English early cognate with Gr. e<sup>2</sup>ri.

## 22.

(Root, H-V-H<sup>2</sup>).

22a. H. HOUT<sup>2</sup> (plural, HOUT<sup>2</sup>out<sup>2</sup>), sign, pledge, token, argument, proof, assurance, (attestation).      22b. Go. air<sup>th</sup>s, oath.  
A.-S. ath, oath.

22n. I regard the -T<sup>2</sup> in H. HOUT<sup>2</sup> as cognate with the -TH- (etc.) in Go. air<sup>th</sup>s; (etc.), although they are suffixes. (See also section XII.).

## 23.

(Root, H-Z-L).

23a. H. HAZAL, to go, go away, depart.      23b. G. DOL (DUL), a going, proceeding, walking.

## 24.

(Root, H-Z-N).

24a. H. \*HAZAN, to *hearken*, hear; HOZEN, ear.      24b. G. eisd, to listen, *hearken*, *hear*.  
Go. HAUSjan, to *hear*; auso, ear.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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A.-S. HYRAN, to *hear*; HYRC-  
nian, to *hearken*; eare, ear.

L. audio, to *hear*; auris, ear.

Gr. ous (genitive, o<sup>2</sup>tos), ear.

B. ENZUN, to listen, *hear*.

24n. A.-S.—The -R- in A.-S. HYRAN, etc., is for earlier \*-s-, which, in turn, is for radical -z-. (See section ix.).

L.—The connection between L. audio and L. auris has not been (but will, I trust, now be) clear to etymologists.

B.—The -N- in B. ENZUN doubtless points to a radical [\*N-Z-N] parallel with H-Z-N.

## 25.

(Root, H-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>?).

25a. H. HAH<sup>3</sup>, fire-pot, (a portable) furnace (or) stove (in which fire was kept in the king's winter apartment).

25b. Go. auhns, oven.

S. UK<sup>2</sup>a, boiler, caldron; UK<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, any saucepan or pot or vessel which can be put on the fire.

## 26.

(Root, H-H<sup>3</sup>-D).

26a. H. HEH<sup>3</sup>AD, one.

A. H<sup>3</sup>AD, one.

26b. G. CEUD, first; hundred.

Go. HUND, hundred.

A.-S. HUNDred (HUND), hundred.

L. centum, hundred.

S. C<sup>3</sup>AT<sup>3</sup>a, hundred.

Gr. HEKATON, hundred.

26n. G.—Radical -H<sup>3</sup> has been strengthened to c- in G. CEUD. (See also section III.).

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
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- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

Go.—Etymologists regard the Teutonic and L. forms as nasalized; that is, the -n- is intrusive. I derived in part the clew to the real meaning of Go. and A.-S. HUND, L. CENTUM, etc., from G. CEUD, which means both “first” and “hundred.” Etymologists have supposed English *hundred* to mean literally “tenth count,” whereas the real meaning (as I see it) is “first count.” Go. has two ways of verbally indicating 100: (1) by taihun-taihund, which is literally “ten tens”; and (2) by HUND, which is, as we saw above, literally “first (count).” (See also section xvii. and compare H. helep, thousand, that is, tenth (count), in entry 42).

## 27.

27a. H. HAH<sup>3</sup>W, reeds, sedge,      27b. B. ihi, rush, bulrush.  
bulrushes.

27n. Some etymologists regard H. HAH<sup>3</sup>W as of Egyptian origin. Did the word come into B. directly from Egyptian?

## 28.

(Root, H-H<sup>3</sup>-Z).

28a. H. HAH <sup>3</sup> AZ, to seize, catch, lay hold of, take (especially with the <i>hand</i> ; also of a snare); to hold, hold fast; to shut, bar.	28b. S. H <sup>2</sup> AS <sup>2</sup> T <sup>3</sup> A, <i>hand</i> . Go. HANDUS, <i>hand</i> . A.-S. HAND, <i>hand</i> . L. PREHENDO, to lay hold of, grasp, seize. B. HASTATU, to touch, <i>handle</i> , feel.
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B. ichi, shut, closed, bolted.

28n. Etymologists consider S. H<sup>2</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>T<sup>3</sup>A cognate with L. hasta, spear, which I refer to the root h<sup>4</sup>-z<sup>2</sup>-h<sup>2</sup>, in entry 553. They

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical). I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

have not considered S.  $H^2AS^2T^3a$  cognate with Go. HANDUS, etc. They consider L. PREHENDO cognate, not with Go. HANDUS, etc., but with Go. bigitan and A.-S. begitan, which I have placed in entry 290. They regard as intrusive the -n- of Go. HANDUS, etc. (See also section vii.).

## 29.

(Root,  $H-H^3-R$ ).

29a. H.  $HAH^3AR$ , to be behind, after; to stay behind; to delay, remain;  $HAH^3ER$ , another;  $HA-H^3OUR$ , the hinder part, rear; the western quarter, the west; after-time, the future;  $HAH^3AROUN$ , later; hindermost, (western);  $HA-H^3ARONYM$ , the dwellers in the West;  $HAH^3ARYT^2$ , the end, event (of any course of things), latter state; the final lot; aftertime, future; descendants, posterity.

29b. G. eARR, tail; earball, tail; eARRAIG, the last shift; iAR-gain, the evil effects of anything.

G. iARR, to seek.

B. GERO, after.

B. jarri, to sit down.

B. jarraitu, to follow.

G. iar, west.

A.-S. WEST, west, westward.

L. HIBERUS (IBERUS), Iberian; HIBERNIA (IVERNA, IERNA), the island now called Ireland.

G. HERIU (genitive, HERENN), Erin [(Stokes)].

G. earar (a corruption of ear-thrath), day-after-tomorrow.

B. GEROA, the future.

Go. GISTRA-dagis, tomorrow.

Icelandic GAER (GÖR), tomorrow; yesterday.

Gr. aurion, tomorrow.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

A.-S. GEOSTRA (adjective), of yesterday.

L. HERI, yesterday.

S. H<sup>2</sup>YAS<sup>2</sup>, yesterday.

Gr. CHTHES, yesterday.

Go. WAIRTHAN, to come to pass, arise; to be born.

A.-S. WEORTHAN, to come to be; to arise; to come to pass; to happen.

L. VERTO, to turn out (well, badly); to turn, change, alter, transform.

S. VRT<sup>3</sup>, to become; to happen, take place, occur; to arise; to abide, dwell.

B. GERTHATU, to happen, come to pass, fall out, occur.

G. UR, fresh, new, recent; tail; child; iarogh, great-grandchild.

B. HAUR, child.

29n. G.—Radical H- and -H<sup>3</sup>- have been lost from all the G. words here given except that -H<sup>3</sup>- has been preserved in HERIU, which is ancient and which is either not a native G. word or is all but solitary in pointing to a time when G. had a stable h independent.

B.—In B. GERO and GEROA, radical H- has been lost and radical -H<sup>3</sup>- has been hardened to G-. From B. jarri and jarraitu if cognate with H. HAH<sup>3</sup>AR, radical H- and -H<sup>3</sup>- have been lost.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., h<sup>2</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical). I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

A.-S.—The w- in A.-S. west represents radical -h<sup>3</sup>-. The -s- in the same word is from radical -r as is also the -s- in A.-S. GEOSTRA. Etymologists have not, of course, considered these words cognate.

L.—The three forms of the L. name for Ireland are very instructive,—IERNA representing a loss of radical H- and -h<sup>3</sup>-; IVERNA showing a loss of radical H- and also a loss of radical -h<sup>3</sup>- after allowing -v- to creep in; HIBERNIA preserving radical H- and losing radical -h<sup>3</sup>- after allowing [\*-v-] (later becoming -B-) to creep in.

Go.—In Go. GISTRA-DAGIS, radical H- has been lost and radical -h<sup>3</sup>- has been strengthened to G-, as also in A.-S. GEOSTRA and Icelandic GAER (GÖR). Etymologists have queried how these words could mean both "yesterday" and "tomorrow." The meanings of H. HAH<sup>3</sup>AR, to be behind; to be after, clear up this obscurity.

Gr.—Both radical H- and -h<sup>3</sup>- have been lost from Gr. aurion. Etymologists admit the intrusion of -th- in Gr. CHTHES. They do not treat Gr. aurion and Gr. CHTHES as cognate.

S.—The -s<sup>2</sup> in S. H<sup>2</sup>YAS<sup>2</sup> is evidently from radical -r, as also the -s in Gr. CHTHES. The -t<sup>3</sup> in S. VRT<sup>3</sup>, etc., is cognate with -t<sup>2</sup> (which is not radical) in H. HAH<sup>3</sup>ARYT<sup>2</sup>. (See section XII.).

### 30.

(Root, H-T-M).

30a. H. .HATAM, to shut, close, stop, shut up (the mouth, the ears, windows).

30b. Go. faurdAMMjan, to dam up; to stop, hinder.

A.-S. forDEMman, to shut (or) dam up.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (? gw(v)); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 31.

(Root, H-V-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 31a. H. HY, shore, coast, is-land.  
 31b. G. i, island.  
 A.-S. ig, island; ig-land, is-land.  
 Icelandic ey, island; ey-land, island.

31n. A.-S.—The -g in A.-S. ig would seem to indicate that the medial letter of the root was [\*-y-] rather than -v-. Moreover, it seems probable that the cognate G. word would have contained B or F if the medial letter of the root had been -v-.

## 32.

(Root, H-Y-B).

- 32a. H. .HAYAB, to be an enemy; to hate; HOUYEB, enemy, adversary.  
 32b. Go. fījan (fian), to hate; fījands, enemy.  
 A.-S. reogan (feon), to hate; feond, enemy, fiend.

32n. All but the final consonant of the root has been lost from Go. fījan, etc. (See also the following entry).

## 33.

(Root, H-Y-N).

- 33a. H. HAYIN, nothing, naught; not.  
 33b. G. ni, not.  
 Go. ne, no, nay; ni, not.  
 A.-S. ne, not.  
 L. ne, not; non, not.  
 S. n<sup>5</sup>a, not; m<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, not.  
 Gr. me<sup>2</sup>, not.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>2</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

33n. All but the final consonant of the root has been lost from G. ni, etc. (See also the preceding entry).

### 34.

(Root, H-N-S<sup>3</sup>).

34a. H. HYS<sup>3</sup>, man, husband;  
HYS<sup>3</sup> Y(E)MYNEKA, the man of  
thy right hand, (whom thou sus-  
tainest, aidest); HENOUS<sup>3</sup>, man,  
mankind.

A. HENAS<sup>3</sup>, man, mankind.

34b. S. N R, man, hero; man-  
kind; N<sup>5</sup>AR<sup>3</sup>a, man, male, hus-  
band, hero.

Gr. ANE<sup>2</sup>R, man, man (em-  
phatically), man indeed.

English HENCHMAN, a merce-  
nary adherent, venal follower.

34n. Radical -s<sup>3</sup> has become -R in S. N<sup>5</sup>R and in Gr. ANE<sup>2</sup>R if these words are cognate with H. HYS<sup>3</sup>, etc. Is this probable? (See also note in entry 542).

English.—The history of English HENCHMAN is obscure. I have no doubt that the true origin of the word is here indicated. (See also entry 324).

### 35.

35a. H. HAK(e), only, but, ex-  
cept.

35b. G. aCH, but, except,  
save.

S. eka, one.

B. hameka, eleven.

G. ceithir, four; coig (cuig),  
five.

Go. aHTau, eight.

A.-S. eaHTa, eight.

L. quatuor, four; quinque,  
five; cunctus, all; octo, eight.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (s'), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s', s<sup>2</sup>.

S. cat<sup>3</sup>ur<sup>3</sup>, four; astan<sup>5</sup>, eight.

35n. On the formation of numeral words in the Aryan languages, see section XVII. I do not feel at all certain that the -k- (-c-, c-) of these numeral words is referable to the root implied in H. HAK(e). For reasons adduced in section XVII., it is highly improbable that the -eka in B. hameka should be considered cognate with Aryan words.

### 36.

(Root, H-K-L).

36a. H. HAKAL, to eat, devour;  
HOKEL, food, grain, fruit, meat  
(of wild animals).

36b. B. auHALdu, to sup; au-  
HARI, supper; OKELI, meat, food,  
victuals; GEHELI (GIHAR, HARA-  
gi), beef, meat, flesh.

G. GLUT, to eat gluttonously;  
GLAM, to devour, gobble; GLAMh,  
to eat greedily; GLAIM, a large  
mouthful; GLAIDEAN, glutton.

L. GULA, gullet; GLUTIO, to  
swallow, gulp down.

S. ac<sup>3</sup>, to eat.

Gr. AKOLOS, morsel; aiklon,  
an evening meal (at Sparta).

36n. B.—Note the transposition in the B. words here given and see section XIII.

G.—The g- instead of [\*c-] in the G. words here given is probably due to the influence of the -L-. (See section XI.).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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### 37.

(Root, H-K-R).

37a. H. HIK<sup>2</sup>K<sup>2</sup>AR, ploughman,  
husbandman; [(Gesenius cites)]  
Ar. HAKARA, to dig.

37b. Go. AKRS, field.  
A.-S. aECER, field.  
L. agER, field.  
S. ag<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup>a, field.

### 38.

(Root uncertain).

38a. A. HALW (HARW), see,  
look, lo, behold!

38b. English HALLOO, a call to  
invite attention or to incite a  
person or an animal.

### 39.

(Root, H-L-H<sup>2</sup>).

39a. H. HAL(e)yah<sup>2</sup>, a fat tail  
(of a sheep).

39b. B. ALLia, tail.

### 40.

(Root, H-L-M).

40a. H. \*HALAM, to be dumb,  
(that is, silent); to keep silence;  
to be dumb, (that is, unable to  
speak); HELEM, silence.

40b. G. CLuinn, to hear, listen,  
hearken.

Go. HLIUMA, hearing, ear;  
HLiuth, silence.

A.-S. HLud, loud.

L. CLueo, to hear one's self  
called in some way; inclitus  
(inclutus), famous.

S. c<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup>u, to hear, listen.

Gr. KLUo<sup>2</sup>, to hear; to hear,  
give ear to, attend to.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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40n. G.—The c- in G. cluinn unexpectedly stands for radical H-. (See sections III. and XI.).

Go.—See also entries 279 and 411.

A.-S.—Etymologists consider (rightly, I think) A.-S. hlud, loud, cognate with Go. hliuth, silence, and Go. hliuma, hearing. The idea is that loud is, primarily, audible; also, that to hear is, primarily, to be silent. (See also entry 284).

#### 41.

(Root, H-L-P).

41a. H. .HALAP, to learn; to teach; HALLWP, tame, gentle, docile, familiar; friend, intimate; HALLWP h<sup>2</sup>anneh<sup>4</sup>urym, the friend of one's youth (that is,) husband.

41b. Go. LIUBS, dear, beloved. A.-S. LEOF, dear, beloved; friend, loved one; LUFian, to love.

#### 42.

(Root, H-L-P).

42a. H. HELEP, thousand [(that is) ten (hundred), tenth (count)].

42b. Go. ainLIF, eleven; twaLIF, twelve. A.-S. endLEOFan, eleven; twelf, twelve.

42n. On modes of numeration, see section XVII. and entry 26. Etymologists have never, I believe, assigned the meaning "ten" or "tenth" to H. HELEP, or to the -LIF in Go. ainLIF; etc.

#### 43.

(Root, H-M-M).

43a. H. HEM, mother; (also of

43b. B. ama, mother.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

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any female ancestor); grand-mother.

G. mathair, *mother*.

A.-S. modor, *mother*.

L. Mater, *mother*; amita, *aunt*;

MAMMA, *mama*, *mother*.

S. M<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>2</sup>r, *mother*.

43n. The origin of the -thair in G. mathair, the -dor in A.-S. modor, etc., I have not been able to discover. (See also entries 1, 12, 194, 219, 791). English *mama* arose by reduplication. (See section xiv.).

44.

(Root, H-M-H<sup>2</sup>).

44a. H. HAMAH<sup>2</sup>, maid, maid-servant, handmaid.

44b. B. eme, female, woman.

45.

(Root, H-M-L).

45a. H. HAMAL, to be sick, feeble; HUM(E)LaL, wasting with disease.

45b. English MILDEW, blast, blight (of plants).

45n. The history of the English word MILDEW is obscure. I believe the first syllable may be cognate with H. HAMAL.

46.

(Root, H-M-N).

46a. H. HAMAN, to be firm, stable; to be durable, lasting; to stand still; to be faithful, trustworthy; to trust (in), confide (in); to believe, (receive as true);

46b. L. MANEO, to stay, tarry, stop; to last, endure, continue.

Gr. MENO<sup>2</sup>, to stay, stand fast, abide; to last, remain; to wait; to wait for.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

HEMet<sup>2</sup> (contraction for .HEME-net<sup>2</sup>), firmness, faithfulness, truth.

B. IRAUN, to last, hold out, continue, endure; to persevere, persist.

Go. MUNAN, to think, intend; MUNS, *mind*, thought, purpose; GAMUNAN, to remember.

A.-S. MUNAN, to think; gemunan, to remember, recollect; GEMYND, *mind*, memory.

A.-S. MAENAN, to intend, purpose, *mean*.

L. MENS (genitive, MENTIS), *mind*; MEMINI (perfect tense), to bear in *mind*, remember; MONEO, to put in *mind* of, *remind*.

S. M<sup>2</sup>AN<sup>5</sup>, to think, believe, imagine, suppose, conjecture; M<sup>2</sup>AN<sup>5</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>, *mind*.

46n. The definitions of H. .HAMAN exhibit beautifully the logical connection between L. MANEO, to remain, and L. MENS, *mind*; etc. The Aryan languages go one step farther than H. and name that in which faithfulness and truth (and thought) reside. Note that, in general, to tell the truth is to tell one's *mind*.

B.—The -r- in B. IRAUN is for radical -m-.

#### 47.

(Root, H-M-Z<sup>2</sup>).

47a. H. .HAMEZ<sup>2</sup>, to be stout, strong, powerful; to be bold,

47b. Go. \*MAGAN, to be able (to do), have the power (of do-

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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courageous; to be active, alert. ing); MAhts, strength, power, ability, *might*.

A.-S. \*MAGan, to be strong, able; [(in certain finite tenses,)] *may*, *might*; MEaht, power, *might*; MAEGen, *might*, *main*.

L. MAGnus, great, large; MAGister, chief, head, *master*; president, conductor, overseer.

S. M<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, great, *mighty*.

Gr. MEGas, big, great.

G. MAS, thigh, hip, buttock.

G. MAC, son.

Go. MAGus, child, boy; MAG-aths, *maid*; MAwi, *maid*.

A.-S. MAGu, child, son; MAEGth, *maid*.

47n. Radical  $z^2$  often appears as  $h^4$  and as q in Aramaic. I believe the -g- in Go. \*MAGan, etc., stands for - $z^2$  of the root H-M- $z^2$ . I have placed G. MAC, etc., here in deference to the opinion of etymologists that the words are cognate with L. MAGnus, etc. I query whether G. MAC, etc., may not rather belong in entry 420.

L.—For the origin of -ster in L. MAGister, see entry 758.

#### 48.

(Root, H-M-R).

48a. H. HAMAR, to say, declare, proclaim; to command.

48b. G. iomradh, to report, publish, divulge; fame, renown.

G. MAOR, messenger, officer.



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53n. B.—I cannot explain the presence of b- in B. buztarri.

54.

(Root, H-P-D).

54a. H. .HAPAD, to gird on, 54b. Go. gapaidon, to put on;  
put on; HAPUD<sup>2</sup>D<sup>2</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, a covering, PAIDA, coat.  
overlaying (of a statue with A.-S. PAD, covering, garment.  
gold), plating; HEPOUD, *ephod*.

54n. Etymologists do not consider words with initial p native in Go. and A.-S. Where, then, did these languages get PAIDA and PAD?

55.

(Root, H-P-H<sup>2</sup>).

55a. H. HAPAH<sup>2</sup>, to cook, bake. 55b. G. fuin, to bake; amh-  
uinn, oven.  
Go. fon, fire.  
A.-S. ofen, oven.  
Gr. pepto<sup>2</sup>, to bake; optao<sup>2</sup>, to  
roast, broil; hephthos, boiled;  
ipnos, oven.

55n. G.—It is probable that G. amhuinn is for [\*abhunn]. Or are the G. words here cited borrowed from English?

56.

(Root, H-P-L).

56a. H. .HAPYL, (darkened, 56b. G. falaich, to cover,  
concealed; thence,) late, of slow hide, conceal.  
growth; [(Gesenius cites)] Ar.  
HAFALA, to set (, as the sun); to  
be dark, obscure.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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## 57.

(Root, H-P-Q).

57a. H. .HAPYQ, strong, mighty, powerful.

57b. G. FOGHainn, to be sufficient; to avail; FOGHainnteach, stout, able, brave.

English BIG, of great size, large.

S. BAH<sup>2</sup> (BANH<sup>2</sup>), to grow, increase; to be firm, strong.

Gr. PACHUS, thick, large, stout.

B. BIGUN (BIHun), courage, vigor.

57n. The history of English BIG is obscure.

## 58.

(Root, H-P-S).

58a. H. HAPES, to cease, fail, have an end.

58b. G. BAS, death.

58n. There is a H. word .PASAS, by some thought to mean "to cease to exist."

## 59.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-B-H<sup>4</sup>).

59a. H. hez<sup>2</sup>(E)B<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>, finger.

59b. B. BEHATZ (BEATZ, HATZ, atz), finger.

59n. B. BEHATZ, etc., are unmistakably an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

## 60.

(Root, H-Z<sup>2</sup>-R).

60a. H. .HAZ<sup>2</sup>AR, to lay up, treasure up; HOUZ<sup>2</sup>AR, magazine, storehouse.

60b. G. STOR, treasure, hoard,

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treasure; treasury, ware-house,  
*store, storehouse.*

60n. The meanings of G. *STOR* when compared with those of H. *HAZAR* seem to indicate that *stor* is a native G. word. I have ventured to refer English *store* to this root H-Z<sup>2</sup>-R though etymologists with some plausibility refer the word to the Aryan root "sta," seen in English "stand." Again, might G. *STOR* and English *store* be referred to the root h<sup>4</sup>-z<sup>2</sup>-r, in entry 557?

61.

(?Root, H-N-Q).

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 61a. H. HAQQOU, gazelle, roe, | 61b. G. AGH, heifer, ox, bull,   |
| roe-buck, the wild goat.      | cow, fawn.                       |
|                               | S. go, cow.                      |
|                               | Gr. aix (genitive, aigos), goat. |

61n. The exact meaning of H. HAQQOU is uncertain, and this entry is made in mere query.

62.

(Root, H-R-B).

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 62a. H. HARAB, to lie in am-                                       | 62b. G. RIB, to entangle, en-  |
| bush; HARUB <sup>2</sup> B <sup>2</sup> ah <sup>2</sup> , lattice. | snare; RIBE, snare, ambushade. |

63.

(Root, H-R-G).

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 63a. H. HARAG, to plait, braid;  | 63b. Dutch ROKKEN, distaff,      |
| to weave (cloth; a spider's web; | [rock]; (obsolete,) to contrive, |
| to intrigue); HEREG, a weaver's  | plot.                            |
| shuttle, comb, loom.             | Dutch ROK, coat.                 |
|                                  | A.-S. rocc, an upper garment.    |
|                                  | B. GORU, distaff.                |

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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63n. Dutch.—Kluge conjectures a root \*ruk (\*rak, in the translation by Davis), to spin, to which he would refer Dutch rokken, distaff, and Dutch rok, coat.

B.—I take B. GORU to be an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

64.

(Root, H-R-H<sup>2</sup>).

64a. H. HARAH<sup>2</sup>, to go, journey; HORAH<sup>2</sup>, path, way, road.

64b. Gr. ERCHOMai, to go, come; to go (a journey).

G. rathad, highway, road.

64n. Gr.—Radical -H<sup>2</sup> has become -CH- in Gr. ERCHOMai.

65.

(Root, H-R-K).

65a. H. .HARAK(e), to lengthen, make long, prolong; to extend, thrust out (the tongue).

65b. G. RUIG, to reach, extend, stretch out; RUIGHE, the arm from the wrist to the elbow.

Go. uFRAKjan, to stretch out, put forth; RAIHTs, straight, right.

A.-S. RAECAN, to extend, stretch out, reach.

L. PORRIGO, to extend, reach out.

Gr. OREGO<sup>2</sup>, to reach, stretch out.

65n. G.—Radical -k has unexpectedly become -g in G. RUIG, etc.

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## 66.

(Root, H-R-N).

66a. H. HOREN, fir, cedar,      66b. L. ORNUS, the wild mountain-ash.  
pine, mountain-ash.

66n. L. ORNUS might be referred to the root r-h<sup>4</sup>-n (entry 710), to which I have referred English "rowan-tree."

## 67.

(Root, H-N-B).

67a. H. HAR(E)NEBET<sup>2</sup>, hare.      67b. B. HERBi (erBi), hare.

A.-S. HARA, hare.

Icelandic HERi, hare.

English RABBIT, any of the smaller species of the genus *Lepus*. . . . The larger species of *Lepus* are commonly called *hares*.

67n. I think that English *hare* and RABBIT are both cognate with H. HAR(E)NEBET<sup>2</sup>, which is regarded by some etymologists as a compound. The history of English RABBIT is not clear.

## 68.

(Root, H-R-Z<sup>2</sup>).

68a. H. HEREZ<sup>2</sup> (A. HARAH<sup>4</sup>,      68b. Go. aIRTHA, the earth.  
.HARAQ), the earth, country, land,      A.-S. eORTHE, the earth.

field.      Gr. eRASde (eRAZe), to earth.

68n. The root H-R-Z<sup>2</sup> (with z<sup>2</sup> equivalent, in the Aryan languages, to d, s, st, t, or (z)) clears up the hitherto indistinct connection between English *earth* and Gr. eRASde (eRAZe).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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## 69.

(Root, H-R-R).

69a. H. .HARAR, to curse.

69b. Gr. ara, prayer, imprecation, curse.

## 70.

(Root, H-R-S<sup>2</sup>).

70a. H. HARES<sup>2</sup>et<sup>2</sup>, desire, long-ing.

70b. B. eresia, strong desire.

## 71.

(Root, H-[?]-S<sup>2</sup>, H-S<sup>2</sup>-[?]).

71a. H. HES<sup>2</sup>, fire.

71b. B. su, fire.

Go. HAIS, torch.

L. URO, to burn.

S. us, to burn; vas<sup>2</sup>, to grow light, bright; to shine.

71n. L.—The -R- in L. URO stands not unexpectedly for radical -s<sup>2</sup>(-s<sup>2</sup>-). (See section ix.).

## 72.

(Root, H-S<sup>2</sup>-L).

72a. H. HES<sup>2</sup>EL, the tamarisk (a middle-sized, thorny tree).

72b. A.-S. sla (slah, slag), sloe.

English sloe, the blackthorn, prunus spinosa.

72n. If A.-S. sla (slah, slag), etc., are from the root H-S<sup>2</sup>-L, the -h, -g of the A.-S. forms are suffixes.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 73.

(?Root, s<sup>3</sup>-P-H<sup>2</sup> or -T<sup>2</sup>).

- 73a. H. has<sup>3</sup>(E)P<sup>2</sup>OT<sup>2</sup>, ash-heap, refuse-heap, dunghill, (probably originally,) fireplace stones.
- 73b. Gr. SPODOS, wood-ashes, embers.

## 74.

(Root, H-S<sup>3</sup>-R).

- 74a. H. HAS<sup>3</sup>AR, to go straight forward; to go on, advance; to cause to go straight; to guide right; to be led, guided.
- 74b. G. STIUR, to guide, direct, *steer*.  
A.-S. STEORAN, to guide, *steer*.  
Go. USSTIURIBA, unrestrainedly, in an unbridled manner, licentiously.

G. SEOL, to guide, direct, sail; [luingSEORACHd (loingsEORACHd), sailing (Luke 8:23, 26; Acts 27:9, 10) (Dublin, 1827)]; ASTARAICH, to get under way, as a ship or boat; ASTAR, voyage, journey.

74n. Might the Aryan words here given be referred to the root z-h<sup>2</sup>-r, in entry 190? I prefer to refer them to this root, H-S<sup>3</sup>-R, and to conjecture that the -s<sup>3</sup>- of the root stands for earlier [\*-z-] or [\*-z<sup>2</sup>-]. (See also entries 734 and 754).

G.—I have added here G. SEOL, etc., by way of conjecture. Might A.-S. seglan, to sail, be an instance of transposition (see section XIII.) and belong in this entry?

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 75.

(Root uncertain).

75a. H. has<sup>3</sup>er (relative pronoun), who, which, that, what. 75b. G. d'ar, whose, whereof.

75n. By some etymologists the -r of H. has<sup>3</sup>er is supposed to be a suffix. I offer the G. d'ar as possibly lending support to their supposition. "Do cuireadh duine o Dhia, d[']ar bh[']ainm Eoin." John 1: 6 (Dublin, 1827).

## 76.

(Root uncertain).

76a. H. HET<sup>2</sup>, together with; by the side of; beside, near, by, at; from, from with, from proximity with; to, towards. 76b. G. ath, next. A.-S. aer, to, before, next, at, with; of, from.

76n. The root of H. HET<sup>2</sup> has been conjectured to be \*H-N-H<sup>2</sup>. (See also entries 51, 77, 235, 240, 242, 574).

## 77.

(Root, H-N-T<sup>2</sup>).

77a. H. HAT<sup>3</sup>T<sup>3</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, thou. 77b. G. tu, thou.  
Ar. HANTA, thou. Go. THU, thou.  
A.-S. THU, thou.  
L. tu, thou.  
S. T<sup>3</sup>vam<sup>2</sup>, thou.  
Gr. tu (su), thou.

77n. Note the loss of radical -n- from the Aryan words as well as from the cognate H. HAT<sup>3</sup>T<sup>3</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, showing a closer kinship of the Aryan languages with H. than with Ar., which retains radical -n-



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, i, n, L.)$ . (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

in HANTA, *thou*. (See also entries 51, 76, 235, 240, 242, 574; and section iii., foot-note). For a general discussion of pronouns, see section xviii.

Gr.—On the interchange of  $s$  with  $t$ , see section ix.

## 78.

78a. H.  $B^2(e)$ , in, among, with, near, before; *by*, for, because, according to.

78b. Go. *bi*, at, against, upon, *by*; -*aba*, [(an adverbial ending)].

A.-S. *bi*, *by*, near to, in, at, upon; *by*, through, because of, according to.

G. -*BH*, [(case-ending)].

L. -*BUS*, [(case-ending)].

S. - $B^2is^2$ , - $B^2yam^2$ , - $B^2yas^2$ , - $B^2ya^2m^2$ , [(case-endings)].

Gr. -*PHi*, [(case-ending)].

78n. I place the case-endings in this entry with much hesitation.

## 79.

(Root, B-Y-H<sup>4</sup>).

79a. Ar. *BAHH<sup>4</sup>a*, to sell; to *buy*.

79b. Go. *BUGjan*, to *buy*.

A.-S. *BYCGan* (preterite tense, *BOhte*), to *buy*; *BYCGen*, a *buying*, selling.

## 80.

(Root, B-H-R).

80a. H. \* $B^2AHAR$ , to dig in, cut into, grave (letters on stone);

80b. G. *BURaich*, to dig, delve.

A.-S. *BORian*, to make a hole,

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $a$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

B<sup>2</sup>(E)HER, well, cistern, pit, fountain.

bore.

L. FORO, to *bore*, pierce.

Gr. PHARAO<sup>2</sup>, to plough.

G. BURN, fresh water.

Go. BRUNNA, well, spring, fountain.

A.-S. BURNE, stream, brook.

Gr. PHREAR (genitive, PHREATOS), well, tank, cistern.

## 81.

(Root, B-H-S<sup>3</sup>).

81a. H. B<sup>2</sup>AHAS<sup>3</sup>, to have a bad smell; to stink; to be bad, wicked; to act wickedly; B<sup>2</sup>(E)HOS<sup>3</sup>, stink, stench; B<sup>2</sup>OH(E)S<sup>3</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, bad, stinking plants, noxious weeds; B<sup>2</sup>(E)HUS<sup>3</sup>ym, wild grapes.

81b. German BOESE, bad, ill, evil.

Go. weina-BASI, grape, wine-berry [(obsolete)]; (plural,) grapes, a cluster of grapes.

A.-S. BERGE, *berry*; grape; win-BERGE, grape.

81n. Etymologists have not considered German BOESE cognate with English *berry*.

A.-S.—In A.-S. BERGE, the -g- is a suffix and the -r- stands for radical -s<sup>3</sup>. (See section ix.).

## 82.

(Root uncertain).

82a. H. .B<sup>2</sup>ABAH<sup>2</sup>, pupil (of the eye).

82b. G. BAB, *babe*, *baby*.

L. PUPA, girl; PUPILLA, the pupil of the eye.

German BUBE, boy, lad.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

## 83.

(Root, B-D-D).

- 83a. H.  $B^2AD^2D^2ym$ , branches, poles, staves, bars.      83b. G. BAT (BATA), stick, staff, cudgel, bludgeon.

## 84.

(Root, B-D-L).

- 84a. H.  $*B^2ADAL$ , to divide, separate; to choose out, select; to go away, depart;  $B^2ADAL$ , part, piece.      84b. B.  $BIDALdu$ , to send (on an errand), send out, despatch;  $BIDE$ , way, road.

L.  $FINDO$  (perfect tense,  $FIDI$ ), to split, divide, separate.

S.  $B^2ID^3$ , to split, divide, separate.

Go.  $BEITAN$ , to *bite*.

A.-S.  $BITAN$ , to *bite*.

84n. Go.—Etymologists regard Go.  $BEITAN$ , etc., as cognate with L.  $FINDO$ , of which the  $-n-$  is intrusive. (See section vii.).

## 85.

(Root, B- $H^2$ - $H^2$ ).

- 85a. H.  $B^2OH^2w$ , emptiness, voidness.      85b. L.  $VACUUS$ , empty, void.

85n. In L.  $VACUUS$ , radical B- has become v-, and radical  $-H^2$  has become -c-.

## 86.

(Root, B- $H^2$ -R).

- 86a. H.  $B^2AH^2ERET^2$ , brightness; a white spot (in the skin):      86b. B.  $bai$ , spot, stain, blemish.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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a bright spot (sore, scar, etc.). L. BRITANNIA, *Britain*.

86n. B.—I conjecture the loss of radical -R from B. bai. (See section vii.).

L.—The -T- in BRITANNIA (which is, of course, not a L. word) is cognate, I think, with the -T<sup>2</sup> (not radical) in H. B<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>ERET<sup>2</sup>. (See section xii.).

### 87.

(Root, B-V-S<sup>3</sup>).

87a. H. B<sup>2</sup>OUS<sup>3</sup>, to be ashamed, 87b. English ABASH, to confuse, perplexed; to put to fuse, confound, make ashamed; shame; to frustrate; to disgrace. BASHful, diffident, shy.

87n. The current etymology of English ABASH and BASHful is not wholly satisfactory. There is only a remote probability, however, that these words are cognate with H. B<sup>2</sup>OUS<sup>3</sup>. On the possibility of radical s<sup>3</sup> becoming sh in English, see also entry 653.

### 88.

(Root, B-Z-Z).

88a. H. B<sup>2</sup>AZAZ, to seize as 88b. L. BESTIA, *beast*.  
prey, carry off as prey; to plunder, Dutch BUIT, spoil, plunder,  
der, spoil; B<sup>2</sup>AZ, spoil, prey, booty.  
booty.

88n. L.—I think L. BESTIA cognate with H. B<sup>2</sup>AZAZ and therefore the B- in L. BESTIA to be exceptionally original. (See section v.).

### 89.

(Root, B-T-H<sup>3</sup>).

89a. H. B<sup>2</sup>ATAH<sup>3</sup>, to trust, con- 89b. G. FEITH, calm, calm-  
fide; to cause to trust, persuade ness, tranquillity.

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- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
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- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
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to trust; B<sup>2</sup>ETAH<sup>3</sup>, trust, confidence, security; confidently, boldly; B<sup>2</sup>ATTUH<sup>3</sup>out<sup>2</sup>, security, tranquillity.

L. FIDO, to trust, confide; FIDES, confidence, faith; FIDUCIA, trust, confidence, self-confidence, boldness.

Go. BIDjan, to beseech, beg, pray; BIDA, prayer, request, entreaty.

A.-S. BIDDAN, to pray, beg, bid; BED, prayer, supplication.

89n. The meanings of H. B<sup>2</sup>ATAH<sup>3</sup> imply the meanings of Go. BIDjan and A.-S. BIDDAN, etc., and I feel certain that the words are cognate.

90.

(Root, B-T-L).

90a. H. .B<sup>2</sup>ATAL, to cease, rest from.

90b. L. VETO, to forbid, hinder.

A. .B<sup>2</sup>(E)TEL, to forbid, hinder, cause to cease.

90n. Radical B- has become v- in L. VETO.

91.

(Root, B-T-N).

91a. H. B<sup>2</sup>ETEN, the inmost part (of man); the belly; the womb.

91b. B. BAITAN, in, into, within.

Go. FITAN, to bear, give birth to, bring forth (a child).

L. FOETUS, pregnant, breeding; offspring, progeny, young.

91n. B.—In B. words n is so frequent a suffix that I cannot venture to consider the -n in B. BAITAN radical.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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## 92.

(?Root, B-V-T<sup>2</sup> or B-N-H<sup>2</sup>).

92a. H. B<sup>2</sup>AYIT<sup>2</sup>, house, tent, 92b. G. BOTH (BUTH), hut, cave, temple; household, family. tent, cottage; *booth*, shade.

92n. In G. words, th is so frequent a suffix that the -TH in G. BOTH (BUTH) cannot be taken as an indication that the root ends in -T<sup>2</sup>.

## 93.

(Root, B-K-H).

93a. H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)KAHYM, (the name of a certain) tree (similar to the balsam-tree).

93b. Go. BAGMS, tree.

A.-S. BEAM, tree; wood; rafter, *beam*.

Icelandic BADHMR, tree.

93n. I query whether Go. BAGMS, etc., are cognate with H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)KAHYM, the -M- in Go. BAGMS; etc., being the sign of plurality long forgotten. If so, A.-S. BEAM has lost radical -K-H, for which the Icelandic form unaccountably has -DH-.

## 94.

(Root, B-L-G).

94a. H. \*B<sup>2</sup>ALAG, to cause to shine forth; to gleam; to smile, look cheerful.

94b. A.-S. BLAC, bright, shining (fire, lightning, light); pale, *bleak*.

L. FLAMMA (for \*FLAGma), blaze, *flame*.

S. B<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>G<sup>3</sup>, to be radiant; to shine.

Gr. PHLEGMA, *flame*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>.

94n. It may be necessary to note that etymologists derive English *bleak* directly from A.-S. *BLAC*, bright, shining; and also connect these words with L. *FLAMMA*, etc.

## 95.

(Root, B-L-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 95a. H. .B<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>2</sup>, to grow old; 95b. G. *BLIadhna*, year.  
to pass, spend (time); .B<sup>2</sup>ALEH<sup>2</sup>, Welsh *BLynedd* (BLwyddyn),  
old, worn out, decayed. year.

95n. This entry may give a clew to the proper derivation of H. *s<sup>3</sup>anah<sup>2</sup>*, year, which is in doubt. (See entry 336).

## 96.

(Root, B-L-M).

- 96a. H. .B<sup>2</sup>ALAM, to bind, curb, 96b. B. *BILHURtu*, to tie, bind.  
bridle, hold in.

96n. Radical -M is changed to -R- in B. *BILHURtu*. (See section VII.).

## 97.

(Root, B-L-H<sup>4</sup>).

- 97a. H. B<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>4</sup>, to devour, 97b. G. *BEUL*, mouth; *BOLG*,  
swallow down, swallow up, en- womb; a big belly; a pair of bel-  
gulf. lows; to bulge.

Go. *BALGS*, a leather bag.

A.-S. *BELG*, bag, belly, bulge,  
bellows.

97n. I have no hesitation in deriving G. *BEUL* from the root B-L-H<sup>4</sup>, and cannot resist the temptation to derive the other words under 97b. from the same source.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h<sup>4</sup>al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 98.

(Root, B-L-Q).

98a. H.  $B^2ALAQ$ , to lay waste, 98b. L. *BELGae*, the *Belgians*.  
devastate.

98n. I place L. *BELGae* (which is, of course, not a native L. word) here as a possible derivative of the root B-L-Q.

## 99.

(Root, B-V-M).

99a. H.  $B^2AMAH^2$ , a high place; 99b. Gr.  $BO^2Mos$ , a raised place  
mountain; [(plural,)] high places for sacrificing on.  
(as places of worship).

## 100.

(Root, B-H<sup>4</sup>-L).

100a. H.  $B^2AH^4AL$   $k^2anap$ , 100b. Go. *FUGLS*, bird, *fowl*.  
("one having wings," poetical A.-S. *FUGOL*, bird, *fowl*.  
for) bird.

## 101.

(Root, B-H<sup>4</sup>-L).

101a. H.  $B^2AH^4ALah^2$ , lady; 101b. G. *BAILE*, town, city.  
 $B^2AH^4ALah^2$ , city [(only as proper name)].

101n. H.—Note that H.  $b^2anout^2$  (entry 119) means "daughters; villages." Anciently towns often consisted mostly of females as the men were frequently away at war or on forays.

G.—The G. word here cited may be from L. *villa* (for \**vicula*?), which is itself possibly from the root B-H<sup>4</sup>-L.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 102.

(Root, B-H<sup>4</sup>-R).

102a. H. .B<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>AR, to be dull, stupid; .B<sup>2</sup>(E)H<sup>4</sup>YR, cattle, beasts (of burden).

102b. G. BUAR, cattle, herd of cattle, oxen; BOIR, elephant; BOIRche, elk, buffalo; BRUID, beast, brute; BUIR, to bellow, as a bull.

Go. FAIHU, cattle, property, money.

A.-S. FEOH, cattle, property, money.

L. PECUS (genitive, PECORIS), cattle; PECUNIA, property, riches, money.

L. BRUTUS, heavy; dull, stupid.

S. PAC<sup>3</sup>u, cattle, herd.

B. BEHOR (BIGOR), mare; [beasts, cattle (Apocalypse 18:13)].

B. BEHi, cow.

B. ABERE, animal; the larger cattle; ABRETASUN, brutality; a-BERASTASUN, wealth, riches; [a-BRE bestia, cattle (Genesis 3:14 and often)].

102n. It is difficult to say that some of the words given under 102b. do not belong rather under 106b. I have even placed B. BEHi, BEHOR (BIGOR) under 106b. also.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

Go.—For the loss of radical -R from Go. FAIHU, etc., see section VII.

L.—Radical -R is probably preserved in L. (genitive) PECORIS and possibly changed to -N- in L. PECUNIA.

### 103.

(Root, B-H<sup>4</sup>-R).

✓ 103a. H. .B<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>AR, to kindle; 103b. G. BRUTHAINN, sultry  
to burn up, consume with fire. heat.

B. BERO, heat; hot, *fiery*.

Go. BRINNAN, to burn.

A.-S. BEORNNAN, to burn.

A.-S. FYR, fire.

L. PRUNA, a burning coal.

Gr. PUR, fire.

103n. A.-S.—I regard A.-S. BEORNNAN and A.-S. FYR as cognate though etymologists do not so regard them.

### 104.

(Root, B-Q-H<sup>4</sup>).

104a. H. B<sup>2</sup>AQAH<sup>4</sup>, to cut, 104b. B. EBAKI, to cut, cut off,  
cleave, divide. lop off.

### 105.

(Root, B-Q-R).

105a. H. \*B<sup>2</sup>AQAR, to inspect, 105b. B. BEGIRATU, to look,  
observe, search into; to contemplate, behold, observe; BEGI, eye; BE-  
plate, reflect; B<sup>2</sup>IQQORET<sup>2</sup>, punishment, chastisement. hatu, to behold, look, watch; to  
hear; to listen; to consider.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

G. BAGAIR, to threaten, denounce.

105n. B.—Note the loss of radical -R (preserved in B. BEGIRatu) from B. BEGi. (See section VII.).

#### 106.

(Root, B-Q-R).

106a. H. B<sup>2</sup>AQAR, cattle, oxen; 106b. G. BO, cow; tarBH, bull; cow, bull; B<sup>2</sup>OUQER, herdsman. BOGHun, an enclosure for cattle; BOG-lus, the herb ox-tongue; BAOGHAN, calf.

Manx BAAGH, cattle; BOA (plural, GHYN), cow; colBAGH, heifer.

L. BOS (genitive, BOVIS for \*BOGIS), ox, bull, cow.

Gr. BOUKOLOS, cowherd.

B. BEHi, cow; BEHOR (BIGOR), mare.

106n. G.—The loss of radical -R from the G. words here given (but possibly not belonging here) is unexpected. Etymologists do not treat the -BH in G. tarBH as cognate with the B- in G. BO, etc. For the meaning of tar- in G. tarBH, see entry 754.

Gr.—Radical -R has become -L- in Gr. BOUKOLOS. (See section VII.).

B.—I have placed B. BEHi, BEHOR (BIGOR) under 102b. also.

#### 107.

(Root, B-Q-R).

107a. H. B<sup>2</sup>OQER, morning, 107b. B. BIGAR (BIHAR), to-morrow.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical). I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or " $p^2$ (e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 108.

(Root, B-R-R).

108a. H.  $B^2AR$ , corn, grain,  
wheat.

108b. G. BARR, crop, harvest,  
corn; food.

G. POR, seed of any sort,  
grain, corn.

Go. BARizeins, of *barley*.

A.-S. BERE, *barley*.

L. FAR, a sort of grain, spelt;  
(plural,) corn, grain.

Gr. PUROS, wheat.

108n. G.—As p is rarely if ever initial in pure G., POR can scarcely be considered a native G. word. (See section v.).

## 109.

(Root, B-R-R).

109a. H.  $B^2AR$ , an open field.

109b. G. FEARann, land, coun-  
try, field, farm.

Go. FERA, region, country.

## 110.

(Root, B-R-H).

110a. H.  $B^2ARAH$ , to form,  
transform, fashion, make, create;  
to be created, be *born*;  $B^2AR$ , son.

110b. G. OBAIR, work, labor.  
G. BEIR, to *bear*, bring forth;  
to carry.

Go. BAIRan, to *bear*, bring  
forth (a child); to support, carry;  
BARN, child; BAUR, son.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

A.-S. BERAN, to *bear*, bring forth; to carry; BEARN, child, offspring.

L. FERRO, to *bear*, carry.

L. OPERA, work.

S. B<sup>2</sup>R, to conceive, become pregnant; to *bear* (in the womb); to hold, carry.

Gr. PHERO<sup>2</sup>, to *bear*, bring forth; to form, create; to carry.

110n. Some etymologists do not refer H. B<sup>2</sup>AR, son, to the root B-R-H.

G.—Probably G. OBAIR is from L. OPERA.

L.—Etymologists have not considered L. OPERA cognate with L. FERRO.

### 111.

(Root, B-R-D).

111a. H. B<sup>2</sup>ARAD, hail; hab(e)-ney h<sup>2</sup>ab<sup>2</sup>B<sup>2</sup>ARAD, hailstones. 111b. B. harri aBAR (harra-  
BAR), great hail; kaskarABAR, hail, hailstone.

111n. On the loss of radical -D from the B. words here cited, see section x.

It should be remarked that H. heben means "stone" and that B. harri means "stone."

### 112.

(Root, B-R-H<sup>2</sup>).

112a. H. B<sup>2</sup>ARAH<sup>2</sup>, to eat, eat (bread); to devour; .B<sup>2</sup>ARWt<sup>2</sup>, food. 112b. A.-S. bread, morsel, bread.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Co., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

L. VORO, to eat greedily, *devour*.

Gr. BORA, meat, food; BIBRO<sup>2</sup>-sko<sup>2</sup>, to eat, *devour*.

B. aFARI, supper; aFALdu (a-PALdu), to eat supper.

112n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered A.-S. Bread cognate with L. VORO, etc.

B.—Van Eys thinks (possibly rightly) B. aFARI a variant of B. auhari (entry 36).

113.

(Root, B-R-H<sup>3</sup>).

113a. H. B<sup>2</sup>ARAH<sup>3</sup>, to flee; to make flee: to chase away, put to flight; .B<sup>2</sup>ARY(A)H<sup>3</sup>, fleeing, fugitive.

113b. A.-S. FLEON (preterite tense, FLEAH, FLUGON); to flee; to put to flight.

Go. THLIUHAN, to flee.

B. BARreatu, to scatter, disperse.

113n. A.-S.—Radical -R- has been changed to -L- in A.-S. FLEON, etc. (See section vii.).

Go.—I cannot explain the TH- for radical B- in Go. THLIUHAN, which etymologists regard (rightly, I think) as cognate with A.-S. FLEON.

114.

(Root, B-R-H<sup>2</sup>).

114a. H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)RYT<sup>2</sup>, covenant, agreement, compact, treaty,

114b. G. BREITH, judgment, sentence, decision.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

league, alliance (of friendship; of marriage).

G. REITE, agreement, reconciliation, expiation, atonement, marriage contract.

Go. gAFRITHON, to reconcile, make peace.

A.-S. FRITH, agreement, truce, league, peace, safety, protection.

L. vergOBRETUS, the title of the chief magistrate among the Aedui.

114n. G.—The -T<sup>2</sup> of H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)RYT<sup>2</sup> is thought not to be radical. Nevertheless I regard the -TH, etc., of G. BREITH, etc., as cognate with -T<sup>2</sup>. (See section xii.). I think radical B- has been lost from G. REITE.

L.—The meaning of vergo- in the non-native L. vergOBRETUS is unknown, but possibly was “guardian” or the like; that is, the vergOBRETUS was possibly a “guardian of agreements, contracts” to see that they were kept.

## 115.

(Root, B-R-K).

115a. H. .B<sup>2</sup>ARAK(e), to bless; to curse; to praise, adore; to invoke; to salute, greet (implying the wish or invocation of every good. . . This of course is more emphatic than the mode of salutation which merely asks after one's welfare).

115b. L. PARCO, to have mercy upon; to spare.

L. PRECOR, to ask, beg, beseech, invoke, entreat, supplicate, pray.

S. BR<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>an<sup>5</sup>, devotion, pious utterance, prayer; worshipper, priest.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>1</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

B. BURHO, *imprecation*, curse;

BIRAU, *malediction*, curse.

115n. Etymologists have not regarded L. PRECOR as cognate with L. PARCO; nor have they considered either of these words cognate with S. BR<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>an<sup>5</sup>. The meanings of H. .B<sup>2</sup>ARAK(e) imply all the meanings given under 115b.

B.—On the loss of radical -K from B. BURHO, see section x.

#### 116.

(Root, B-R-Q).

116a. H. B<sup>2</sup>ARAQ, to flash, lighten; B<sup>2</sup>ARAQ, glitter; lighting.

116b. G. BREAGH, beautiful, splendid.

G. BREUG, lie, falsehood; BRAGainn, to boast, *brag*.

Go. BAIRHTs, *bright*.

A.-S. BEORHT, glittering, *bright*.

116n. G.—I have entered here G. BREUG and G. BRAGainn in query.

#### 117.

(Root, B-R-R).

117a. H. .B<sup>2</sup>ARAR, to cleanse, purify; to polish, make bright; to be clean, *pure*.

117b. L. PURUS, clean, *pure*.  
S. pu<sup>2</sup>, to make clear, bright; to purify.

B. BEIRA, glass.

117n. S.—Radical -R has been lost from S. pu<sup>2</sup>. (See section vii.). Etymologists, it should be remarked, regard the -R- of L. PURUS as a suffix.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 118.

(Root, B-S<sup>2</sup>-R).

- 118a. H. \*B<sup>2</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>AR, to cheer      118b. B. POZ, joy; POZTU, to  
with glad tidings; B<sup>2</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>AR, flesh; rejoice.  
the body; pudenda viri.      B. POTZUAK, parties naturelles  
de l'homme.

118n. Van Eys suggests that B. POTZUAK is cognate with B. POZ, etc. These words have lost radical -R (see section VII.) if they are (as I think) cognate with H. \*B<sup>2</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>AR, etc.

## 119.

(Root, B-N-H<sup>2</sup>?).

- 119a. H. B<sup>2</sup>at<sup>2</sup>, daughter; (plural, B<sup>2</sup>ANOUT<sup>2</sup>.) daughters, nieces,      119b. G. BEAN (plural, MNai  
young women, women; the female inhabitants of any place; and MNathan), woman, wife.  
villages.

## 120.

(Root, G-H-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 120a. H. G<sup>2</sup>AHAH<sup>2</sup>, to rise up      120b. Go. HAUHS, *high*.  
(of waters); to grow up (of plants); to be lifted up, exalted; A.-S. HEAH (hea), lofty, *high*.  
G<sup>2</sup>EHEH<sup>2</sup>, lofty, *high*; proud, haughty.

120n. Go.—Radical G- has become H- in Go. HAUHS, etc. Radical -H- has become -H- in Go. HAUHS, -H in A.-S. HEAH, and has been lost in A.-S. (hea).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>1</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 121.

(Root, G-H-L).

121a. H. G<sup>2</sup>AHAL, to redeem, 121b. G. GEALL, promise,  
ransom (for example, a field or pledge, mortgage.  
farm sold, by paying back the  
price).

121n. The radical ancestor of G. g is usually q.

## 122.

(Root, G-B-B).

122a. H. G<sup>2</sup>AB, the *back*. 122b. A.-S. BAEC, the *back*.

122n. I think A.-S. BAEC must be by transposition for [\*CAEB].  
(See section XIII.).

## 123.

(Root, G-B-H<sup>4</sup>).

123a. H. G<sup>2</sup>ABY(A)H<sup>4</sup>, *cup*, 123b. L. CUPA, tub, cask.  
bowl. Gr. KUPellon, *cup*.

## 124.

(Root, G-B-R).

124a. H. G<sup>2</sup>(E)BYrah<sup>2</sup>, lady, 124b. A.-S. WIF, woman, lady,  
queen. *wife*.

124n. Radical g- has become w- in A.-S. WIF, from which radical -R has been lost. (See section VII.).

## 125.

(Root, G-D-D).

125a. H. G<sup>2</sup>ADAD, to assemble 125b. G. CATH, fight, battle;  
to attack; to attack (as an battalion, army; CATHach, war-  
army); G<sup>2</sup>(E)DWD, troop, band rior.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are oft/n lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

(of warriors), detachment of an army; foray, raid. A.-S. HEATHU-, war-

125n. A.-S.—Radical g- has become h- in A.-S. HEATHU- (which is found only in compounds).

#### 126.

(Root, G-D-H<sup>2</sup>).

126a. H. G<sup>2</sup>(E)DY, *kid*.

126b. Icelandic KIDH, *kid*.

L. HAEDUS, *kid*.

#### 127.

(Root, G-D-L).

127a. H. G<sup>2</sup>ADAL, to be great, grow great; to be great (in value); G<sup>2</sup>ADOUL, great (in magnitude), large (tall).

127b. A.-S. WATHOL, the full moon.

English CATTLE, quadrupeds of the bovine family; sometimes also, including all domestic quadrupeds.

127n. The current derivation of English CATTLE is not wholly satisfactory and I query whether the word is not cognate with H. G<sup>2</sup>ADAL.

#### 128.

(Root, G-D-H<sup>4</sup>).

128a. H. G<sup>2</sup>ADAH<sup>4</sup>, to cut down (trees); to cut off; to cut in two (a staff).

128b. G. CUTAICH, to shorten, curtail; CUTACH, short, docked.

Icelandic KUTI, a little blunt knife.

S. C<sup>2</sup>ID<sup>3</sup>, to cut off, hew down.

128n. The history of English *cut* is obscure.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 129.

(Root, G-D-R).

129a. H. G<sup>2</sup>ADER, wall (especially of a vineyard); a walled place, enclosure. 129b. Go. baurgs-waddjus, town-wall; grundu-waddjus, foundation-wall.

129n. Radical G- has given place to -w- in Go. baurgs-waddjus, etc., and radical -R does not appear. (See section VII.).

## 130.

(Root, G-V-R).

130a. H. G<sup>2</sup>WR, whelp, cub, 130b. English CUR, a mongrel lion's whelp. dog.

130n. The history of English CUR is obscure.

## 131.

(Root, G-Z-R).

131a. H. G<sup>2</sup>AZAR, to cut, cut in two; to divide; to cut off; to cut down (trees). 131b. B. HAICHTUR, scissors, shears.

131n. Radical G- has become H- in B. HAICHTUR, and radical -z- is represented by -CHT-.

## 132.

(Root, G-H<sup>3</sup>-L).

132a. H. G<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>3</sup>ELET<sup>2</sup>, coal; 132b. A.-S. COL, coal; hat COL, a hot coal.

132n. Radical -H<sup>3</sup>- has been lost from A.-S. COL.

## 133.

(Root, G-Y-H<sup>3</sup>).

133a. H. .G<sup>2</sup>Y(A)H<sup>3</sup>, to break 133b. Go. WEGS, violent move-

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

forth, burst forth (, of a dash- ment, tempest; (plural,) billows,  
ing river). waves.

A.-S. WEG, flood, billow, wave.

133n. Radical g- has given place to w- in Go. WEGS, etc., and radical -h<sup>3</sup> has become -g-, -g, and -v-.

#### 134.

(Root, G-L-H<sup>2</sup>).

134a. H. G<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>2</sup>, to carry 134b. G. CALL, detriment,  
away captive, take into exile; damage, calamity, privation, des-  
G<sup>2</sup>ALwt<sup>2</sup>, captivity, exile. titution.

134n. The meanings given under 134b. are only remotely re-  
lated to those given under 134a., and I do not feel certain that  
G. CALL is cognate with H. G<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>2</sup>.

#### 135.

(Root, G-L-H<sup>3</sup>).

135a. H. \*G<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>3</sup>, to be bald; 135b. A.-S. CALU, bald, cal-  
to shave (the head). low.

L. CALVUS, bald, without hair.

S. K<sup>2</sup>AL<sup>3</sup>va<sup>2</sup>ta, bald-headed.

B. KHALLU, the skin of a  
slaughtered hog.

135n. B.—I assume that, among the B. people as among us, the  
bristles are removed from slaughtered hogs.

#### 136.

(Root, G-L-L).

136a. H. G<sup>2</sup>ALAL, dung. 136b. B. OGALE, excrement.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 137.

(Root, G-L-L).

137a. H. .G<sup>2</sup>ALAL, to roll, roll away (a stone); to roll along (as billows); to be rolled together (as a scroll); G<sup>2</sup>AL(e)G<sup>2</sup>AL, wheel, whirling, whirlwind; G<sup>2</sup>AL, fountain, spring; (plural,) rolling waves, billows.

137b. Gr. KULio<sup>2</sup>, to roll along; to roll over; to roll up; to whirl along.

Go. afwalwjan, to roll away.

A.-S. wealwian, to roll, *wal-low*.

L. volvo, to roll, roll along, tumble.

Go. wulan, to bubble, boil up.

A.-S. weallan, to *well* up; to billow, rock (as waves).

137n. Go.—Radical g- has given place to w- in English *wallow* and its immediate cognates, which exhibit partial reduplication. (See section xiv.).

## 138.

(Root, G-L-M).

138a. H. .G<sup>2</sup>OLEM, embryo, foetus.

138b. Go. kilthei, womb; in-kiltho, pregnant, with *child*.

A.-S. cild, *child*.

138n. There is a possibility that the words given under 138b. belong rather in entry 526.

## 139.

(Root, G-M-M).

139a. H. G<sup>2</sup>AM, even, also, both, and, indeed, truly.

139b. Icelandic ok (og), and, also.

Gr. kai, and, even, also; ego<sup>2</sup>, I.

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ)gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

S. g<sup>2</sup>a (h<sup>2</sup>a), indeed, verily;  
ah<sup>2</sup>am<sup>2</sup>, I.

Go. ik, I.

A.-S. ic, I.

L. ego, I.

139n. Radical -m- and -m have disappeared from all the words cited under 139b.

S.—H. g<sup>2</sup>AM is often used to emphasize a pronoun; as, H. h<sup>2</sup>yh g<sup>2</sup>AM h<sup>2</sup>uh, she even she (Genesis 20:5); H. -ny g<sup>2</sup>AM hany, me even me (Genesis 27:34, 38). (See also Ezekiel 5:8; 16:43; Jeremiah 7:11; Zachariah 9:7; Zephaniah 2:12). On this principle I would derive S. ah<sup>2</sup>am<sup>2</sup>, I; L. ego, I; etc. The -m<sup>2</sup> of S. ah<sup>2</sup>am<sup>2</sup> I take to be a fragment of the primary form of the first personal pronoun. So, too, I would account for the m implied by the -o of L. ego, etc. These emphatic forms of the first personal pronoun at first followed (I take it) the primary form of the first personal pronoun appended to the verb. Later (I should say) the need of increased emphasis drew the emphatic form of the pronoun to the first position in the proposition. (See also section xviii.).

#### 140.

(Root, G-M-L).

140a. H. g<sup>2</sup>AMAL, to *wean* (a child from milk); to ripen(fruit); to become ripe; g<sup>2</sup>AMWL, a *weaned* child.

140b. A.-S. WENian, to draw (from); to *wean* [(a child from the breast)]; awENian, to *wean* [(a child from milk: bearn fro(m) meolcu(m))].

B. emakume, woman.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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B. HUME, child; zarkume, a  
sickly child; arkume, lamb.

140n. A.-S.—Radical g- has given rise to w- in A.-S. WENIAN, and radical -m- has been changed to -N-.

I query whether English "queen" and its immediate cognates ought not to be placed in this entry; or should they be placed in entry 348?

#### 141.

(Root, G-N-B).

141a. H.  $G^2ANAB$ , to steal,  
take by stealth.

141b. Go. HLIFAN, to steal.  
L. CLEPO, to steal.  
Gr. KLEPTO<sup>2</sup>, to steal.

141n. Radical -N- has become -L- in the words cited under 141b.

#### 142.

(Root, G-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

142a. H.  $G^2AH^4AH^2$ , to low (as  
oxen).

142b. A.-S. CU, cow.  
L. CEVA, a kind of small cow.  
L. VACCA, cow.  
S. VAC<sup>3</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, cow.  
G. eIGH, to cry, shout.  
L. VOCO, to call; VOX, voice.  
S. VAC, to say, speak.  
S. VA<sup>2</sup>c<sup>3</sup>, to bleat, low; to cry  
(of birds).

Gr. iACHO<sup>2</sup>, to cry, shout.

142n. L.—Radical g- has become c- in L. CEVA and v- in L. VACCA. Radical -H<sup>4</sup>- has become -v- in L. CEVA and -cc- in L.



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- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h$ ,  $h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h$ ,  $h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$  ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$  ( $v$ ),  $k$  ( $c$ ,  $q$ )  $w$  ( $v$ ), (?)  $gw$  ( $v$ ); or,  $w$  ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $ad$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ ,  $s^3$ .

**VACCA.** Etymologists have not considered L. **CEVA** cognate with L. **VACCA**.

G.—I do not feel certain that G. **eigh**, L. **voco**, etc., belong in this entry.

### 143.

(Root,  $G-H^4-R$ ).

- 143a. H.  $G^2AH^4AR$ , to rebuke, 143b. G. **CRON**, blame, imputation of wrong.

### 144.

(Root,  $G-R-R$ ).

- 144a. H.  $.G^2AR(e)G^2AR$ , berry. 144b. G. **CAOR**, berry.  
Go. **AKRAN**, fruit.  
A.-S. **ÆCERN**, nut, *acorn*.  
B. **GARAGAR**, barley; **GARAU**, grain; **GARI**, wheat.

### 145.

(Root,  $G-R-R$ ).

- 145a. H.  $G^2ERah^2$ , the cud. 145b. G. **CIR**, the cud.  
Icelandic **GOR**, the cud.  
S.  $CA^3R^3V$ , to chew.  
A.-S. **GOR**, dung.  
145n. Etymologists consider A.-S. **GOR**, dung, cognate with Icelandic **GOR**, the cud.

### 146.

(Roots,  $G-R-H^2$ ,  $G-R-R$ ).

- 146a. H.  $G^2AROUN$ , the throat 146b. A.-S. **CRAN**, *crane*.  
(so called as giving forth rough, L. **GRUS**, *crane*.)

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n, t; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

harsh, hoarse sounds); (the external) throat, neck;  $G^2AR(e)-G^2(E)ROUT^2$ , (the external) throat, neck.

Gr. GERANOS, *crane*.

B. GARKHORA, the nape of the

146n. The neck of the *crane* is very long and the cry very harsh. I have given two H. words for "throat, neck." Possibly the A.-S. CRAN and the Gr. GERANOS are cognate directly with H.  $G^2AROUN$ ; and the L. GRUS and the B. GARKHORA are cognate rather with H.  $G^2AR(e)G^2(E)ROUT^2$ . The root of H.  $G^2AROUN$  is thought by some to be G-R-N. A.-S. CRAN, etc., would seem to support the supposition.

147.

(Root, G-R-Z).

147a. H.  $G^2AR(E)ZEN$ , axe.

147b. B. aizKORA, axe.

147n. I take B. aizKORA to be an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

148.

(Root, G-R-M).

148a. H.  $G^2EREM$ , bone.

148b. G. CNAIMH, bone.

148n. Radical -R- has become -N- (which is pronounced as r) in G. CNAIMH.

149.

(Root, G-R-N).

149a. H.  $G^2OREN$ , threshing-floor; (by figure,) the *grain* itself.

149b. G. GRAN, *grain*, dried *corn*.

Go. KAURN, *grain*, seed, *corn*.

A.-S. CORN, berry, *grain*, seed, *corn*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>3</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

L. GRANUM, a *grain*, seed,  
small *kernel*.

149n. In the words cited under 149b., note that radical g- appears as c- followed by a vowel or as g- followed by -R-. (See section XI.).

150.

(Root, G-R-S<sup>3</sup>).

150a. H. .G<sup>2</sup>ERES<sup>3</sup>, produce, fruit, yield (from the earth);  
150b. Go. GRAS, herb, *grass*.  
A.-S. GAERS, herb, hay, *grass*.  
mig(E)RAS<sup>3</sup>, a pasture (whither  
herds are driven to *graze*).

151.

(Root, D-B-H?).

151a. H. D<sup>2</sup>IB(e)younym, dove's dung.  
151b. Go. hraiwa-DUBO, tur-  
tle-dove.

151n. The exact meaning of H. D<sup>2</sup>IB(e)younym is uncertain.  
H. younah<sup>2</sup> means "dove."

152.

(Root, D-B-R).

152a. H. .D<sup>2</sup>ABAR, to speak, utter; D<sup>2</sup>ABAR, word, speech;  
152b. G. DEIR (ABAIR) (per-  
fect tense, DUBHRAS), to say.  
.D<sup>2</sup>IB(E)rah<sup>2</sup>, cause, reason. G. aDHBHAR, cause, reason.  
S. BR<sup>3</sup>u<sup>2</sup>, to say, tell; to speak  
to.

152n. G.—The perfect tense of G. DEIR (ABAIR) is DUBHRAS and points unmistakably to H. .D<sup>2</sup>ABAR as a cognate.

S.—Radical D- has (I take it) been lost from S. BR<sup>3</sup>u<sup>2</sup>.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 153.

(Root, D-G-N).

153a. H. D<sup>2</sup>AGAN, corn, grain;  
bread.

153b. Go. DAIGS, *dough*; DEIG-  
an, to knead.

A.-S. DAH, *dough*.

153n. Go.—I take the Go. verb DEIGAN to be denominate; that is, derived from the noun. Etymologists, however, regard the noun as derived from the verb.

## 154.

(Root, D-G-R).

154a. H. D<sup>2</sup>AGAR, to brood,  
sit upon (as a bird her eggs or  
young); to hatch.

154b. G. GUR (GUIR), to lie  
upon eggs as a hen; to hatch.

Manx GUIR, to brood, hatch;  
to cluck.

Welsh DEOR, to brood, hatch;  
GORI, to brood; iar yn GORI, a  
hen hatching.

154n. The exact meaning of H. D<sup>2</sup>AGAR is undetermined. Will not the words and meanings cited under 154b. help substantiate those of H. D<sup>2</sup>AGAR given under 154a., which were adopted by Gesenius? The Welsh forms DEOR and GORI point unmistakably to the root D-G-R.

## 155.

(Root, D-V-D).

155a. H. D<sup>2</sup>ODU, love; the ob-  
ject of love, one beloved, friend;  
uncle (father's brother).

155b. G. DAIT (DAID), father;  
DAITEAN, foster-father.

English DAD, father.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^3$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

S.  $T^3A^2T^3a$ , a term of affection addressed to a junior or senior; father.

Gr. TETTA (TATA), a friendly or respectful address of youths to their elders; father.

#### 156.

(Root,  $D-V-H^3$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 156a. H. $D^2W(A)H^3$ , to wash away, (scour clean), cleanse (by washing). | 156b. Go. THWAHAN, to wash. A.-S. THWEAN (THWEAHAN), to wash, cleanse. Old High German DWAHILA, towel. |
|--|--|

#### 157.

(Root,  $D-V-H^2$ ).

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 157a. H. $D^2(E)you$ , ink. | 157b. G. DUBH, black; ink. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
- 157n. The primary meaning of the root  $D-V-H^2$  is unknown. Possibly G. DUBH may reveal it. I think it scarcely conceivable that the meaning "ink" could have belonged to the root or its derivatives before the G. peoples began their first migration; but see also entry 286.

#### 158.

(Root,  $D-Y-N$ ).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 158a. H. $D^2YN$ , to judge, rule; judgment, cause, right; justice; right; sentence (of a judge). | 158b. Go. gadomjan, to judge; kindins, governor. A.-S. DOM, judgment, doom. B. DIN (doi), just, equitable. |
|---|--|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verba not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

158n. Radical -N has become -M- in Go. gadomjan. Etymologists have not considered the -DIN- in Go. kindins, cognate with the -DOM- in Go. gadomjan.

159.

(Root, D-K-H<sup>2</sup>).

159a. H. .D<sup>2</sup>OKY, a raging, 159b. Go. THEIHWO, thunder. roaring noise; a crashing.

160.

(Root, D-L-H<sup>2</sup>).

160a. H. .D<sup>2</sup>AL, door.

160b. B. ATHAL (atHe), door.

160n. B. ATHAL might be cognate with English "door" and belong in entry 803.

161.

(Root, ?H-D-M).

161a. H. D<sup>2</sup>AM, blood.

161b. G. DAIMH, consanguinity, kindred; DAIMHich, blood-relations.

B. ODOL, blood.

161n. B.—Radical -M has become -L in B. ODOL.

162.

(Root, D-M-H<sup>2</sup>).

162a. H. .D<sup>2</sup>AMAH<sup>2</sup>, to be silent, quiet; to rest; D<sup>2</sup>OMY, quiet, rest. 162b. G. TAMH, rest, leisure, quietness.

162n. I am unable to decide whether G. TAMH belongs here or in entry 800.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, s<sup>4</sup>, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 163.

(Root, D-M-H<sup>4</sup>).

163a. H. .D<sup>2</sup>AMAH<sup>4</sup>, to weep, 163b. English DANK, moist,  
shed tears; .D<sup>2</sup>EMAH<sup>4</sup>, tear, tears; damp.  
juice.

163n. The history of English DANK is obscure. I query whether  
the word is cognate with H. .D<sup>2</sup>AMAH<sup>4</sup>.

## 164.

(Root, D-Q-R).

164a. H. .D<sup>2</sup>AQAR, to thrust 164b. G. DAIGEAR, poniard,  
through, pierce, stab (as with a dagger.  
sword). Welsh DAGER, poniard, dagger.

## 165.

(Root, D-R-B).

165a. H. .D<sup>2</sup>OR(E)BAN, goad, 165b. Go. DREIBAN, to drive.  
(ox-goad). A.-S. DRIFAN, to strike, incite,  
impel, drive.

## 166.

(Root, D-R-K).

166a. H. D<sup>2</sup>ARAK(e), to go; 166b. Go. THRAGjan, to run.  
D<sup>2</sup>EREK(e), way, road, journey. A.-S. THRAEGAN, to run, race.  
Gr. TRECHO<sup>2</sup>, to run.

166n. The meaning of the words cited under 166b. does not  
fully justify assigning them to the root D-R-K.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 167.

(Root, D-R-S<sup>3</sup>).

167a. H. D<sup>2</sup>ARAS<sup>3</sup>, to ask for, demand; to ask, beg (bread); to demand (back), avenge, (specially,) punish; D<sup>2</sup>ARAS<sup>3</sup> d<sup>2</sup>am, to require blood, (punish bloodshed, avenge murder).

167b. Go. THAURSjan (impersonal), to *thirst*; GATHAIRsan, to wither; THAURSUS, dry, withered.

A.-S. THURSTig, greedy, *thirsty*, desirous.

S. T<sup>3</sup>RS, to be *thirsty*, greedy.

167n. I feel certain that the words cited under 167b. are referable to the root D-R-S<sup>3</sup>. Withering plants must have been regarded by our remote ancestors as asking, begging for water,—a very pretty conception. English blood-*thirsty* may not be metaphorical though it probably is.

## 168.

(Root, D-S<sup>2</sup>-H).

168a. H. D<sup>2</sup>AS<sup>3</sup>AH, to sprout, be green; D<sup>2</sup>ES<sup>3</sup>EH, tender grass, green herbage.

168b. G. DOS, bush, thicket.

## 169.

169a. H. H<sup>2</sup>a, (an interrogative particle).

169b. G. co (cia), *who*?

Go. Hwas, *who*?

A.-S. Hwa, *who*?

L. quis, *who*?

S. ka, *who*?

169n. G.—Radical H<sup>2</sup>- (inferable from H. H<sup>2</sup>a) has unexpectedly become c- in G. co (cia). (See section III.).



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 170.

(Root, H<sup>2</sup>-B-L).

170a. H. H<sup>2</sup>ABAL, to be vain; 170b. G. uaiLL, vanity, vain-  
to act (or) speak vainly. glory, inconsistent boasting.

170n. Has radical -B- been lost from G. uaiLL? In other words,  
is G. uaiLL to be considered cognate with H. H<sup>2</sup>ABAL? I think so.

## 171.

(Root, H<sup>2</sup>-G-H<sup>2</sup>).

171a. H. H<sup>2</sup>AGAH<sup>2</sup>, to separate, 171b. S. vic, to winnow, sift;  
take away (dross from silver); to to separate (grain from chaff by  
remove. . . (by) winnowing, sift- winnowing).  
ing [(figuratively)].

## 172.

(Root, H<sup>2</sup>-D-H<sup>2</sup>).

172a. H. H<sup>2</sup>ADAH<sup>2</sup>, to stretch 172b. B. HEDatu, to stretch,  
out, put out (the hand). extend [(the hand) (Mark 3:5)].

## 173.

(Root, H<sup>2</sup>-D-R).

173a. H. H<sup>2</sup>ADAR, to decorate, 173b. A.-S. DEORE (DYRE), glo-  
adorn; to honor, reverence; to be rious, magnificent; precious, be-  
glorious, splendid; H<sup>2</sup>ADAR, orna- loved, dear.  
ment, decoration; pomp, splen- L. ADOREA, glory, fame, re-  
dor, honor. nown; ADORO, to reverence, hon-  
or, worship, adore.

173n. L.—Of course L. adoro, to address, beseech, is a com-  
pound word and not referable to the root H<sup>2</sup>-D-R.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 174.

(Root,  $H^2$ -V-H).

174a. H.  $H^2WH$ , *he*, this.

174b. G. *e*, *he*, *him*.

Go. \**his*, this.

A.-S. *he*, *he*.

L. *hic*, this.

B. *hi*, thou.

174n. L.—Etymologists do not consider the *h*- in L. *hic* related to the *h*- in English *he*.

B.—On the meaning of B. *hi*, see section XVIII.

## 175.

(Root,  $H^2$ -V-N).

175a. H.  $H^2OUN$ , riches, wealth, sufficiency.

175b. L. *beo*, to enrich, make happy; *beatus*, rich, wealthy, happy.

175n. Radical -v- has become *b*- in L. *beo*, etc.

## 176.

(Root,  $H^2$ -V- $H^2$ ).

176a. H.  $H^2AYAH^2$  ( $H^2AVAH^2$ ), to be, exist; to come to pass, happen, become; to become (to anyone as his possession): to belong to: [(by change of construction in translating.)] to *have*.

176b. G. *bi*, to be; *bith*, being, existence.

A.-S. *beon*, to be, exist, become.

L. *rui*, to *have been*.

S.  $B^2u^2$ , to arise, become, exist; to be.

Go. *haban*, to *have*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^1$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$  ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$  ( $v$ ),  $k$  ( $c$ ,  $q$ )  $w$  ( $v$ ), (?)  $gw$  ( $v$ ); or,  $w$  ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ .

A.-S. HABBAN, to have.

L. HABEO, to have.

176n. G.—Radical -v- has become B- in G. bi and G. bith. (See also entries 157 and 237).

A.-S.—In form, A.-S. BEON differs cardinally from A.-S. HABBAN only in having lost radical  $H^2$ . The same is true of L. FUI in comparison with L. HABEO. The meanings given under 176a., it will be noted, include both sets given under 176b.; that is, to be and to have. For the change of construction that (I judge) has come to Go. HABAN, English have, etc., compare the construction of English "like" in "I like it" for earlier English "It likes me." Etymologists have not, of course, considered English be and have cognate.

177.

(Root,  $H^2$ -L-H).

177a. H.  $H^2$ AL(E)Hah<sup>2</sup>, off, a-far off; onward, forward, further;  $h^2$ anna $H^2$ ALAHah<sup>2</sup>, removed, remote.

177b. G. eile, other, else.

Go. aljis, other, another.

A.-S. elles, in another manner, otherwise, else.

L. alius, other, another.

178.

(Roots,  $H^2$ -L-K, Y-L-K).

178a. H.  $H^2$ ALAK(e) (YA-LAK(e)), to go, come, proceed, walk; to go out, set out, go forth; to run, flow (specially of waters, streams); to overflow.

178b. A.-S. WEALCAN, to roll, toss [(especially of waves)].

Early English WALKEN, to roll, toss; to walk.

B. iLKHI (JALGI, JALKi), to go out, come out, [go forth (Genesis 8:16, 18, 19)].

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

178n. A.-S.—Note that the meanings of A.-S. *WEALCAN* and of early English *WALKEN* in the special as well as the general uses of the words are given under 178a.

B.—It would seem that the B. forms reflect the two roots, radical *y-* perhaps becoming *j-*.

#### 179.

(Root,  $H^2$ -L-L).

179a. H.  $H^2$ ALAL, to sing (especially any one's praises); to give; *awiliuth*, to thank; to praise, celebrate; to glory (in). glorify.

179n. Is the -d- in Go. *awiliudon* the cognate with d- in A.-S. *don*, with d- in L. *do*, etc., in entry 491? I think so.

#### 180.

(Root,  $H^2$ -L-M).

180a. H.  $H^2$ ALAM, to smite, strike, beat; to smite in pieces, break.

180b. A.-S. LAMA, disabled in the limbs, crippled, *lame*; LEM-ian, to *lame*, cripple.

Icelandic LEMja, to thrash, beat, flog; (so as) to *lame*, disable.

English LAM, to beat, thrash.

B. olatu, to strike, beat, smite.

#### 181.

(Root,  $H^2$ -M- $H^2$ ).

181a. H.  $H^2$ AMAH<sup>2</sup>, to sound, make a noise (, of the harp; also

181b. A.-S. WEMAN, to sound forth, resound; to strike up, be-

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- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v)$ , (?)  $gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, in L.)$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections V. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

of other musical instruments); gin to sing; woma, noise, tumult,  
to be noisy (, of a tumultuous brawling; wom, howling, shout-  
crowd);  $H^2AMoun$ , noise, sound ing, lamentation.  
(, of singers; of rain); multitude, Go.  $iumjo$ , crowd, multitude.  
crowd (of men), host. German  $HUMMEN$ , to *hum*.

## 182.

(Root,  $H^2-P-K$ ).

182a. H.  $H^2APAK(e)$ , to turn, 182b. L.  $facio$ , to do, produce,  
turn over; to change, alter, con- cause, form, create, make (a  
vert, transform, turn (into any thing into something); inter-  
thing);  $H^2APEkah^2$ , overthrow, ficio, to bring to naught, de-  
destruction. stroy, slay, kill.

## 183.

(Root,  $H^2-R-R$ ).

183a. H.  $H^2AR$ , mount, moun- 183b. Gr.  $oros$ , hill, moun-  
tain, mountains. tain.

## 184.

(Root,  $H^2-R-G$ ).

184a. H.  $H^2ARAG$ , to kill, slay. 184b. Go.  $wrikan$ , to perse-  
cute.  
A.-S.  $wrecan$ , to avenge, pun-  
ish;  $gewwrecan$ , to *wreak* ven-  
geance on.

184n. I place Go.  $wrikan$  and A.-S.  $wrecan$ , etc., in this entry  
on the supposition that in very early times wrongs were com-  
monly avenged by death.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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## 185.

(Root,  $H^2-R-H^2$ ).

185a. H.  $H^2ARAH^2$ , with child, 185b. A.-S. HORE, *whore*. pregnant.

185n. Genesis 38:24: "... , she [Tamar] is with child by *whore*-dom." The w- in English *whore* is probably clerical in origin.

Note that the Hebrew predicate adjective ( $H^2ARAH^2$ ) in the passage (Genesis 38:24) here translated has become in English a common name for the subject. Compare the almost exact parallel in Genesis 3:1 (Gothic *waurins*, serpent; etc., in entry 564); and also the less close parallel in Genesis 2:7 (English "nose"; etc., in entry 487).

## 186.

(Root,  $H^2-R-S$ ).

186a. H.  $H^2ARAS$ , to pull down, 186b. English HARASS, to an-tear down (houses, cities, walls); noy by repeated attacks; to lay to tear out (teeth); to destroy. waste.

186n. The history of English HARASS is obscure. Is it possible that the military sense of the word is the oldest?

## 187.

(Root,  $z-B-D$ ).

187a. H. ZEBED, gift, dowry. 187b. A.-S. STEOP-dohtor, *step*-daughter; STEOP-sunu, *step*-son.

187n. On the loss of radical -d, see section x.

## 188.

(Root,  $z-B-H^3$ ).

188a. H. ZABAH<sup>3</sup>, to slaughter, 188b. Gr. SPHAGE<sup>2</sup>, slaughter,

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- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

kill (animals); to slaughter for sacrifice; to sacrifice.

butchery; SPHAZO<sup>2</sup>, to slay, kill; (especially,) to slaughter (victims for sacrifice).

## 189.

189a. H. ZEH<sup>2</sup>, *this, that*.

189b. G. *so, this; sa*, (an emphatic adjection) [(used especially with personal and possessive pronouns)].

Go. THATA, *the; this, that; it*.

A.-S. THAET, *the; this, that; it*.

L. iste, *this, that*.

S. T<sup>3</sup>a[t<sup>3</sup>], *the; this, that; it*.

Gr. TO, *the; this, that; it*.

189n. See also entry 734 and section XVIII.

It is probable that the suffix in the Go., the A.-S., and the S. word here cited is also cognate with H. ZEH<sup>2</sup>.

## 190.

(Root, z-H<sup>2</sup>-R).

190a. H. \*ZAH<sup>2</sup>AR, to shine, give light; to enlighten, teach; to admonish, warn (to beware of anything); ZOH<sup>2</sup>AR, brightness, brilliancy, splendor, shining (of the heavens).

H. mazzARout<sup>2</sup> (mazzALout<sup>2</sup>), constellations, the twelve signs of the zodiac.

190b. Go. STAIRNO, *star*.

A.-S. STEORRA, *star*.

L. STELLA, *star*.

S. S<sup>2</sup>T<sup>3</sup>Rn<sup>4</sup>as<sup>2</sup> (?), *stars*.

S. T<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>as<sup>2</sup>, *stars*.

Gr. ASTE<sup>2</sup>R, *star*.

Welsh SEREN, *star; (plural)* SER, *stars*.

B. IZAR, *star*.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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190n. The Aryan value ( $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or  $(z)$ ) of radical  $z$  is in part beautifully exemplified under 190b. where it equals  $st$ - in English *star*,  $s^2t^3$ - in S.  $s^2t^3rn^4as^2$  (?),  $t^3$ - in S.  $t^3a^2r^3as^2$ , and  $s$ - in Welsh *SEREN*.

S.—Lexicographers query whether S.  $s^2t^3rn^4as^2$  (nominative form, plural) occurs. Oblique forms, plural, are found.

H.—Etymologists have not referred H. *mazzarout*<sup>2</sup> (*mazza-lout*<sup>2</sup>) to the root  $z-h^2-r$ . I think the forms are properly referable to that root.

#### 191.

(Root,  $z-v-d$ ).

191a. H. *zWD*, to cook, boil,  
*seethe*.

191b. A.-S. *SEOTHAN*, to boil,  
cook, *seethe*.

Go. *SAUTHS*, sacrifice.

#### 192.

(Roots,  $z-v-n$ ,  $y-z-n$ ).

192a. H.  $*zWN$  ( $*YAZAN$ ), to  
feed; *mazoun*, food, sustenance.

192b. G. *ITH* (*ios*), to eat.

Go. *itan*, to eat.

A.-S. *etan*, to eat.

Go. *wisan*, to eat.

A.-S. *wist*, food.

L. *edo*, to eat.

S. *ad*<sup>3</sup>, to eat.

Gr. *esthio*<sup>2</sup> (*edo*<sup>2</sup>), to eat.

192n. Some lexicographers do not assign the meaning "to feed" to H.  $*YAZAN$ . It seems to me that the Go. and A.-S. double forms reflect the double forms found in 192a.; that is, Go. *iran*, etc., are referable to the root  $z-v-n$ ; and Go. *wisan*, etc., come from the root  $y-z-n$ .



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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections V. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 193.

(Root, z-y-z).

- 193a. H. zyz, a full breast.      193b. A.-S. tit, pap, breast,  
teat.  
193n. The exact meaning of H. zyz is uncertain.

## 194.

(Root, z-k-k).

- 194a. H. zak(e), pure, clean;      194b. Go. DAUHTar, daughter.  
upright, innocent.      A.-S. DOHTor, daughter.  
S. D<sup>3</sup>UH<sup>2</sup>it<sup>3</sup>r, daughter.  
Gr. THUGate<sup>2</sup>r, daughter.  
B. ЧАПУ, pure, clean.

194n. The forms cited under 194b. might equally well be referred to the root d-v-h<sup>3</sup> (entry 156; H. \*d<sup>2</sup>w(a)h<sup>3</sup>, to cleanse), perhaps more suitably if the forms alone be considered; but the meanings "upright" and "innocent" (as well as "pure" and "clean") belonging to H. zak(e) cause me to assign Go. DAUHTar, etc., to the root z-k-k.

On the suffix of the Aryan words here cited, see entries 1, 12, 43, 219, 791.

By consulting entries 298, 379, 479, (560), 791, it will be seen that our remote ancestors viewed their daughters and sisters as cleanly, pure, innocent, fair, etc. Thus, G. nighean (entry 479), girl, daughter, means literally (as I see it) "white, clean, pure, innocent"; B. alaba (entry 379), daughter, literally "white, clean, pure"; and English "sister" (entry 791) has radically the meaning "white, like marble or alabaster," probably also the readily derivable meanings "pure" and "innocent."

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

Possibly these designations for *daughters* and *sisters* point to cave-dwelling times when, we may reasonably conjecture, the females of a family, confined more or less closely within the sunless abodes, were markedly paler than the males, roving much without, as the latter must have been, for food, for sport, and for war. Even at this day, girls are usually not only much fairer but (may I not say?) much more cleanly and innocent than their brothers.

#### 195.

(Root, z-k-r).

195a. H. ZAKAR, to remember; to celebrate, praise; to offer a memorial offering; haz(Ē)k<sup>2</sup>A-rah<sup>2</sup>, an offering for a memorial.

195b. L. SACER, holy, dedicated to a divinity; SACRA, religious worship, *sacred* rites.

S.  $D^3A^2C^3$ , to grant, offer, give;  $D^3A^2C^3u$ , worshipping, *sacrificing*;  $D^3A^2C^3UR^3i$ , making offerings.

#### 196.

(Root, z-k-r).

196a. H. ZAKAR, a male.

196b. B. SOKOR, a male calf.

B. CHEKOR, a young bullock.

B. ZAKHUR, dog.

B. CHIKHIRO, ram.

B. AKHER, he-goat.

B. AHARI, ram.

B. HARRA (ar), a male.

196n. I think all the words under 196b. are referable to the root z-k-r though some of them have no representative of radical z-.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections V. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 197.

(Root, z-L-L).

- 197a. H. .ZALAL, to act prof-  
ligately, obscenely; to debase,  
defile.
- 197b. G. SALAICH, to defile,  
pollute.  
L. SALAX, lecherous, lustful,  
salacious.

## 198.

(Root, z-M-M).

- 198a. H. ZAMAM, to meditate,  
have in mind, purpose, intend,  
determine, plot; ZIMMAH<sup>2</sup>, inten-  
tion, imagination.
- 198b. G. smuain, thought,  
fancy, reflection, imagination.

## 199.

(Root, z-M-N).

- 199a. H. z(E)MAN, appointed  
time; time, season.
- 199b. A.-S. TIMA, time.

## 200.

(Root, z-M-R).

- 200a. H. .ZAMAR, to prune (a  
vine); ZAMYR, pruning(-time).
- 200b. G. SAMHRADH, summer.  
A.-S. SUMOR, summer.

## 201.

(Root, z-N-B).

- 201a. H. ZANAB, tail (of an  
animal); end, stump.
- 201b. B. BUZTAN, tail of an  
animal.  
Old High German STUMPH,  
stump; STUMPFs, briefly.
- 201n. B.—Evidently B. BUZTAN is an instance of transposition.  
(See section XIII.).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 202.

(Root, z-N-H<sup>2</sup>).

202a. H. ZANAH<sup>2</sup>, to commit fornication; to commit idolatry; z(E)Nwt<sup>2</sup>, fornication (only tropically; of any breach of fidelity towards God).

202b. A.-S. SYN, guilt, *sin*.  
L. SONS (genitive, *son̄tis*),  
guilty, criminal.

202n. Note the moral if not religious sentiment that may be inferred from this entry to have been among the Teutonic and L. peoples when they began their first migrations.

## 203.

(Root, z-N-H<sup>3</sup>).

203a. H. ZANAH<sup>3</sup>, to emit a *stench*: to *stink*.

203b. A.-S. STINCAN, to emit a smell: to *stink*.

Gr. TAGGOS, rancid.

203n. A.-S.—Radical -H<sup>3</sup> has been hardened to -c- in A.-S. STINCAN. (See section xi.).

Gr.—Double g (gg) in Gr. is pronounced as -ng- in "English."

## 204.

(Root, z-H<sup>4</sup>-M).

204a. H. ZAH<sup>4</sup>AM, anger, indignation, (properly,) foam (as one angry foams at the mouth).

204b. A.-S. STEAM, hot exhalation, hot breath, *steam*.

204n. Note that the transition in the meaning of a word from "foam (at the mouth)" to "hot breath" could easily take place in a cold climate.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.)
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.)
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.)
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 205.

(Root, z-q-Q).

- 205a. H. .ZEQ, fetter, chain;      205b. A.-S. TIGAN, to tie; TEAH  
.hazeQ, manacle.      (genitive, TEAGE), band, tie.  
Icelandic TAUG, rope.

## 206.

(Root, z-q-N).

- 206a. H. ZAQAN, the bearded      206b. B. GIZON, man.  
chin; the beard; ZAQEN, old, aged;  
an old man.

206n. B.—Evidently B. GIZON is an instance of transposition.  
(See section XIII.)

## 207.

(Root, z-q-P).

- 207a. H. .ZAQAP, to raise up,      207b. G. SGAFFall (SGAFal,  
lift up.      SGAFald), scaffold.  
A. .z(E)QAP, to raise up, hang  
(a criminal).

207n. I enter here in query the words given under 207b.

## 208.

(Root, z-q-Q).

- 208a. H. .ZAQAQ, to squeeze      208b. A.-S. seon (from \*sih-  
through a strainer; to strain, fil-      an), to strain, filter; seohhe, a  
ter; to purify, refine; to pour out:      [milk-]strainer.  
to make flow out.      G. DEOGHail (DEOTHail), to  
suck, as infants; to extract.  
English DUG, teat, pap, nipple.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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S.  $D^3UH^2$  (for  $*D^3UG^2$ ), to squeeze out, extract; to milk.

208n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not, of course, considered A.-S. seon and A.-S. SEOHHE cognate with G. DEOGHail, etc.

## 209.

(Roots, z-v-r, s-v-r).

209a. H. .zwr, to be a stran- 209b. B. atze, foreign, ger; zar, stranger, enemy; strange. L. extra, on the outside, [(Brown, Driyer, and Briggs cite)] A. zwr (often equals H. without; intra, on the inside, swr), to turn aside. within.

H. swr, to turn aside (or) away; to go off, depart.

209n. B.—Radical -r has evidently been lost from B. atze. (See section vii.).

L.—I enter here in query L. extra and intra.

## 210.

(Root, z-r-h<sup>2</sup>).

210a. H. .zarah<sup>2</sup>, to scatter, spread, strew. 210b. Go. straujan, to spread, strew.

A.-S. streaw, hay, straw; streawian, to strew.

L. STERNO (perfect tense, stravi), to scatter, spread out, strew.

S.  $s^2T^3R$ , to scatter, spread, strew.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in } L.)$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t, \text{ or } (z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, \text{ and } (zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

210n. Go.—The forms of the Go. and the A.-S. words here given indicate that the words belong rather in entry 214, and I have some misgiving in placing them here, though the meanings favor this entry.

211.

(Root,  $z-R-H^4$ ).

- 211a. H.  $z(E)ROU(A)H^4$ , the arm.  
 211b. A.-S. *STRECCAN*, to hold out, extend, *stretch*.

212.

(Root,  $z-R-H^3$ ).

- 212a. H. *ZARAH<sup>3</sup>*, to rise (*as the sun*); *miz(E)RAH<sup>3</sup>*, the orient, east.  
 212b. G. *SOIR*, east, eastern; the east.

213.

(Root,  $z-R-M$ ).

- 213a. H. *ZARAM*, to flow; to pour, pour upon, overwhelm; to pour out; *ZEREM*, a pouring rain, violent shower, *storm*; gush, flood (of waters).  
 213b. G. *SREAMH* (obsolete), rill, spring, *stream*.  
 A.-S. *STREAM*, river, current, *stream*.  
 B. *ICHURI* (*ISURI*), to pour, shed, spill.  
 A.-S. *STORM*, tempest, *storm*.  
 213n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered A.-S. *STREAM* and A.-S. *STORM* cognate.

214.

(Root,  $z-R-H^4$ ).

- 214a. H. *ZARAH<sup>4</sup>*, to scatter, disperse; to scatter (seed), sow.  
 214b. Go. *saian*, to sow [(grain)].

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

A.-S. sawan, to sow (seed).

L. SERO, to scatter, disseminate, sow.

B. HARTSi, scattered, dispersed.

214n. Go.—I believe that the Go. and the A.-S. words here given have lost radical -R-H<sup>4</sup>, though possibly the -w- in A.-S. sawan strangely reflects radical -H<sup>4</sup> with loss of radical -R-.

B.—Evidently B. HARTSi is an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

215.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-B-T).

215a. H. H<sup>3</sup>ABAT, to beat off (apples from a tree); to beat out, thrash (grain).      215b. A.-S. BEATAN, to strike beat.

216.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-B-L).

216a. H. H<sup>3</sup>ABAL, to bind fast; to bind by a pledge; to take a pledge (of anyone); H<sup>3</sup>ABOL, deposit, pledge; H<sup>3</sup>EBEL, cord, rope; H<sup>3</sup>IB<sup>2</sup>B<sup>2</sup>EL, mast (of a ship); H<sup>3</sup>O-BEL, shipman, sailor.      216b. English BAIL, security given to obtain the release of a prisoner from custody. . .  
G. BALL, rope, cable.  
A.-S. FLota, ship, fleet; sailor.  
S. PL<sup>3</sup>u, to sail, swim, float.  
Gr. PLEo<sup>2</sup>, to sail, swim, float.

216n. The current etymology of English BAIL is unsatisfactory.

217.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-B-L).

217a. H. H<sup>3</sup>ABAL, to be per-      217b. B. BIHURRI, perverse



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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

verse, corrupt; to act perversely, corrupted, vicious, malicious.  
corruptly; to ruin, destroy.

217n. Evidently B. BIHURRI is a case of transposition. (See section XIII.).

## 218.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-B-Q).

218a. H. .H<sup>3</sup>ABAQ, to fold (the hands); to clasp, embrace, fold in one's arms; H<sup>3</sup>IB<sup>2</sup>B<sup>2</sup>UQ, a folding (of the hands).

218b. G. БОГНА, bend, curvature; *bow*.

G. BAGH, estuary, harbor, *bay*.

G. BAIGH, attachment, fondness, affection.

Go. BIUGAN, to *bow*, bend.

A.-S. BUGAN, to *bow*, bend;  
BOGA, *bow*, arch, corner; BOG (BOH), arm, shoulder; *bough*, branch.

S. B<sup>2</sup>UG<sup>3</sup>, to bend, curve.

S. BA<sup>2</sup>H<sup>2</sup>U, the arm, (especially,) the fore-arm.

Gr. PE<sup>2</sup>CHUS, the fore-arm.

218n. G.—I enter here in query G. BAGH (also written with -DH in place of -GH) and G. BAIGH.

A.-S.—Etymologists do not consider A.-S. BOGA and A.-S. BOG (BOH) cognate, nor S. B<sup>2</sup>UG<sup>3</sup> and S. BA<sup>2</sup>H<sup>2</sup>U cognate. The cognation of these Aryan words seems to me to be indicated by the meanings of H. .H<sup>3</sup>ABAQ, etc.

## 219.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-B-R).

219a. H. .H<sup>3</sup>ABAR, to join to-

219b. G. BRATHAIR, brother.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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gether, join in a league; H<sup>3</sup>ABER,  
associate, companion, fellow;  
H<sup>3</sup>EBER, company, association.

Go. BROthar, *brother*.

A.-S. BROthor, *brother*.

L. FRater, *brother*.

S. B<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>at<sup>r</sup>, *brother*.

Gr. PHRatra, *tribe, clan*;

PHRate<sup>2</sup>r, a member of a PHRa-  
tra; (the exclusively political  
sense in Greek is remarkable).

219n. G.—I have not been able to discover the meaning of  
-thair in G. BRathair, the -thar in Go. BROthar, etc. (See also  
entries 1, 12, 43, 194, 791).

## 220.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-B-S<sup>3</sup>).

220a. H. .H<sup>3</sup>ABAS<sup>3</sup>, to bind on  
(a turban, headgear); to saddle  
(an animal, by) binding on (the  
saddle or panniers); to shut up,  
restrain; to bind up (a wound).

220b. Go. FASTan, to hold *fast*.

A.-S. FAESTan, to make *fast*;

FAESTnian, to *fasten*.

## 221.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-G-R).

221a. H. .H<sup>3</sup>AGAR, to bind a-  
round, *gird, gird up*; H<sup>3</sup>AGOUR,  
*girdle, belt*.

221b. Go. GAirda, *girdle, belt*.

A.-S. GYRdan, to encircle, sur-  
round, *gird*; GYRdel, *girdle, belt*.

B. GERri, waist; GERriko, *gir-  
dle, belt, sash*.

## 222.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-D-D).

222a. H. .H<sup>3</sup>ADAD, to be sharp;

222b. A.-S. HWAET, *sharp*,

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^1, h^2, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^4$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^4, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^4$ .

to be quick, vehement, fierce,  
keen;  $H^3AD$ , sharp (, spoken of  
a sword).

quick, active, bold, brave;  
 $HWETAN$ , to sharpen, *whet*;  $HWET-$   
 $TAN$ , to excite, urge on.

Go.  $GAHWATJAN$ , to incite, stir  
up.

S.  $CUD^3$ , to sharpen, *whet*; to  
impel, incite.

## 223.

(Root,  $H^3-D-R$ ).

223a. H.  $H^3EDER$ , apartment,  
chamber (especially an inner  
one). 223b. Go.  $HETHJO$ , apartment,  
chamber (Matthew 6:6).

223n. Radical  $-R$  has been lost from Go.  $HETHJO$ . (See section VII.).

In Matthew 6:6, the Authorized Version has "closet," and the Revised Version has "inner chamber," for the Greek word for which Go.  $HETHJO$  stands.

## 224.

(Root,  $H^3-V-M$ ).

224a. H.  $H^3WM$ , black, dark  
brown. 224b. L.  $HUMUS$ , soil, earth,  
ground.

Gr.  $CHAMAI$ , on the ground.

## 225.

(Root,  $H^3-V-Z^2$ ).

225a. H.  $H^3WZ^2$ , out of doors,  
without, abroad. 225b. Go.  $US$ , out, out of, forth  
from;  $UT$ , out, forth;  $UTA$ , out,  
without.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h', y, n, t'*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

A.-S. *ut*, out, not within doors, abroad.

225n. Go.—Etymologists have considered Go. *us* a variant of Go. *ut* (or vice versa). The radical -z<sup>2</sup> accounts for the variation.

## 226.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-v-R).

226a. H. H<sup>3</sup>AVAR, to be white, become white; H<sup>3</sup>ORY, white bread (made of fine flour).

226b. A.-S. *HAR*, *hoar*, *hoary*, gray.

B. *UHER*, gray; *ARRE*, gray.

L. *HIBERNUS*, wintry.

G. *ARAN*, bread.

English *WAFER*, a thin small cake, usually round, a thin leaf of paste [(Skeat)].

226n. H.—It should be observed that H. H<sup>3</sup>AVAR, to be white, preserves radical -v- and H. H<sup>3</sup>ORY, white bread, has dropped it; while English *hoary* has lost radical -v- and English *WAFER* preserves it as -F-.

## 227.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-R-R).

227a. H. H<sup>3</sup>OUR (H<sup>3</sup>OR), hole (in the lid of a chest; in a door; in a wall).

227b. Icelandic *HURDH*, door; *hurdle*, lid.

Go. *HAURDS*, door.

A.-S. *HYRDEL*, *hurdle*, a framework of intertwined twigs (or) bars.

L. *CRATIS*, wicker-work, *hurdle*; *harrow*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h$ ,  $h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h$ ,  $h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$ ( $v$ ),  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ) $w$ ( $v$ ), ( $? gw$ ( $v$ ); or,  $w$ ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ ,  $s^3$ .

A.-S. HEARGE [(Skeat)], *har-row*.

227n. Etymologists have not considered A.-S. HEARGE cognate with L. cratis.

228.

(Root,  $H^3$ - $v$ - $s^3$ ).

228a. H.  $H^3ws^3$ , to *hasten*; to make *haste*; to flee *hastily*.

228b. B. IHES (IGES), flight. Dutch HAASTEN, to *hasten*, make *haste*.

229.

(Root,  $H^3$ - $z$ - $H^2$ ).

229a. H.  $H^3AZAH^2$ , to see, look, behold; to gaze upon, contemplate; to experience, feel, perceive;  $H^3AZwt^2$ , look, appearance;  $H^3AZoun$ , vision (spoken of a night-vision or dream); oracle, divine communication, revelation;  $H^3OZEH^2$ , seer, prophet.

229b. G. aithnich, to discern, recognize, perceive, know.

Go. witan, to watch; to know.

A.-S. witan, to look, behold, see; to know; wirega, prophet.

L. video, to see, perceive.

S.  $vid^3$ , to know, perceive, experience, feel.

Gr.  $*eido^2$  (aorist tense, eidon), to see, behold, perceive; (perfect tense, as present, oida,) to know; eidos, form, figure.

L. vates, prophet, seer.

S. - $vAT^3$  (with prefix api-), to know; to cause to know.

S. - $vAT^3$ , (an affix...added to words to imply likeness or resemblance).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical). I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

229n. L.—Etymologists have not considered L. *video* and L. *vates* cognate. Some would treat the latter word as cognate with G. *faidh*, prophet, which I have placed in entry 440.

### 230.

(Root,  $H^2$ -z- $H^2$ ).

230a. H.  $H^2$ AZE $H^2$ , the breast (of animals). 230b. B. UGATZ, breast [(of a woman)]; the milk.

### 231.

(Root,  $H^2$ -z-z).

231a. H.  $H^2$ AZYz, lightning. 231b. B. CHASTA, lightning.

231n. Is this an instance of the final and the medial radical being the same and yet each being represented in B.? I think so. (See section x.).

### 232.

(Root,  $H^2$ -z-R).

232a. H.  $H^2$ AZYR, a swine, hog. 232b. B. HASTURA, a young pig.

B. CHERRI (CHARRI), hog, swine, pig; AKHETZ, boar.

232n. Radical -R has been lost from B. AKHETZ. (See section VII.).

### 233.

(Root,  $H^2$ -z-Q).

233a. H.  $H^2$ AZAQ, to be constant, diligent; to be strong, powerful; to be of good courage, be 233b. A.-S. DUGAN, to be able, strong, vigorous; to be virtuous, honorable; DUGUTH, glory, excel-

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ)gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

firm, undaunted; to strengthen,  
help; H<sup>3</sup>AZAQ, strong, powerful.

lence; might, power; manhood;  
multitude, army, troops; DYH-  
tig, *doughty*, strong.

Go. \*DUGAN, to be fit, proper,  
expedient.

B. HAGITZ, strong, vigorous.

233n. B.—Evidently B. HAGITZ is an instance of transposition.  
(See section XIII.).

## 234.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-T-H).

234a. H. H<sup>3</sup>ATAH, to miss, (not  
hit the mark); to sin, err;  
H<sup>3</sup>ET(E)H, sin, fault; punishment  
of sin; calamity; H<sup>3</sup>ATTAHT<sup>2</sup>, sin;  
sin-offering; punishment for sin;  
misfortune, calamity.

234b. A.-S. wite, punishment,  
torture, misery.

L. vitium, fault, defect, blem-  
ish, *vice*.

234n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not, of course, considered A.-S.  
wite cognate with L. vitium. The cognation is shown by the  
meanings of H. H<sup>3</sup>ATAH, etc.

## 235.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-N-T).

235a. H. H<sup>3</sup>ITTah<sup>2</sup>, *wheat*.

235b. Go. HWAITEIS, *wheat*.

A. .H<sup>3</sup>IN(E)Tah<sup>2</sup>, *wheat*;  
[(Brown, Driver, and Briggs  
cite)] (Old A. H<sup>3</sup>Th<sup>2</sup>).

A.-S. HWAETE, *wheat*.

Ar. H<sup>3</sup>ANT<sup>3</sup>ah<sup>6</sup>un, *wheat*.

235n. H.—On the loss of radical n medial from H. words,  
see also entries 51, 76, 77, 240, 242, 574. Note that the Aryan  
languages have lost radical -N- from the words cited under 235b.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>2</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

and in this respect are closer to H. than to Ar. (See also section III., foot-note).

### 236.

(Root, H<sup>2</sup>-T-R).

236a. H. H<sup>2</sup>OTER, branch, twig  
stick, rod.

236b. G. DARACH, oak.

Go. TRIU, wood, tree, staff;  
weina-TRIU, vine.

A.-S. TREOW, a piece of wood;  
stake, staff, cudgel; wood, tree.

A.-S. rAEFTER, beam, rafter.

Icelandic TRE, tree; the mast  
of a ship; beam, rafter; öxul-TRE,  
axle-tree.

L. arATRUM, plough; tran-  
STRUM, cross-beam.

S. D<sup>2</sup>A<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup>u, stick, log, wood;  
D<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup>u, branch, tree; T<sup>2</sup>AR<sup>2</sup>u, tree.

Gr. DORU, tree; the shaft of a  
spear; the pole (of a standard).

Gr. DRUS, tree; the oak.

B. ADAR, branch.

B. OTA, a pole of a hen-roost.

A.-S. WITHIG, willow, withy.

L. VITIS, vine.

Gr. irea, willow.

236n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered the -TER in  
A.-S. rAEFTER cognate with A.-S. TREOW.

L.—Etymologists assign the meaning "instrument" to -TR-



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p$ , in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

in L. aratrum, etc. It is noteworthy that G. crann means "tree" and "plough."

B.—Note the loss of radical -R in B. ota if (as is probable) the word is cognate with H. H<sup>3</sup>OTER.

L.—Are L. vitris, etc., from radical H<sup>3</sup>-T-R, with loss of radical -R? (See section vii.). Also, note Go. weina-triu, vine, in this entry.

### 237.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-v-H<sup>2</sup>).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 237a. H. H <sup>3</sup> AYAH <sup>2</sup> , to live;<br>H <sup>3</sup> AY, alive, living; live, fresh, raw<br>(, of flesh); [(Brown, Driver, and<br>Briggs cite)] Phenician H <sup>3</sup> VH, to<br>live. | 237b. G. beo, living, alive.<br>Go. qius, alive, living, quick.<br>A.-S. cwic, alive, quick.<br>L. vivo (perfect tense, vixi),<br>to live.<br>S. G <sup>3</sup> I <sup>2</sup> v, to live.<br>Gr. bioo <sup>2</sup> , to live. |
|--|--|

237n. Radical -v- has become b- in G. beo, as also probably in Gr. bioo<sup>2</sup>.

A.-S.—I take the -c in A.-S. cwic to be a suffix.

L.—Radical H<sup>3</sup>- has given rise to v- in L. vivo and also possibly to b- in Gr. bioo<sup>2</sup>. Has the -v- in L. vivo become a palatal (or guttural) in the perfect tense form vixi?

### 238.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-v-l.).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 238a. H. H <sup>3</sup> AYIL, strength,<br>might, valor; substance, riches,<br>wealth. | 238b. Go. waila, well, rightly.<br>A.-S. wel, well, prosperously;<br>wela, wealth, riches; weal, pros-<br>perity. |
|--|---|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.)

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.)

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.)

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p'(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

### 239.

(Root,  $H^3$ -v-q).

239a. H.  $H^3EYQ$  ( $H^3EQ$ ), bos-  
om.

239b. G. uchd, bosom.

English HUG, to clasp to the breast.

Go. HUGjan, to think; HUGs, thought, mind.

A.-S. HYge, mind, thought, heart, soul; HYCGan, to think; HOGian, to think.

239n. The history of English HUG is obscure. I do not doubt that the word is cognate with H.  $H^3EYQ$ .

Go.—The relation between Go. HUGjan, etc., and H.  $H^3EYQ$  will be evident to the reader when he recalls that English "heart" often designates the seat of thought and feeling; and, if he is acquainted with L., that L. cor(d), heart, and L. credo, to believe, are cognate words. The reader should, if acquainted with Gr., further recall that Gr. phre<sup>n</sup> is the English word "brain" and designated the diaphragm, the physical heart, and also, the heart as the seat of the mental faculties.

I conjecture that the voice, apparently coming from the chest, led the ancients to believe that the organ of thought was one or another of the thoracic (or even the abdominal) viscera.

### 240.

(Root,  $H^3$ -N-K).

240a. H.  $H^3EK(e)$ , palate;  
taste.

240b. English HANKER (pro-  
vincial English HANK), to long

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

(for) with a keen appetite and uneasiness.

240n. The history of English HANKER is obscure. The word is considered by etymologists to be a variant of "hang" but might better, I think, be considered cognate with H.  $H^3EK(e)$ . On the loss of radical -N- from H.  $H^3EK(e)$ , see entries 51, 76, 77, 235, 242, 574.

241.

(Root,  $H^3-K-H^2$ ).

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 241a. H. $H^3AKAH^2$ , to look | 241b. B. koi, anxious, eager,     |
| (for), wait (for), long (for). | desirous.                         |
|                                | S. $VAC^3$ , to desire, long for. |

242.

(Root,  $H^3-N-K$ ).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 242a. H. $H^3AK^2K^2ah^2$ , <i>hook</i> , fish-<br><i>hook</i> ; angle. | 242b. A.-S. <i>hoc</i> , <i>hook</i> .<br>Dutch <i>haak</i> , <i>hook</i> .<br>Dutch <i>hoek</i> , angle, corner.<br>B. <i>kako</i> ( <i>kraکو</i> , <i>maکو</i> ), <i>hook</i> . |
|---|---|

242n. On the loss of radical  $n$  medial from H. words, see entries 51, 76, 77, 235, 240, 574.

B.—It would seem that radical -N- has been lost from B. *kako* but changed to -R- in B. (*kraکو*). The  $m$ - in B. (*maکو*), which I enter here in query, may be a prefix. (See section VII.).

243.

(Root,  $H^3-K-M$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 243a. H. $H^3AKAM$ , to be wise,<br>act wisely; to make wise; $H^3A$ -<br><i>kam</i> , wise, clever, shrewd, crafty, | 243b. Go. <i>wakan</i> , to <i>wake</i> ,<br><i>watch</i> ; <i>uswakjan</i> , to arouse, a-<br><i>wake</i> from sleep. |
|--|--|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

cunning; (plural,) learned, A.-S. wacian, to remain awake; weccan, to wake.  
shrewd (men, including astrologers, magicians, and the like). L. vigil, alert, awake, on the watch.

A.-S. wicca, wizard; wicce, witch.

243n. It will be seen from this entry that to *wake* one is, literally, to make one wise.

A.-S.—Current etymology connects A.-S. wicca, etc., not with A.-S. wacian, etc., but with A.-S. witega, prophet. (See entry 229).

Note the advancement in civilization seemingly indicated by A.-S. wicca, etc., to have been made before the Teutonic peoples began their first migration. (See also entry 676).

## 244.

(Root,  $H^3$ -L-B).

244a. H.  $H^3$ ELEB, fatness, fat; 244b. Gr. LIPA (accusative), the richest part (of anything); fat.  
 $H^3$ ELEB  $h^3$ ittah<sup>2</sup>, the fat of wheat; Go. HLAIBS, bread, loaf.  
 $H^3$ ELEB  $k^2$ il(e)yout<sup>2</sup>  $h^3$ ittah<sup>2</sup>, the A.-S. HLAF, bread, loaf.  
kidney-fat of wheat (that is, the finest wheat, the finest flour).

244n. Gr.—Etymologists have not considered Gr. LIPA and Go. HLAIBS, etc., cognate.

Go.—It would seem that Go. HLAIBS and A.-S. HLAF are not loan-words and indicate that fine flour was made before the Teutonic peoples began their first migration.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p$ , in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

## 245.

(Root,  $H^3-L-D$ ).

- 245a. H.  $H^3ELED$ , time, duration.  
 245b. B.  $alDi$ , time; turn.  
 Go.  $alTHEis$ , *old*;  $alDS$ , age, generation, life.  
 A.-S.  $ealD$ , *old*;  $elD$ , age, *old* age.

245n. Go.—Etymologists consider (not rightly, I think) the dentals in Go.  $alTHEis$ , etc., suffixes.

## 246.

(Root,  $H^3-L-H^2$ ).

- 246a. H.  $H^3ALAH^2$ , to be weak, sick, diseased; to be pained, hurt, wounded; to be anxious, grieved;  $H^3OLY$ , sickness, disease, evil, inconvenience; anxiety, affliction, grief.  
 246b. B.  $HEri$ , to be sick; sick, ill, infirm.  
 B.  $HEriO$ , death.  
 Go.  $agLO$ , grievance, affliction, trouble, tribulation;  $usagLIjan$ , to trouble, weary, bore.  
 A.-S.  $egLIan$ , to trouble, pain, grieve, afflict, ail.  
 L.  $aeger$ , ill, sick, diseased;  $aegrImonia$ , sorrow, anxiety, trouble.

246n. L.—I enter L.  $aeger$ , etc., here in query. Etymologists do not connect the words with Go.  $agLO$ , etc.

## 247.

(Root,  $H^3-L-K$ ).

- 247a. H.  $H^3EL(E)Kah^2$ , wretched, afflicted; the poor.  
 247b. Go.  $HALKS$ , beggarly, needy, poor.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p'(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 248.

(Root,  $H^3$ -L-L).

248a. H.  $H^3$ ALAL, to bore, perforate, pierce;  $H^3$ ALAL, pierced, wounded, slain;  $H^3$ ALLOUN, window (a *hole* for the light); .m(e) $H^3$ ILLah<sup>2</sup>, cave, cavern.

248b. B. HIL, to kill; to die; KALI, to kill.

B. LEIHO, window.

Go. USHULON, to *hollow out*.

A.-S. HOL, *hole*, *hollow*, *cavern*, *den*.

248n. B.—It is probable that B. LEIHO is an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

## 249.

(Root,  $H^3$ -L-M).

249a. H. . $H^3$ ALAM, to be strong, *healthy*; to *heal*, restore to *health*.

249b. Go. HAILS, *whole*, sound, *healthy*; *hail!*; HAILjan, to *heal*.

A.-S. HAL, *hale*, sound, *healthy*, *whole*, HAElan, to *heal*.

## 250.

(Root,  $H^3$ -L-P).

250a. H.  $H^3$ ALAP, to alter, change; to change (for new), renew, revive, make flourish again; . $H^3$ ALYPah<sup>2</sup>, change (of garments); exchange, alternation (especially, of soldiers keeping watch alternately and relieving each other.... Also spoken of new troops succeeding in place of those fatigued.... So of similar

250b. Go. HILpan, to *help*; HLEIBjan, to *help*.

A.-S. HELpan, to aid, *help*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, n, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

changes or alternations of labors).

### 251.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-L-Q).

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 251a. H. H <sup>3</sup> ALAQ, to be bland,       | 251b. G. CEALG, deceit, wile,     |
| flattering; to deal smoothly;                    | treachery, hypocrisy.             |
| H <sup>3</sup> ALAQ, slippery, deceitful, false. | Go. LIUGAN, to lie, tell a lie.   |
|  | A.-S. LEOGAN, to lie, tell a lie. |

251n. G.—Radical H<sup>3</sup>- has become unexpectedly c- in G. CEALG. (See section III.).

### 252.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-L-S<sup>3</sup>).

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 252a. H. H <sup>3</sup> ALAS <sup>3</sup> , to be weak,              | 252b. GQ. LASIWS, weak, feeble. |
| frail; to weaken, disable, van-                                      |                                 |
| quish; H <sup>3</sup> ALLAS <sup>3</sup> , weak; H <sup>3</sup> ALW- | A.-S. LAESSA, smaller, less.    |
| s <sup>3</sup> ah <sup>2</sup> , discomfiture, weakening,            | L. LASSUS, faint, tired, weary, |
| defeat, overthrow.   | exhausted.                      |

252n. L.—Etymologists have not considered L. LASSUS cognate with Go. LASIWS and A.-S. LAESSA. Furthermore, they regard (rightly, I think) the second -s- in L. LASSUS and that in A.-S. LAESSA as suffixes.

### 253.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-M-H).

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 253a. H. H <sup>3</sup> EM(E)Hah <sup>2</sup> (H <sup>3</sup> E- | 253b. G. im, butter.                |
| mah <sup>2</sup> ), curd, cheese, butter(?).                     | B. MAMIA, cream; mamitu, to curdle. |

253n. G.—Note that G. im is one of only a few words in G. denoting progress in civilization at the time of the first migration of the G. peoples.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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B.—Reduplication of the medial letter of the root with loss of radical  $h^3$ - and -H, has probably produced B. *mamia*. (See also section XIV.).

#### 254.

(Root,  $H^3$ -M-M).

254a. H.  $H^3$ AMAM, to be *warm*; 254b. Go. *WARMjan*, to *warm*;  
to *warm* one's self. to *warm* one's self.

A.-S. *WEARMian*, to get *warm*.

L. *FORMUS*, *warm*.

S.  $G^2AR^3M^2a$ , heat, *warmth*.

254n. Go.—Radical -M- has exceptionally become -R- in Go. *WARMjan*, etc. (See section VII.). I conjecture that the real root may be [ $*H^3$ -R-M]. (See section x.).

L.—Radical  $H^3$ - has become F- in L. *FORMUS*, probably having first become [ $*v$ -].

#### 255.

(Root,  $H^3$ -M-Z<sup>2</sup>).

255a. H.  $H^3$ AMEZ<sup>2</sup>, to be sour, 255b. English *MUSTY*, moldy,  
acid, leavened, fermented. sour; vapid, stale.

255n. The history of English *MUSTY* is obscure.

#### 256.

(Root,  $H^3$ -M-Z<sup>2</sup>).

256a. H.  $H^3$ AMEZ<sup>2</sup>, to be red, 256b. B. *MAHATS*, grapes.  
scarlet;  $H^3$ OMEZ<sup>2</sup>, sour grapes. L. *MUSTUM*, new, unferment-

ed wine, *must*.

256n. B.—Evidently B. *MAHATS* is an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

L.—I enter L. MUSTUM here in query. Some lexicographers assign the meaning “vinegar” to H.  $H^3OMEZ^2$ , which they derive from H.  $h^3amez^2$ , to be sour, in the preceding entry.

## 257.

(Root,  $H^3-M-R$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 257a. H. $H^3AMAR$ , to boil up,<br>foam, ferment; to rise in bubbles; $H^3OMER$ , clay, <i>mire</i> . | 257b. A.-S. $MOR$ , a <i>moor</i> ,<br>waste and damp land.<br>Icelandic $MYRR$ , bog, swamp,<br><i>moor</i> . |
|--|--|

## 258.

(Root,  $H^3-N-H^2$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 258a. H. $H^3ANAH^2$ , to pitch a<br>tent, encamp; to dwell, reside. | 258b. A.-S. $WUNIAN$ , to dwell,<br>abide; to inhabit. |
|--|--|

## 259.

(Root,  $H^3-N-T$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 259a. H. $H^3ANAT$ , to embalm<br>(dead bodies); to ripen. | 259b. B. $ONDU$ , to dry, cure<br>(fish), tan (hides); ripe, mature,<br>dry; pickled pork. |
|--|--|

## 260.

(Root,  $H^3-N-N$ ).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 260a. H. $H^3ANAN$ , to show<br>favor, be gracious; to implore<br>favor, entreat, make supplica-<br>tion. | 260b. Go. $HUNSL$ , sacrifice; (in<br>plural,) service.<br>A.-S. $HUSEL$ , the eucharist,<br><i>housel</i> , sacrifice. |
|---|---|

260n. Go.—For the origin of the  $-sl$  in Go.  $HUNSL$  and the  $-sel$  in A.-S.  $HUSEL$ , see entry 767.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 261.

(Root,  $H^3$ -N-Q).

261a. H.  $*H^3$ ANAQ, to strangle, throttle; to strangle one's self, (*hang* one's self).

261b. A.-S. *hon* (participle, *HANGEN*), to suspend, crucify, *hang*; *HANGIAN*, to *hang*, be suspended.

Go. *HAHAN*, to leave in suspense.

L. *ANGO*, to throttle, strangle.

## 262.

(Root,  $H^3$ -S-N).

262a. H.  $H^3$ ASYN, strong, mighty;  $H^3$ ASON, strong;  $H^3$ OSEN, riches, wealth, treasure;  $*H^3$ ASAN, to be laid up, treasured up, *hoarded*.

262b. A.-S. *gesund* (SUND), healthy, *sound*, entire.

L. *SANUS*, healthy, *sound*.

Go. *HUZD*, treasure; *HUZDJAN*, to lay up treasure.

A.-S. *HORD*, treasure, *hoard*.

A.-S. *HUS*, *house*.

Go. *gud-HUS*, temple.

262n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered A.-S. *gesund*, etc., cognate with Go. *HUZD*, etc.

## 263.

(Root,  $H^3$ -S-L).

263a. H.  $H^3$ ASAL, to eat, devour.

263b. A.-S. *HAESSEL*, *hazel*.

L. *CORYLUS*, the *hazel* shrub.

263n. L.—Etymologists consider the -R- in L. *CORYLUS* to be from earlier  $*S-$ .

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h$ ,  $h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h$ ,  $h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$  ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$  ( $v$ ),  $k$  ( $c$ ,  $q$ )  $w$  ( $v$ ), ( $?$ )  $gw$  ( $v$ ); or,  $w$  ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ ,  $s^3$ .

## 264.

(Root,  $H^3$ -P-P).

- 264a. H.  $H^3APAP$ , to cover, surround, protect;  $H^3UP^2P^2ah^2$ , chamber, canopy.
- 264b. A.-S.  $HEOFON$ , *heaven*.  
A.-S.  $HOF$ , an enclosed space, courtyard, house, dwelling.  
A.-S.  $HOF$ , *hoof*.

264n. Etymologists have not considered any of the A.-S. words here cited as cognate with each other. I believe all the words are from the root  $H^3$ -P-P.

## 265.

(Root,  $H^3$ -P- $z^2$ ).

- 265a. H.  $H^3APEZ^2$ , to delight in;  $H^3EPEZ^2$ , delight, pleasure.
- 265b. L.  $FESTUS$ , joyful, merry, *festive*;  $FESTUM$ , holiday, *festival*; *festal banquet*, *feast*.

## 266.

(Root,  $H^3$ -P-R).

- 266a. H.  $H^3APAR$ , to dig (a pit, a well); to dig for, search for (something hidden); to spy out, search out, explore;  $H^3APAR(e)$ - $P^2ARah^2$ , mole, rat.
- 266b. B.  $HOBIRatu$ , to inter, bury;  $HOBi$ , ditch; grave.  
G.  $FEORAich$ , to ask, inquire;  $FAIRich$ , to observe, see, perceive;  $FAIR$ , to watch at night, keep guard;  $FAIRE$ , guard, watch, wake.  
Go.  $FERja$ , spy.  
French  $FUREter$ , to search out, *ferret* out.

266n. B.—Note that radical -R is lost from B.  $HOBi$  but preserved in B.  $HOBIRatu$ . (See section vii.).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

G.—Are G. FAIR, etc., related to English "wary," which I have placed in entry 564 ?

267.

(Root,  $H^3-P-S^2$ ).

267a. H.  $H^3APAS^2$ , to search diligently. 267b. G. FOSGADH, to search for vermin.

267n. It is barely possible that G. FOSGADH (which is oftener spelt with -A- in place of -o-) is cognate with H.  $H^3APAS^2$ .

268.

(Root,  $H^3-P-S^3$ ).

268a. H.  $*H^3APAS^3$ , to be loose, free. 268b. G. FUASGAIL, to loose, untie.

269.

(Root,  $H^3-Z^2-B$ ).

269a. H.  $H^3AZ^2EB$ , to cut, hew, hew out; to be cut in, engraven. 269b. G. STOB, thorn, prickle, stake, any pointed iron, sharp-pointed stick; thrust, *stab*; to *stab*, thrust, push.

269n. I query whether G. STOB and English *stab* are cognate with H.  $H^3AZ^2EB$ .

270.

(Root,  $H^3-Z^2-H^2$ ).

270a. H.  $H^3AZ^2AH^2$ , to cut in two; to halve, divide;  $H^3AZ^2y$ , half, middle, midst. 270b. English WAIST, the small part of the [human] body between the thorax and the hips; hence, the middle part of other bodies.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, in L.)$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections V. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

270n. The history of English *waist* is obscure. The word is unmistakably from the root  $H^3-Z^2-H^2$ .

## 271.

(Root,  $H^3-Z^2-Z^2$ ).

- 271a. H.  $.H^3AZ^2AZ^2$ , to divide;  
 $m(e)H^3AZ^2(E)Z^2ym$ , persons taking part (in conversation);  $H^3Ez^2$ , arrow; (figuratively of wicked men's violence; their words).
- 271b. B. *HITZ*, word; *HOTS*, clamor, outcry; rumor, fame.  
 B. *GEZI*, arrow.

## 272.

(Roots,  $H^3-Q-H^2, H^3-Q-Q$ ).

- 272a. H.  $*H^3AQAH^2$ , to cut in, carve; to *hack* up (the ground with a *hoe*), dig (a trench);  $.H^3AQAQ$ , to cut in, *hew* in, inscribe.
- 272b. Go. *HOHA*, plough.  
 Old High German *HOWA* (*HOU-wa*), *hoe*, mattock, pick-axe.  
 A.-S. *HEAWAN*, to cut, *hew*.  
 A.-S. *TOHACCIAN*, to cut to pieces, *hack* to pieces.

## 273.

(Root,  $H^3-Q-R$ ).

- 273a. H.  $.H^3AQAR$ , to search out, examine, explore (a land); to seek out, investigate, try.
- 273b. L. *VAGO*, to wander; *VAGOR*, to ramble, wander, roam, range, rove.  
 Old French *VAGARANT*, *vagabond*, *vagrant*.  
 L. *QUAERO*, to seek, search for; to ask, *inquire*, seek to learn.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

273n. L.—Etymologists do not trace English *vagrant* to L. VAGO, VAGOR, from which I think radical -R has been lost. (See section vii.). They have not considered L. QUÆRO cognate with L. VAGO.

#### 274.

(Root,  $H^3$ -R-R).

274a. H.  $H^3$ OR ( $H^3$ OUR), (plural,) nobles, free-born.

274b. G. FEAR, man, husband.

Go. WAIR, man.

A.-S. WER, man.

L. VIR, man, a man of courage, husband.

S.  $vi^2R^3a$ , man, *hero*, husband.

Gr.  $HE^2RO^2s$ , *hero*, any free-man.

274n. G.—The F- in G. FEAR implies a root [ $*H^3$ -V-R]. Or is the word directly from L. VIR?

#### 275.

(Root,  $H^3$ -R-B).

275a. H.  $H^3$ EREB, sword.

275b. Go. HAIRUS, sword.

A.-S. HEORU, sword.

275n. On the loss of radical -B from the words given under 275b., see section x.

#### 276.

(Root,  $H^3$ -R- $H^2$ ).

276a. H.  $H^3$ ARAH<sup>2</sup>, to be hot, angry, *wroth*; to kindle (anger).

276b. A.-S. WRATH, *wroth*.

L. IRA, anger, ire.

S.  $H^2R$  ( $H^2R^2$ ), to be angry, *wroth*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

B. GORI, red-hot; GORITU, to heat.

276n. Etymologists have not considered cognate any of the words given under 276b. (exceptions being *prima facie* evident).

#### 277.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-R-L).

277a. H. H<sup>3</sup>ARWL, thornbush, 277b. B. LAHAR (LAR, NAHAR),  
bramble. bramble, brier, wild rosebush.

277n. H.—The meaning of H. H<sup>3</sup>ARWL is not wholly certain.  
B.—On transposition in B., see section XIII.

#### 278.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-R-M).

278a. H. \*H<sup>3</sup>ARAM, to consecrate (to God); to devote to destruction, exterminate, destroy utterly; (of persons,) to be put to death. 278b. Go. HRAMjan, to crucify.  
Gr. KREMAO<sup>2</sup>, to hang up; to be hung up; to be hung up (as a votive offering).

#### 279.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-R-M).

279a. H. .H<sup>3</sup>ARAM, to slit (the nose, lip, ear, etc.): to mutilate (especially the face); H<sup>3</sup>EREM, a hunter's net, a fisherman's net. 279b. A.-S. HEARM, hurt, injury, harm.  
Go. HLAMMA, snare.

279n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not, of course, considered A.-S. HEARM cognate with Go. HLAMMA.

Go.—See also entries 40 and 411.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 280.

(Root,  $H^3$ -R- $z^2$ ).

280a. H.  $H^3$ ARAZ<sup>2</sup>, to cut; to make pointed, sharpen (the tongue);  $H^3$ ARWZ<sup>2</sup>, ditch, trench, moat; gold (properly, something dug out); spikes, the sharp points of a threshing-dray;  $H^3$ ARYZ<sup>2</sup>, a sharp instrument (of iron).

280b. Go. WAURTS, *root*; plant, *wort*.

A.-S. WYRT, *root*; plant, herb, *wort*.

A.-S. WROTAN, to *root* up.

L. RADIX, *root*.

Gr. HRIZA, *root*.

B. HORTZ, tooth.

B. ORRATZ, pin, needle; OR-RATze, comb.

## 281.

(Root,  $H^3$ -R-Q).

281a. H.  $H^3$ ARAQ, to grate, grind, gnash (with the teeth).

281b. French RAGE, madness, *rage*, fury.

L. RABIO, to *rage*, *rave*.

281n. L.—Radical -q has become -b- in L. RABIO. (See sections III. and IV.; also entries 490 and 718).

## 282.

(Root,  $H^3$ -R-R).

282a. H.  $H^3$ ARAR, to be dry, parched; to burn, glow.

282b. B. erre, to scorch, parch, burn.

L. areo, to be dry; aridus, dry, parched; ardeo, to burn, glow.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>3</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 283.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-R-S<sup>3</sup>).

- 283a. H. H<sup>3</sup>ARAS<sup>3</sup>, to cut, cut in, engrave, inscribe; to plough; H<sup>3</sup>ORES<sup>3</sup>, ploughman; tool, (any) cutting instrument; H<sup>3</sup>ARAS<sup>3</sup>, artificer, engraver, craftsman, carpenter, smith.
- 283b. A.-S. HORS, *horse*.  
S. KRS, to pull, drag along; to plough.  
B. HAROTS (AROTZ), blacksmith, carpenter.  
B. GURAZI, chisel, shears.
- 283n. A.-S.—Ohthere, who “dwelt northernmost of all Northmen,” said “the little that he ploughed he ploughed with *horses* (mid HORSAN)” (King Alfred’s Orosius, Sweet’s edition, page 18).

## 284.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-R-S<sup>3</sup>).

- 284a. H. H<sup>3</sup>ARES<sup>3</sup>, to be silent, exhibit silence; to be silent about; H<sup>3</sup>ERES<sup>3</sup>, deaf.
- 284b. G. CLUAS, ear.  
A.-S. HLYSTAN, to *listen*; HLYST, hearing; *listening* with eager attention; HLOSNIAN, to *listen*, be silent in expectation of hearing.  
Icelandic HLUSTA, to *listen*; HLUST, ear.
- 284n. G.—Radical H<sup>3</sup>- has unexpectedly become c- in G. CLUAS. (See sections III. and XI.).  
A.-S.—Note that to *listen* is to be silent. (See also entry 40).

## 285.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-R-S<sup>3</sup>).

- 285a. H. H<sup>3</sup>ORES<sup>3</sup>, thicket, wood, forest.
- 285b. B. HARITZ, oak-tree.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xi.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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## 286.

(Roots,  $H^3-R-T^2$ ,  $H^3-R-T$ ).

286a. H.  $H^3ARAT^2$ , to cut in, engrave, inscribe.

H.  $H^3ERET$ , a graving tool, stylus (for *writing* on a tablet).

286b. A.-S.  $WRITAN$ , to scratch, incise, *write*;  $forWRITAN$ , to cut up, cut to pieces.

Go.  $WRITS$ , dot, line.

L.  $RADO$ , to scrape, scratch;  $RODO$ , to gnaw.

G.  $RADAN$ , *rat*.

A.-S.  $RAET$ , *rat*.

S.  $R^3AD^3$ , to scratch, scrape, gnaw;  $R^3AD^3a$ , tooth; the tusk of an elephant.

286n. It is scarcely conceivable that the roots  $H^3-R-T^2$  and  $H^3-R-T$  had any specialized meaning before the Teutonic peoples began their first migration; but see also entry 157.

## 287.

(Root,  $H^3-s^2-P$ ).

287a. H.  $H^3As^2AP$ , to strip off (bark), peel, scale, scrape; to take from the surface: to skim.

287b. G.  $sPEACH$ , *wasp*.

A.-S.  $WAEPS$  ( $WAESP$ ), *wasp*.

L.  $VESPA$ , *wasp*.

Gr.  $SPHe^2X$  (genitive,  $SPHe^2-kos$ ), *wasp*.

287n. Any one who has seen hornets peel, from weather-beaten boards and other timber, material for making their nests, will readily recognize kinship between English *wasp* and H.  $H^3As^2AP$ . It is probable that hornets taught us to make paper from wood.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections V. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

288.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-S<sup>3</sup>-K).

288a. H. H<sup>3</sup>AS<sup>3</sup>AK(e), to be dark; to grow dim; to have a dark color; to be darkened, obscured; H<sup>3</sup>OS<sup>3</sup>EK(e), darkness.

288b. L. FUSCUS, dusky, dark.

288n. Radical H<sup>3</sup>- gave rise to [\*v-], I conjecture, which later became F- in L. FUSCUS.

289.

(Root, H<sup>3</sup>-S<sup>3</sup>-Q).

289a. H. H<sup>3</sup>AS<sup>3</sup>AQ, to be attached (to any one); to love (a woman); to love (to do anything); to delight (in doing); H<sup>3</sup>ES<sup>3</sup>EQ, pleasure, delight, desire.

289b. A.-S. wyscan, to desire, *wish* (for), *wish*.

Dutch WENSCH, *wish*, desire.

S. VA<sup>2</sup>N<sup>2</sup>KS, to *wish*, desire, long for.

S. VA<sup>2</sup>N<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup>, to *wish*, desire.

S. VAN<sup>5</sup>, to like, love, *wish*, desire.

289n. A.-S.—Etymologists suppose (rightly, I think) that A.-S. wyscan was once \*wynscan as is indicated by the form of the cognate words in other Teutonic languages. This \*-n-, however, must have been intrusive. (See section VII. and entries 302, 339, 357).

S.—I have treated S. VA<sup>2</sup>N<sup>2</sup>KS as possibly an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.). It should, however, be observed that "The compound ks [in S.] is not infrequent as final of a root (generally of demonstrably secondary origin)" (Whitney's S. Grammar, section 221).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 290.

(Root,  $H^3-T^2-H^2$ ).

290a. H.  $.H^3AT^2AH^2$ , to seize, take, lay hold of, snatch away (a person); to snatch, snatch up (coals of fire).

290b. A.-S. *begitan*, to lay hold of, seize, catch, *get*.

Go. *bigitan*, to find.

Go. *frahinthan*, to take captive; *ushinthan*, to take captive; *hunths*, captivity.

A.-S. *hentan*, to pursue; *ge-hentan*, to take, seize; *huntian*, to *hunt*.

290n. Etymologists do not consider A.-S. *begitan* and Go. *bigitan* cognate with any other words cited in this entry. They regard as intrusive the -n- in Go. *frahinthan*, etc., and consider the words cognate with Go. *handus* and A.-S. *hand*, which I have placed in entry 28. (On intrusive n, see section vii.).

## 291.

(Root,  $H^3-T^2-N$ ).

291a. H.  $.H^3AT^2AN$ , to give in marriage: to marry away a daughter; to take in marriage: to marry (a wife);  $H^3OT^2EN$ , father-in-law;  $.H^3OT^2ENet^2$ , mother-in-law;  $.H^3AT^2UNNah^2$ , marriage, *wedding*.

291b. Go. *gawadjon*, to betroth, espouse.

A.-S. *weddian*, to betroth, espouse, *wed*.

B. *ahaide*, relation by marriage or birth.

291n. The meanings of H.  $.H^3AT^2AN$ , etc., cause me to enter here Go. *gawadjon* and A.-S. *weddian* rather than in entry 313 where current etymology would have placed them.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^3$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

## 292.

(Root,  $H^3-T^2-P$ ).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 292a. H. $.H^3AT^2AP$ , to catch,<br>seize, snatch away; $H^3ET^2EP$ , rob-<br>ber. | 292b. Go. <i>THIUBS</i> , <i>thief</i> .<br>A.-S. <i>THEOF</i> , <i>thief</i> , robber. |
|---|---|

## 293.

(Root,  $H^3-T^2-R$ ).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 293a. H. $H^3AT^2AR$ , to dig<br><i>through</i> (a wall), dig into<br>(houses). | 293b. G. <i>TRID</i> , <i>through</i> .<br>Go. <i>THAIRh</i> , <i>through</i> ; <i>THAIR-</i><br><i>ko</i> , eye (of a needle).<br>A.-S. <i>THURh</i> , <i>through</i> ; <i>THYREL</i> ,<br>perforated, pierced.<br>Gr. <i>TETRAINOS</i> , to bore <i>through</i> ,<br>pierce, perforate. |
|---|---|

293n. I make this entry in query.

## 294.

(Root,  $H^3-T^2-T^2$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 294a. H. $.H^3AT^2AT^2$ , to break in<br>pieces, shatter; to be broken to<br>pieces, shivered. | 294b. B. <i>eten</i> ( <i>ETETEN</i> ), to<br>tear, break (into pieces); to lac-<br>erate, mangle. |
|--|--|

294n.—Are radical  $-T^2$ - and radical  $-T^2$  both represented in B. (*ETETEN*)? Probably so; though the *-ten* in the B. word may be merely terminal. (See sections x. and XII.).

## 295.

(Root,  $T-B-R$ ).

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 295a. H. $TAB^2B^2WR$ , the high-<br>est part; center; navel. | 295b. B. <i>chilBOR</i> , navel. |
|---|----------------------------------|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

295n. B. *chilBOR* is probably an instance of reduplication like English "selfsame." (See section xiv.). For the origin of *chil-* of B. *chilBOR*, see entry 786.

## 296.

(Root, T-B-L).

296a. H. *TABAL*, to *dip* (a thing in blood; in water; in vinegar). 296b. Go. *DAUPjan*, to baptize.

A.-S. *DIPpan*, to *dip*; to baptize.

## 297.

(Root, T-B-H<sup>4</sup>).

297a. H. *TABAH<sup>4</sup>*, to sink, sink down (into the ground; in the mire); [(Brown, Driver, and Briggs cite)] Assyrian *TABBI'u*, *diver* (water-fowl). 297b. A.-S. *DUFan*, to sink, *dive*; *DYfan*, to immerse, make to *dive*.

## 298.

(Root, T-H<sup>2</sup>-R).

298a. H. *TAH<sup>2</sup>ER*, to be clean, pure; *TAH<sup>2</sup>OUR*, clean, pure; *TO-H<sup>2</sup>AR*, brightness, purity (of the air or heaven). 298b. G. *TUR*, to get fair, as weather; *TURadh*, absence of rain, fair weather.

Turkish *T<sup>3</sup>H<sup>5</sup>WR*, clean, pure; water. B. *ATERi*, to cease raining, clear up.

G. *DEUR*, drop, *tear*; daughter.

Go. *TAGR*, *tear*.

A.-S. *TEHER* (*TEAR*), *tear*; *TEAGOR*, *tears*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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Gr. DAKRU, *tear*.

L. LACRIMA, *tear*.

S. ac<sup>3</sup>R<sup>3</sup>u, *tear*.

298n. G.—Note that G. DEUR, daughter, corroborates in part the theories advanced under 194n.

L.—An old form of L. LACRIMA is said to have had D- in place of L-. The change to L- is probably accidental.

S.—Radical T- has probably been lost from S. ac<sup>3</sup>R<sup>3</sup>u.

Turkish.—I cite Turkish T<sup>2</sup>H<sup>5</sup>WR (which is doubtless a loan-word from Ar.) on account of its peculiar though not unexpected meaning “water.”

### 299.

(Root, T-V-B).

299a. H. TOUB, good; a good thing; benefit, welfare.      299b. G. TABHachd, good, benefit.

299n. Is the bett- in English “better” an instance of transposition? I think it probable. (See section XIII.).

### 300.

(Root, T-V-H<sup>3</sup>).

300a. H. .TW(A)H<sup>3</sup>, to daub,      300b. S. D<sup>3</sup>H<sup>2</sup>, to smear, a-smear, plaster.      noint, plaster.

300n. Etymologists consider S. D<sup>3</sup>H<sup>2</sup> cognate with the words under 153b.

### 301.

(Root, T-V-L).

301a. H. \*TWL, to cast (a jave-      301b. G. THlg, to cast, throw, lin); to cast out; to be hurled, fling. thrown.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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301n. I take the -g in G.  $TILg$  to be a suffix. (See also entries 29, 267, 268).

### 302.

(Root,  $T-H^3-N$ ).

302a. H.  $.TAH^3AN$ , to crush; to grind (with a hand-mill);  $h^2at-TOH^3ANOUT^2$ , the grinders (the molar teeth).

302b. Go.  $TUNthus$ , tooth.

A.-S.  $toth$ , tooth.

L.  $DENS$  (genitive,  $DENTis$ ), tooth.

S.  $D^3AN^5t^3a$ , tooth.

Gr.  $ODOUS$  (genitive,  $ODON-tos$ ), tooth.

302n. A.-S.—Radical -N has been lost (very recently?) from A.-S.  $toth$ . (See also entries 289, 339, 357 and section vii.).

### 303.

(Root,  $T-N-H$ ).

303a. H.  $TENEH$ , basket.

303b. Go.  $TAINjo$ , basket;  $TAINS$ , branch, twig.

A.-S.  $TAN$ , switch, twig, rod, staff.

B.  $OTAR$ , basket.

303n. H.—Gesenius thought H.  $TENEH$  cognate with Ar.  $wd^3n$ , to weave. Brown, Driver, and Briggs say: "N[ew] H[.]. . . [T(e)NY] is a large metal vessel."

### 304.

(Root,  $T-P-P$ ).

304a. H.  $.TAPAP$ , to take quick little steps;  $TAP$ , little children, little ones.

304b. B.  $TIPi$ , little, minute, [a little one (a city) (Genesis 19:20, 20); young- (Genesis 42:



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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
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- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

32; 43:33; 44:2, 12, 23, 26; 48:14, 19); a little one (a child) (Genesis 44:20); a little (way) (Genesis 48:7); (every) small (matter) (Exodus 18:22, 26)].

304n. B. *tipi* is regularly spelt with *tt-* in Genesis and Exodus. With the regular abstract ending (-*tasun*, -*tassun*) for nouns, the word means "littleness; youth" (Genesis 43:33).

Exceptionally B. *tipi* is spelt with *tg-* (Genesis 32:10); also with *gt-*, as in Genesis 36:2, 14, where, with B. *alaba*, the word means "grand(daughter)," translating the French *petite(-fille)*. The forms of B. *tipi*, etc., in *tt-*, *tg-*, and *gt-* are not given in the B. dictionaries at hand, which were published before the publication of the B. fragment of the Old Testament.

### 305.

(Root, *T-P-S<sup>3</sup>*).

305a. H. *TAPAS<sup>3</sup>*, to be fat; to be dull, stupid. 305b. Go. *DAUBEi*, *deafness*, *dullness*; *DAUFS*, *deaf*; *stubborn*. A.-S. *DEAF*, *deaf*.

305n. On the loss of radical -*s<sup>3</sup>* from the words given under 305b., see section x.

### 306.

(Root, *T-R-P*).

306a. H. *TARAP*, to pull to pieces, *tear* in pieces, *rend* (as wild beasts); to cause to eat: to feed; *TEREP*, prey, food. 306b. Go. *gATAIRAN*, to *tear*, *tear* to pieces, *destroy*. A.-S. *TERAN*, to *rend*, *tear*, *bite*.

S. *D<sup>3</sup>R<sup>2</sup>*, to *rend*, *tear*.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>2</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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306n. On the loss of radical -P from the words given under 306b., see section x.

### 307.

(Root, Y-H-L).

307a. H. \*YAHAL, to be *will-*  
ing, pleased (to do anything).

307b. G. aILL, desire, pleas-  
ure, *will*.

Go. wiljan, to wish; to be  
*willing* [(to do something)].

A.-S. WILLan, to wish, *will*;  
to be *willing* (to do something).

L. VOLO, to wish; to consent,  
be *willing* (to do something).

S. VR, to wish, choose, select,  
prefer.

Gr. BOULomai, to wish, *will*,  
be *willing* [(to do something)].

307n. Gr.—Etymologists suppose (rightly, I think) that Gr. BOULomai is cognate with L. VOLO, etc.

### 308.

(Root, Y-B-L).

308a. H. \*YABAL, to conduct,  
lead, bring; Y(E)BWL, produce,  
increase (of the earth); .YABAL,  
stream, river; YWBAL, river,  
stream of water; HWBAL, stream,  
river.

308b. B. BIL, harvest; BILdu,  
to get in the harvest.

B. ibai, river; iBAR, valley.

Go. FLOdus, *flood*, stream.

A.-S. FLOWan, to *flow*; FLOd,  
*flood*; river.

L. FLUo, to stream, *flow*.

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- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
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- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

308n. L.—Etymologists do not consider L.  $\text{flu}$  cognate with English  $/\text{low}$ .

309.

(Root,  $\text{Y-G-H}^2$ ).

- 309a. H.  $\text{*YAGAH}^2$ , to grieve, 309b. A.-S.  $\text{WAEGAN}$ , to vex,  
afflict. harass, grieve, afflict.

310.

(Root,  $\text{Y-G-H}^4$ ).

- 310a. H.  $\text{.YAGAH}^4$ , to labor, 310b. B.  $\text{NEKE}$ , labor, trouble;  
toil (especially with wearisome NEKatu, to tire, weary, fatigue;  
and painful effort); to be wearied, AKHITU, to tire, fatigue; ahitu, to  
faint; to weary, make faint. drudge, toil to excess.

310n. I infer from B.  $\text{NEKE}$  a root [ $\text{*N-G-H}^4$ ] parallel with  $\text{Y-G-H}^4$ .

311.

(Roots,  $\text{Y-G-R}, \text{G-V-R}$ ).

- 311a. H.  $\text{.YAGOR}$  ( $\text{GWR}$ ), to 311b. B.  $\text{IKHARA}$ , fear, terror.  
fear, be afraid; to fear, be afraid  
of;  $\text{MAGOUR}$ , fear, terror.

312.

(Root,  $\text{Y-G-R}$ ).

- 312a. A.  $\text{.Y(E)GAR}$ , a heap of 312b. G.  $\text{CARN}$ , a heap of  
stones. stones loosely thrown together;  
a monumental heap of stones,  
*cairn*.

313.

(Root,  $\text{Y-D-H}^?$ ).

- 313a. H.  $\text{YAD}$ , hand. 313b. Go.  $\text{WADI}$ , pledge;  $\text{WAD-}$

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

ja-bokos (plural), hand-writing,  
bond.

A.-S. WED, pledge, security.

L. vas (genitive, VADIS), bail,  
security; VADIMONIUM, bail, se-  
curity.

French GAGE, pledge, security,  
*gage*; (plural,) hire, *wages*; GAGER,  
to bet, *wager*; GAGE-MORT, mort-  
*gage*; ENGAGER, to pledge, *engage*.

313n. Go.—"A man void of understanding striketh hands,  
And becometh surety in the presence of his  
neighbor" (Proverbs 17:18).

(See also Proverbs 6:1; 22:26).

L.—For the origin of -mon- in L. VADIMONIUM, see entry 324.

French.—Etymologists derive (rightly, I think) the g- and the  
-g- of French GAGE, etc., from L. v- and -di- respectively.

### 314.

(Root, Y-D-H<sup>2</sup>).

314a. H. YADAH<sup>2</sup>, to profess;  
to confess.

314b. G. aidich, to acknowl-  
edge, avow, confess.

### 315.

(Root, Y-D-H<sup>4</sup>).

315a. H. YADAH<sup>4</sup>, to know; to  
make known; to show, inform,  
*teach*; D<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>at<sup>2</sup>, opinion, knowl-  
edge, intelligence, understand-  
ing, skill.

315b. Go. gateihan, to show,  
tell, declare.

A.-S. TAECAN, to show, direct,  
*teach*.

L. dico, to proclaim, make

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$ ( $v$ ),  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ) $w$ ( $v$ ), (?)  $gw$ ( $v$ ); or,  $w$ ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ ,  $s^3$ .

known; *indico*, to point out, reveal.

S.  $D^2IC^3$ , to point out, show; to direct.

315n. Etymologists consider the words given under 315b. cognate with the words given under 796b.

316.

(Root,  $Y-H^2-B$ ).

316a. H.  $YAH^2AB$ , to give; 316b. B. *opa*, gift, offering,  $H^2AB(e)H^2AB$ , gift, offering (sac- oblation. rificial).

317.

(Root,  $Y-H^2-R$ ).

317a. H.  $YAH^2YR$ , elated, 317b. B. *harro*, vain, pompous, arrogant.

318.

(Root,  $Y-V-N$ ).

318a. H. *yaven*, mud, mire, 318b. Go. *fani*, mud, clay. A.-S. *fen*, mud, mire, marsh, *fen*.

318n. Note that radical  $-v-$  has become  $F-$  in Go. *fani* and A.-S. *FEN*.

319.

(Root,  $Y-H^3-D$ ).

319a. H.  $YAH^3AD$ , to become 319b. Go. *gawidan*, to connect, join together, unite. make one.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *hʹ, y, n, tʹ*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "pʹ(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ]

319n. The words entered here are of course cognate with those in entry 26.

### 320.

(Root, Y-Y[?]-N).

320a. H. YAYIN, *wine*.

320b. G. FION, *wine*.

Go. WEIN, *wine*.

A.-S. WIN, *wine*.

L. VINUM, *wine*.

320n. G. FION as well as the Go. and the A.-S. word here cited is thought to be from L. VINUM. The early habitat of the grape-vine has not been found to have included Europe. Some have thought H. YAYIN to be a loan-word.

### 321.

(Root, Y-K-L).

321a. H. YAKOL, to be able, have power (to do a thing); to be strong; to prevail, overcome.

321b. B. aHAL (aL), to be able [(to do a thing)].

L. VALEO, to be strong, vigorous, powerful; to be able (to do); to prevail.

### 322.

(Root, Y-L-D).

322a. H. YALAD, to beget, bear, bring forth; YELED, youth, child, son, boy, *lad*; MOULEDET<sup>2</sup>, offspring; kindred, family; race, countrymen.

322b. G. LATH, a youth.

Welsh LLAWD, *lad*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 323.

(Root, Y-L-L).

- 323a. H. \*YALAL, to shout,      323b. A.-S. GELLAN, to cry  
*yell*, howl; to lament, *wail*.      out, *yell*; to sing.  
    Icelandic VAELA, to *wail*.  
    L. ULULO, to howl, *wail*.

323n. A.-S.—I have placed A.-S. galan, to sing, which etymologists regard as cognate with A.-S. GELLAN, in entry 655. The meanings, I think, call for the disposition I have made of these words. For radical y initial as the ancestor of A.-S. g initial, see A.-S. (geong), entry 325; and A.-S. gear, entry 332.

L.—Radical -L, being a repetition of radical -L-, cannot(?) be the ancestor of the second -L- in L. ULULO, which word must come from reduplicating the root. The u- in L. ULULO is possibly from earlier [\*v-] descended from radical Y-.

## 324.

(Root, Y-M-N).

- 324a. H. YAMYN, the right      324b. L. MANUS, hand.  
 hand (as the pledge of good      L. OMNIS, all.  
 faith); HYS<sup>3</sup> Y(E)MYNEKA, the      L. vadimonium, bail, secur-  
*man* of thy right hand, (whom      ity.  
 thou sustainest, aidest).      English HENCHMAN, a merce-  
    nary adherent, venal follower.  
    Go. MANNA, *man*.  
    A.-S. MANN, *man*.  
    Icelandic MAN, bondman.  
    S. M<sup>2</sup>AN<sup>5</sup>u, *man*, *mankind*.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qa" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

324n. L.—For an explanation of the relation which I conceive to exist between L. MANUS and L. OMNIS, see section XVII.

The -MON- seen in L. vadimonium is a suffix, occurring in many L. words. For the origin of vad- in L. vadimonium, see entry 313.

English.—The history of English HENCHMAN is obscure. I have no doubt that the true origin of the word is here indicated. (See also entry 34).

Go.—I take English *man* to be an abbreviation of English HENCHMAN; that is, the latter is the older word. The meaning "bondman" belonging to Icelandic MAN points that way, as does also the fact that English "hand" often has the meaning "*man*, employé."

### 325.

(Root, Y-N-Q).

325a. H. .YANAQ, to suck (the mother's breast); to give suck, suckle; YOUNEQ, a suckling child.

325b. G. og, *young*.

Manx ingan, the *young* of beasts.

Go. JUGGS, *young*; JUHiza, *younger* (Luke 15:12, 13).

A.-S. IUNG (GEONG), *young*, *youthful*.

L. iuvenis, a *young* person; iuvenus, *young*.

S. yuvan<sup>s</sup>, *young*.

325n. G.—Note that radical -N- has been lost from G. og but preserved in Manx ingan and in the Go. JUGGS and the A.-S. IUNG. (See also entries 51, 77).



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^1, h^2, h^3$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^1$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^1, h^2, h^3; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, in L.)$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
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- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

Go.—Double  $g$  ( $gg$ ) in Go. is pronounced as  $-ng$  in English *young*. Note the loss of radical  $-n-$  from the Go. *JUHiza* (the comparative form of *JUGGS*).

L.—Radical  $-n-$  has been lost from L. *iuvenis*, etc., and from S. *yuvan*<sup>5</sup> and radical  $-q$  has given rise to  $-v-$ . The L. and S. words here given may be an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

## 326.

(Root,  $Y-H^1-R$ ).

- 326a. H.  $YAH^4AR$ , thicket, 326b. B. *egur*, wood, timber.  
wood, forest.

## 327.

(Root,  $Y-Z^2-H$ ).

- 327a. H.  $YAZ^2AH$ , to go out, go 327b. B. *jazo*, to arrive, come  
forth; to rise (of the sun; of the stars); *mouz^2AH*, issue, source;  
the rising (of the sun); the east; B. *meartz*, a mine.  
vein, mine (of silver). A.-S. east, east.

327n. Note that the prefix  $m-$  of the H. noun is preserved in the B. word but is wanting in the A.-S. word. (See section VII.).

## 328.

(Root,  $Y-Q-R$ ).

- 328a. H.  $YAQAR$ , to be highly 328b. G. *gradh*, love, affec-  
esteemed, precious, dear;  $YAQAR$ , tion, fondness; a beloved object;  
esteemed, prized; dear, beloved *gradhaich*, to esteem, love.  
(, of persons);  $Y(E)QAR$ , weight, Go. *wairths*, worth, price,  
value, price; honor, glory, dig- value; *worthy*, fit.  
nity. A.-S. *weorth*, price, value,

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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worth; honor, dignity; valued,  
dear, prized; excellent, noble.

### 329.

(Roots, Y-Q-S<sup>3</sup>, Q-V-S<sup>3</sup>).

329a. H.  $\gamma A Q O S^3$ , to lay snares; to be snared, caught in a trap.  
snare;  $\gamma Q W S^3$ , to lay snares. 329b. G. GOISINN, snare, noose,  
B. SAGU, mouse.

329n. B.—I take B. SAGU to be by transposition for B. [\*GASU].  
(See section XIII.).

### 330.

(Root, Y-R-H).

330a. H. YAREH, to fear, reverence, honor, serve, worship. 330b. A.-S. AR, honor, respect,  
reverence.

### 331.

(Root, Y-R-H<sup>2</sup>).

331a. H. YARAH<sup>2</sup>, to throw, cast (an arrow); to shoot. 331b. A.-S. earh, arrow.

### 332.

(Root, Y-R-H<sup>3</sup>).

332a. H. YARE(A)H<sup>3</sup>, the moon; YERAH<sup>3</sup>, month. 332b. G. re, the moon; a space  
of time, duration, a lifetime.

Go. JER, season, year.

A.-S. GEAR, year.

Icelandic ar, year.

332n. G.—Note that the meanings of G. re connect the other forms given under 332b. with H. YARE(A)H<sup>3</sup>.

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
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- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

## 333.

(Root, Y-R-Q).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 333a. H. YEREQ, green, green-ness; YARAQ, herbs, herbage; YAROUQ, a green herb, shoot. | 333b. L. VIRGA, a slender green branch; a slip for grafting; twig, switch, sprout, rod. |
|--|---|

## 334.

(Root, Y-R-S<sup>3</sup>).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 334a. H. YARAS <sup>3</sup> , to occupy (mostly by force); to drive out of a possession, dispossess, expel; to make poor. | 334b. Go. WAIRSiza, <i>worse</i> .<br>A.-S. WIRsa, <i>worse</i> .<br>English <i>worse</i> , to discomfit; <i>worst</i> , to defeat, overthrow, discomfit. |
|---|---|

## 335.

(Roots, Y-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>(?), H-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>(?)).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 335a. H. YES <sup>3</sup> (HIS <sup>3</sup> ), being, existence; there is (to any one): [(by change of construction in translating,)] (he) has. | 335b. G. is, am, art, is, are.<br>Go. wisan, to be, exist, live; to abide, dwell; (with dative,) to be (to), belong (to): [(by change of construction in translating,)] to have.<br>A.-S. wesan, to be, exist, live, dwell; (with dative,) to belong (to) : [(by change of construction in translating,)] to have.<br>L. sum, to be, exist; (with dative,) to belong (to): [(by change of construction in translating,)] to have, possess. |
|---|--|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>2</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

S. *as<sup>2</sup>*, to be, exist, live; to abide, dwell, stay; (with dative or genitive,) to belong (to): [(by change of construction in translating,)] to have, possess.

S. *vas<sup>2</sup>*, to live, dwell.

B. *izan*, to be.

335n. I think English *is* and *was* cognate though etymologists do not so regard them. There is a possibility, however, that English *was*, Go. *wisan*, etc., are from a root *y-s<sup>2</sup>-b* (H. *yas<sup>2</sup>ab*, to sit, sit down; to stay, remain; to abide, dwell), with loss of the -b. (See section x.). For the origin of English "be", see entry 176.

The Phœnician (and Ar.) word for "to be" is cognate with the H. word *\*k<sup>2</sup>wn* (entry 348). The fact, therefore, that the Aryan languages have, for the present and the past tense of their substantive verb, forms cognate with H. *yes<sup>3</sup>* (*his<sup>3</sup>*), shows that the first coming of the Aryans into Europe (a remotely prehistoric event) could have had no fundamental connection with Phœnician colonization (historic or prehistoric). (See also section III., foot-note).

### 336.

(Root, *y-s<sup>3</sup>-n*).

336a. H. *.yas<sup>3</sup>en*, to fall asleep; to grow dry, old; to be old, inveterate (spoken of a person who has dwelt long in a country); *yas<sup>3</sup>an*, dry, old (not new, spoken of grain of a former year); *s<sup>3</sup>enah<sup>2</sup>*, sleep.

336b. G. *sua<sup>2</sup>in*, deep sleep.

G. *sean*, old, aged.

Go. *sineigs*, old; *sinista*, eldest.

L. *senex* (genitive, *senis*), old.

S. *s<sup>2</sup>an<sup>5</sup>a*, old.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h', h'', h''') are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h') in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h' final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h', h'', h'''; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z' become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z', s, s', s'.

336n. H.—I query whether H. s<sup>3</sup>anah<sup>2</sup>, year, does not belong in this entry. (See entry 95).

### 337.

(Root, Y-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>).

337a. H. \*YAS<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>, to deliver, save; to help, aid; to give victory; to gain the victory: to triumph.

337b. Go. SIHU (SIGIS), victory.

A.-S. SIGE (SIGOR), victory, triumph.

S. s<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to overpower, vanquish; to win (battles); to be victorious.

### 338.

(Root, Y-S<sup>3</sup>-R).

338a. H. YOS<sup>3</sup>ER, equity, right, duty; uprightness, integrity.

338b. B. ZOR, duty, obligation, debt.

### 339.

(Root, Y-T<sup>2</sup>-R).

339a. H. .YAT<sup>2</sup>AR, to be more than enough; to remain, be left; ("qal" participle, adverbially,) YOUT<sup>2</sup>ER, more, further, besides; ("niph'al" participle,) NOUT<sup>2</sup>AR, the rest, remainder.

339b. G. ATHAR, the evil effects or consequence of anything; ATHARRACH, another; alternative; alteration, change.

Go. ANTHAR, another; (the) rest, remainder; besides.

A.-S. OTHER, other; (the) rest, remaining.

B. UNДАР, remainder; final, last.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h'*, *y*, *n*, *t'*; in G., *c*, *d*, *g*, *n*, *t*; in Go., *d*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *t*; in A.-S., *c*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *n*, *t*; in L., *c*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*; and in B., *n*, *tz*, *-tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p'(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

339n. Go.—The -N- in Go. ANTHAR I take to be an unmistakable instance of verbal inflection brought with the Teutons on their first migration. Note that the nasal is lacking in the cognate G. words, indicating (I think) that the first migration of the G. peoples was earlier than that of the Teutonic peoples. It is to be remembered, however, that *n* is often intrusive in Teutonic words. (See section VII.).

A.-S.—Note that A.-S. OTHER has not \*-N- corresponding to the -N- in Go. ANTHAR. (See section VII. and entries 289, 302, 357).

### 340.

(Root, K-B-D).

340a. H. K<sup>2</sup>ABED, to be heavy;  
to be dull, slow, sluggish; K<sup>2</sup>O-  
BED, heaviness, weight; K<sup>2</sup>ABED,  
the liver (as being the heaviest  
of the viscera, both in weight  
and importance).

340b. Go. HAUBITH, *head*.

A.-S. HEAFOD, *head*.

L. CAPUT, *head*.

L. GEPIDAE, a Gothic tribe.

340n. L.—“... GEPIDS [are so called] from a Gothic word *ge-panta*, meaning *slow*” (Henry Bradley, *The Goths*, page 7). The -t- in *ge-panta* is probably part of a participial ending and therefore not from radical -D, which must have been lost.

### 341.

(Root, K-B-H<sup>2</sup>).

341a. H. K<sup>2</sup>ABAH<sup>2</sup>, to go out,  
be quenched (properly of fire);  
to put out, quench (fire, light,  
anger).

341b. Go. afHWAPjan, to  
quench; afHWAPnan, to go out,  
become extinguished; UNHWAP-  
nands, unquenchable.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ)gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 342.

(Root, K-B-L).

- 342a. H. K<sup>2</sup>EBEL, fetter, foot-lock of iron.
- 342b. G. GEIBHEAL (GEIMHEAL), chain, fetter.
- G. CUIBHRICh, to bind, fetter, chain.

342n. The radical ancestor of G. g is usually q, so that the g- in G. GEIBHEAL (GEIMHEAL) is unexpected. (See section iv.).

## 343.

(Root, K-D-D).

- 343a. H. K<sup>2</sup>AD, bucket, pail, tub.
- 343b. L. CADUS, jar, jug.
- B. DAKO, watering-trough.

343n. B.—Is B. DAKO an instance of transposition? (See section xiii.).

## 344.

(Root, K-H<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 344a. H. .K<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to be faint, feeble, weak (specially of the dim *wick* of a lamp just about to go out); to become faint, pale; to be faint-hearted, timid.
- 344b. A.-S. wacian, to be *weak*, not able to endure; to want courage; wac, *weak*, cowardly, timid.
- A.-S. weoce, *wick* (of a candle).

B. ukho, cowardice.

344n. A.-S.—Etymologists consider A.-S. wacian cognate with A.-S. weoce.

## 345.

(Root, K-H<sup>2</sup>-N).

- 345a. H. K<sup>2</sup>OH<sup>2</sup>EN, priest.
- 345b. Go. WEIHA, priest.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

### 346.

(Root, K-V-H<sup>2</sup>).

346a. H. \*K<sup>2</sup>AVA<sup>H</sup>h<sup>2</sup>, to burn,  
scorch, brand.

346b. Gr. KAIO<sup>2</sup> (future tense,  
KAU<sup>2</sup>so<sup>2</sup>), to burn, set on fire,  
scorch; KAUMA, burning heat.

### 347.

(Root, K-V-L).

347a. H. .K<sup>2</sup>WL, to contain, in-  
clude, *hold* (as a vessel); to bear  
up, endure, (*hold out*); to pro-  
tect (any one); to nourish, sus-  
tain.

347b. Go. HALdan, to guard,  
tend, feed.  
A.-S. HEALdan, to contain,  
*hold*; to protect, maintain, sus-  
tain; to continue, last, *hold out*.

### 348.

(Root, K-V-N).

348a. H. \*K<sup>2</sup>WN, to be firm,  
fixed, steadfast; to prepare, make  
ready; to form, create (man in  
the womb).

348b. G. GIN, to beget, con-  
ceive, produce; CINneadh, clan,  
*kin*, tribe, *kindred*.

Go. KUNI, race, *generation*,  
*kin*.

A.-S. CYN, race, people, *kin*,  
*kind*.

L. GIGNO, to beget, bring  
forth.

S. G<sup>3</sup>AN<sup>5</sup>, to beget, bring forth,  
produce.

348n. G.—The usual radical ancestor of G. g is q; so that G. GIN if cognate with G. CINneadh has g- exceptionally. (See section iv.).



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z', s, s', z', s'.

## 349.

(Root unknown).

- 349a. H. k<sup>2</sup>ys, bag, purse;      349b. Go. KAS, vessel, pitcher.  
cup.      L. VAS, dish, vessel.  
H. k<sup>2</sup>ous, cup.      B. koskolla, scrotum.

349n. B.—The second part of B. koskolla van Eys would refer to French couille (testicle), which etymologists derive from L. culleus, a leather bag; scrotum. Hence B. koskolla would seem to be an instance of reduplication like English “selfsame.” (See section XIV.).

## 350.

(Root, K-L-L).

- 350a. H. k<sup>2</sup>OL, all, whole, en-      350b. G. uile, all, whole,  
tire, every.      every.  
Go. ALLS, all, every, whole.  
A.-S. eAL, all, entire, whole.  
Gr. HOLOS, all, entire, whole.

350n. Radical k- has been lost from all the Aryan words here cited except Gr. HOLOS. (See also entries 361, 367, 375; also L. lupus, in entry 352). Etymologists do not consider Gr. HOLOS cognate with English all, etc.

## 351.

(Root, K-L-H).

- 351a. H. .K<sup>2</sup>ALAH, to restrain,      351b. G. COL, to hinder, re-  
confine; to shut up; K<sup>2</sup>ELEH, strain.  
prison; mik(E)LAH<sup>2</sup>, sheepfold.      G. CRO, a fold for sheep.  
French GEÔLE, gaol, jail, pris-  
on.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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L. CLAUDO, to shut, close, shut up.

Gr. KLEIO<sup>2</sup>, to shut, close, confine.

351n. French.—Etymologists do not (and possibly should not?) connect French GEÔLE, etc., with the other Aryan words here cited. Does L. carcer, prison, belong here rather than in entry 495?

352.

(Root, K-L-B).

352a. H. K<sup>2</sup>ELEB, dog.

352b. Go. WULFS, *wolf*.

A.-S. WULF, *wolf*.

A.-S. HWELP, a young dog, *whelp*.

L. VULPES, fox.

L. LUPUS, *wolf*.

352n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered English *whelp* and *wolf* cognate.

L.—Radical k- has been lost from L. LUPUS. (See also entries 350, 361, 367, 375).

353.

(Root, K-L-H<sup>2</sup>).

353a. H. K<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>2</sup>, to finish; to leave off, cease; to waste, ruin, destroy; K<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>2</sup>, complete destruction, annihilation.

353b. Go. HWEILAN, to leave off, cease; to delay, tarry; HWEILAN, time, season, *while*.

A.-S. HWIL, a space of time, *while*.

A.-S. CWELAN, to die; CWELAN, to slay, *kill*; to *quell*; CWALU,

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

slaughter, death, destruction;  
WAEL, slaughter, carnage.

B. KALte, damage, injury,  
ruin.

353n. Etymologists have not, of course, considered A.-S. HWIL cognate with A.-S. CWELAN. The cognation is shown by the meanings of the H. and the Go. words here cited. Etymologists have not considered A.-S. CWELAN cognate with A.-S. WAEL. The variation in the form of these two words should be compared with that of the A.-S. words (wulf and hwelp) of the preceding entry.

Some etymologists do not consider English *kill* cognate with English *quell*.

354.

(Root, K-L-L?).

354a. H. K<sup>2</sup>ALLah<sup>2</sup>, bride, 354b. G. CAILE, girl; CAILinn,  
spouse, daughter-in-law. maiden, damsel.

355.

(Root, K-L-B).

355a. H. K<sup>2</sup>(E)LWB, wicker- 355b. G. CLIABH, cage, osier  
work, cage, basket. basket.

356.

(Root, K-L-H<sup>2</sup>).

356a. H. K<sup>2</sup>(E)Ly, utensil; 356b. G. CULaidh, any useful  
clothing; tool; instrument (of thing; garment, vesture; instru-  
music); implements (of war), ment, tool; musical instrument;  
weapons, arms; boat, skiff. accoutrements, armor; boat.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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A.-S. *clath*, *cloth*.

A.-S. *ceol*, ship.

Icelandic *kjoll*, ship, barge;

*kjölr*, *keel*.

356n. G.—The almost exact harmony in meanings between H.  $k^2(e)ly$  and G. *culaidh* is very remarkable. The meanings all show some advancement in civilization to have been made before the G. peoples began their first migration.

A.-S.—Etymologists have, of course, not considered A.-S. *clath* cognate with A.-S. *ceol*.

357.

(Root,  $k-N-S$ ).

357a. H.  $k^2ANAS$ , to collect, 357b. Go. *HANSA*, band, multitude together, assemble (persons). A.-S. *hos*, company, band.

357n. A.-S.—Radical  $-N-$  has been lost (very recently?) from A.-S. *hos*. (See also entries 289, 302, 339 and section vii.).

358.

(Root,  $k-N-H^4$ ).

358a. H.  $*k^2ANAH^4$ , to humble, bring low; to vanquish, subdue; to be bowed down, brought low, humbled, subdued. 358b. Go. *HNAIWjan*, to abase, humble; *HNAIWS*, low, humble. A.-S. *HNAH*, bent down, low, lowly; *HNAEGAN*, to humble; *geHNAEGAN*, to bring down, subdue.

359.

(Root,  $k-N-H^4$ ).

359a. H.  $k^2(e)NAH^4an$ , mer- 359b. G. *CEANNAICH*, to buy,

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ)gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

chant; K<sup>2</sup>(E)NAH<sup>4</sup>any, merchant, purchase; CEANNAICHE, purchaser, buyer; merchant.

## 360.

(Root, K-S-H<sup>2</sup>).

360a. H. .K<sup>2</sup>ASA<sup>2</sup>H<sup>2</sup>, to cover; 360b. Go. wasjan, to clothe.  
to cover one's self; to wrap one's A.-S. werian, to clothe; to  
self up. wear.

L. vestio, to cover, clothe,  
vest; to invest.

S. vas<sup>2</sup>, to put on; to en-  
velop one's self in; to wear.

Gr. esthe's, dress, clothing.

360n. A.-S.—Radical -s- has become -r- in A.-S. werian. (See section ix.).

## 361.

(Root, K-S-L).

361a. H. .K<sup>2</sup>ASAL, to be stu- 361b. G. asal, ass.  
pid; K<sup>2</sup>(E)SYL, dullard, stupid Go. asilus, ass.  
fellow. A.-S. assa, ass.

L. asinus, ass.

B. asto, ass.

361n. This entry is made in query. On the possible loss of radical k- from the words given under 361b., see also entries 350, 367, 375; also L. lupus, in entry 352.

## 362.

(Root, K-S-L).

362a. H. K<sup>2</sup>ESEL, loin, flank; 362b. B. HALSARRAK, entrails,  
(plural,) K<sup>2</sup>(E)SALym, the bow- bowels, viscera.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under -a. and under -b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

els, inward parts, viscera.

English HASLET, the edible viscera, as the heart, liver, etc., of a beast, especially of a hog.

362n. English.—The history of English HASLET is not clear.

B.—It would seem that radical -L is doubly represented in B. HALSARRAK; that is, by -RR- and by -L- (through transposition). (See section XIII.).

### 363.

(Root, K-S-P).

363a. H. K<sup>2</sup>ASAP, to desire intensely; to long after.

363b. English GASP, to crave vehemently; to pant with great effort.

363n. I make this entry in query. The current etymology of English GASP is unsatisfactory.

### 364.

(Root, K-H<sup>4</sup>-S).

364a. H. K<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>AS, to be angry; to make angry; K<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>AS, vexation, trouble, grief, anger.

364b. G. CAS, passionate, irritable; hardship, distress.

### 365.

(Root, K-P-P).

365a. H. K<sup>2</sup>AP, the hollow of the hand, palm; sole (of the foot); pan, dish; hollow (of the thigh), socket (of the hip).

365b. Go. HUPS, *hip*.

A.-S. HYPE, *hip*.

Go. KAUPATJAN, to strike with the palm of the hand.

Gr. KUBOS, the hollow above the *hips* (of cattle).

L. CAVUM, hollow, *cavity*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2$ .

365n. L.—I enter L. *CAVUM* here in query.

366.

(Root, K-P-R).

366a. H.  $K^2(E)$ POUR, cup, goblet. 366b. B. OPOR, cup, goblet.

367.

(Root, K-P-L).

367a. H.  $K^2$ APAL, to *fold*, double;  $K^2$ EPEL, two-fold, double. 367b. G. FILL, to *fold*.  
Go. FALTHAN, to *fold*.  
Go. tweIFLS, doubt, uncertainty.  
A.-S. FEALdan, to *fold*.  
L. dupLUS, double.

367n. Radical  $k$ - seems to me to have been lost from the Aryan words given under 367b. (See also entries 350, 361, 375; also L. lupus, in entry 352).

368.

(Root, K-P-P).

368a. H.  $K^2$ APAP, to bend, 368b. B. GUPIA, crooked.  
curve.

369.

(Root, K-R-R).

369a. H.  $K^2$ AR, lamb. 369b. G. CAOR, sheep.

370.

(Root, K-R-H<sup>2</sup>).

370a. H.  $.K^2$ ARAH<sup>2</sup>, to buy, 370b. G. crean, a buying,  
purchase, get by trade. purchasing.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

A.-S. **WARU**, merchandise,  
*ware*.

A.-S. **HYR**, *hire*; interest.

S. **KR<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>**, to buy, purchase.

370n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered A.-S. **WARU** cognate with A.-S. **HYR**, nor either of these words cognate with S. **KR<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>**.

### 371.

(Root, **K-R-H<sup>4</sup>**).

371a. H. **K<sup>2</sup>ARAH<sup>4</sup>**, to bend,  
bow (used intransitively of the  
knee), bow down.

371b. G. **CROC**, horn; **CROCAN**,  
*crook*, hook.

Go. **WRAIQS**, *crooked*.

L. **CURVUS**, *curved*, bent,  
*crooked*.

B. **UKHUR**, to bend forward,  
stoop forward.

B. **MAKUR**, bent, *curved*.

371n. G.—Radical -H<sup>4</sup> has unexpectedly become -c- in G. **CROCAN** and probably -c- in G. **CROC**. (See section III.).

B.—The m- in B. **MAKUR** is unmistakably a prefix. (See section VII.).

### 372.

(Root, **K-R-S<sup>2</sup>**).

372a. H. **K<sup>2</sup>(E)RES<sup>2</sup>** (**K<sup>2</sup>A-RES<sup>2</sup>**), belly.

372b. B. **GANTZ**, paunch, belly.

372n. Radical -R- has become -N- in B. **GANTZ**. (See section VII.).



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- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, ad, s, st, t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

## 373.

(Root,  $\kappa$ -R-T<sup>2</sup>).

- 373a. H.  $\kappa^2$ ARAT<sup>2</sup>, to cut; to cut off (a cluster of grapes; a bough); to cut down (trees).      373b. L. CURTUS, shortened, short. S. KRT<sup>3</sup>, to cut, cut off.

## 374.

(Root,  $\kappa$ -S<sup>3</sup>-L).

- 374a. H.  $\kappa^2$ AS<sup>3</sup>S<sup>3</sup>YL, are.      374b. Go. aqizi, are.  
A.-S. aex (acas, aesc), are.  
L. ascia, a carpenter's are.  
Gr. axine<sup>2</sup>, are.

374n. A.-S.—Note the transposition in A.-S. aesc and in L. ascia. (See section xiii.).

## 375.

(Root,  $\kappa$ -T<sup>2</sup>-P).

- 375a. H.  $\kappa^2$ AT<sup>2</sup>EP, side, shoulder.      375b. G. TAOBH, side.  
375n. Radical  $\kappa$ - has been lost from G. TAOBH. (See also entries 350, 361, 367; also L. lupus, in entry 352).

## 376.

(Root,  $\kappa$ -T<sup>2</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>).

- 376a. H.  $\kappa^2$ AT<sup>2</sup>AT<sup>2</sup>, to beat, hammer, forge (ploughshares into swords); to beat down, rout (, as enemies).      376b. L. CUDO, to beat; (of metals,) to prepare by beating, hammering; to forge; incus (genitive, incudis), anvil.

## 377.

- 377a. H. L(e), to, towards;      377b. G. le (re), with, to-

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h², y, n, t²*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xn.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p³(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

at, near; of, belonging to; by  
(, marking the cause and author  
of anything); with (,[marking]  
the instrument); for, in behalf of  
(anyone: for his advantage: on  
his side).

gether with; with, by, by means  
of; by (, denoting the agent or  
doer); in favor of, on one's side;  
with, in possession of.

377n. For the use of H. L(e) and G. Le (re) in predicated possession and with the infinitive, see section i.

### 378.

(Root, L-B-H).

378a. H. LABYH, *lion*.

378b. G. LEOBHAN (LEOMH-  
ann, LEOGHann), *lion*.

German LOEWE, *lion*.

L. Leo (genitive, Leonis), *lion*.

Gr. Leo'n (genitive, Leontos),  
*lion*.

B. LEHOin, *lion*.

378n. Etymologists have considered the words given under 378b. loan-words from H. Fossil remains of the *lion* have been found throughout the greater part of Europe. Wherefore I infer that the Aryan peoples had occasion to take the name with them on their first migrations.

B.—On the possibility of the -H- in B. LEHOin representing radical -B-, compare the B. forms abo (aho), mouth, in entry 585.

### 379.

(Root, L-B-N).

379a. \*LABAN (\*LABEN), to

379b. L. ALBUS, white.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
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become white; to cleanse, purify; B. ALABA, daughter.

LABAN, white.

379n. B.—On the mode of designating girls among our remote ancestors, see entry 194.

### 380.

(Root, L-H<sup>2</sup>-T).

380a. H. .LAH<sup>2</sup>AT, to burn,  
blaze up, flame; to set on fire; to  
burn up, consume.

380b. Go. LAUHATjan, to *light*-  
en; LIUHATH, *light*; LIUHTjan, to  
shine, give *light*.

A.-S. LEOHT, *light*; LIHTan, to  
shine, give *light*; LIGET, a flash  
of *lightning*.

L. LUCEO, to shine.

S. R<sup>3</sup>UC, to shine.

Gr. LEUKOS, *light*, bright.

380n. L.—On the loss of radical -T from L. LUCEO, etc., see section x. Etymologists have thought the -T(-r) of the Teutonic forms a suffix.

### 381.

(Root, L-V-Z).

381a. H. LWZ, (either) the al-  
mond tree (or) the hazel.

381b. B. URRITZ, hazel-tree,  
filbert-tree.

381n. Radical L- has become -RR- in B. URRITZ.

### 382.

(Root, L-V-T).

382a. H. .LWT, to wrap up,  
muffle up, cover; to do (or) act  
secretly; (participle, plural,) LA-

382b. Go. LITA, hypocrisy, dis-  
simulation; LIUTEI, hypocrisy,  
fraud, imposture.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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tym, secret arts, magic arts, sorcery, mysteries, enchantments, incantations.

A.-S. *LYTRIG*, wily, crafty.  
L. *LATEO*, to lie concealed; to lurk, skulk.

382n. Etymologists have not considered Go. *LITA*, etc., cognate with L. *LATEO*.

383.

(Root,  $L-V-H^2$ ).

383a. H. *.LIV(e)yah<sup>2</sup>*, wreath, garland.

383b. Go. *LAUFS*, foliage, *leaf*.  
A.-S. *LEAF*, foliage, *leaf*.

383n. Radical -v- has become -f- in Go. *LAUFS* (and -f- in A.-S. *LEAF*).

384.

(Root,  $L-V-N$ ).

384a. H. *LWN*, to pass the night, lodge; to remain, dwell; *maloun*, lodging-house, inn, quarters (as of soldiers); tent, hut, cot.

384b. G. *LUNNainn*, *London*.  
L. *londinium*, *London*.

384n. G.—I think it probable that G. *LUNNainn* is cognate with H. *LWN*.

385.

(Root,  $L-V-Z^2$ ).

385a. H. *.LWZ<sup>2</sup>*, to mock, scorn; *LAZ<sup>2</sup>oun*, scorn, derision.

385b. B. *LOTSa*, disgrace, infamy.

386.

(Root,  $L-H^2-H^2$ ).

386a. H. *L(E)H<sup>2</sup>y*, cheek, jaw-bone; *ramat<sup>2</sup> L(E)H<sup>2</sup>y*, the hill of

386b. G. *LEAC*, a flat stone; cheek; hill.

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- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

Lehi (probably so called from a chain of steep, craggy rocks).

386n. Note that radical  $-h^3-$  has unexpectedly become  $-c$  in G. LEAC. (See section III.).

387.

(Root,  $L-H^3-K$ ).

387a. H. .LAH<sup>3</sup>AK(e), to *lick*,  
feed (by *licking*).

387b. G. imLICH, to *lick*, lap  
with the tongue.

A.-S. LICcian, to *lick*.

S. L<sup>3</sup>IH<sup>2</sup> (R<sup>3</sup>IH<sup>2</sup>), to lap, *lick*.

387n. See also entry 394.

388.

(Root,  $L-H^3-M$ ).

388a. H. .LAH<sup>3</sup>AM, to contend,  
fight, wage war.

388b. G. LEUM, to quarrel,  
fight; LEON, to grieve, afflict; to  
wound, hurt.

389.

(Root,  $L-H^3-M$ ).

389a. H. .LAH<sup>3</sup>AM, to eat, feast  
upon, devour; LEH<sup>3</sup>EM, bread,  
food, meat; meal, feast;  
.L(E)H<sup>3</sup>WM, flesh, body; food,  
meat.

389b. G. LON, food; diet; din-  
ner; hunger, greed.

Go. LEIK, flesh; the body.

A.-S. LIC-hama, the body.

Icelandic LIKami, the body.

389n. A.-S.—It is remotely possible, to say the least, that A.-S. LIC-hama is not a compound word but has been made to appear so through the influence of  $-hama$ , which means “a covering” and forms the second member of many compound words in A.-S.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

### 390.

(Root, L-K-D).

390a. H. LAKAD, to take, catch (animals in a net or in snares); to take captive (in war); .maL(Ǝ)-k<sup>2</sup>odet<sup>2</sup>, snare, trap. 390b. G. LUCH, mouse; (rare-ly,) prisoner, captive.

390n. Radical -D has evidently been lost from G. LUCH. (See section x.).

### 391.

(Root, L-M-D).

391a. H. LAMAD, to train, discipline, accustom; to teach; to learn. 391b. G. oil, to teach, train, educate, bring up; oileamhain, instruction, education, training; oileamhaid, university.

391n. I think radical -M- has unmistakably been lost from G. oil and is represented by -MH- in G. oileamhain, the -eamhain of which may, however, be a suffix. Note, for example, that G. fin-eamhain means "vineyard." It is only remotely probable that radical -D is represented by -D in G. oileamhaid.

### 392.

(Root, L-H<sup>4</sup>-B).

392a. H. \*LAH<sup>4</sup>AB, to mock at, deride. 392b. G. LEAMH, importunate, impertinent, impudent; vexing, galling.

392n. The -MH in G. LEAMH may stand for earlier [\*-BH]. It might, however, be better to place the word in entry 388.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>3</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>1</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>1</sup>, s, s<sup>1</sup>, s<sup>2</sup>.

## 393.

(Root, L-H<sup>4</sup>-G).

- 393a. H. .LAH<sup>4</sup>AG, to mock, deride.      393b. Go. HLAHjan, to *laugh*; biHLAHjan, to *laugh* at, mock, deride.

A.-S. HLIhan, to *laugh*; to de ride.

393n. I have entered here the words under 393b., supposing them instances of transposition. (See section XIII.).

## 394.

(Root, L-Q-Q).

- 394a. H. .LAQAQ, to lap, lick.      394b. Go. bilaIGON, to lick. L. LINGO, to lick, lick up.

394n. Compare these forms and meanings with those in entry 387.

## 395.

(Root, L-S<sup>3</sup>-N).

- 395a. H. LAS<sup>3</sup>OUN, tongue (of men and animals); L(E)S<sup>3</sup>OUN hes<sup>3</sup>, a tongue of fire, flame of fire.      395b. G. LAS, to flame, gleam, blaze; LASag, a little flame, little blaze.

S. L<sup>3</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>, to glance, gleam; to shine, flash, glitter; L<sup>3</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>a, moving quickly hither and thither.

395n. It is probable that the meanings given under 395b. are older than those given under 395a.; that is, H. has not preserved in speech or record the earlier meanings.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>2</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 396.

(Root, M-H-S).

396a. H. .MAHAS, to set at naught, esteem lightly, despise.      396b. Gr. MISEO<sup>2</sup>, to hate.

## 397.

(Root, N-G-L).

397a. H. mag<sup>2</sup>G<sup>2</sup>AL, sickle.      397b. Go. GILtha, sickle.

397n. Note that the prefix m- of H. mag<sup>2</sup>G<sup>2</sup>AL does not appear in Go. GILtha. (See section vii.).

## 398.

(Root, M-D-D).

398a. H. MADAD, to measure; MID<sup>2</sup>D<sup>2</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, measure, stature, size, extent.      398b. G. MEIDH, to weigh; MEUD, size, bulk, dimensions, extent.

Go. MITAN, to measure.

A.-S. METan, to measure, mete.

L. METior, to measure; MODus, measure, length, size.

S. M<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>, to measure.

398n. G.—For the -DH in G. MEIDH, see also entry 652.

## 399.

(Root, M-V-T).

399a. H. .MOUT, to shake, waver, totter.      399b. S. M<sup>2</sup>AT<sup>4</sup>, to shake, agitate, stir up.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>.

## 400.

(Root, M-V-L).

- 400a. H. .MWL, to circumcise;      400b. G. MILL, to hurt, spoil,  
to cut off, cut down, destroy.      destroy.

## 401.

(Root, H-V-M).

- 401a. H. mwm (mhwM,      401b. Go. wamm, spot, stain,  
m(e)hwM), spot, stain, blemish.      blemish.

A.-S. wamm, spot, blot, stain.

401n. The generally accepted form of the root for H. mwm, etc., is m-H-M. Some etymologists, however, have conjectured the root to be H-V-M. The Go. and the A.-S. wamm unmistakably support the conjecture. (See also entry 406).

## 402.

(Root, M-V-Q).

- 402a. H. \*mwq, to deride, in-      402b. G. mag, to jeer, scoff,  
sult.      mock.

French moquerie, mockery,  
derision.

Gr. mo<sup>2</sup>kos, mockery.

## 403.

(Root, M-V-R).

- 403a. H. \*mwr, to change, be      403b. Go. maurthr, murder.  
changed, altered.      A.-S. morth, death; murder;  
morthor, murder.

L. morior, to die.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical). I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

S.  $M^2R$ , to die.

Gr. BROTOS, a mortal man.

G. MAIR, to live, exist, survive.

403n. H.—Note that the H. word for "to change" is cognate with the Aryan words meaning "to die"; and that the H. word (in the following entry) meaning "to die" is cognate with the Aryan words for "to change."

G.—I have placed G. MAIR here as possibly cognate with H. \*MWR, inasmuch as life may be viewed as a continual change in contrast with death, which may be looked upon as but one change and that momentary.

404.

(Root,  $M-V-T^2$ ).

404a. H.  $MWT^2$ , to die.

404b. G. MUTH (MUGH), to change, alter, destroy; to begin to rot, decay.

L. MUTO, to alter, change.

404n. See notes in the preceding entry.

405.

(Root,  $M-T-L$ ).

405a. H.  $M(E)TYL$ , a wrought metal rod; [(Gesenius cites)] Ar.  $MMT^3WL$ , hammered iron.

405b. Gr. METALLON, mine, quarry.

L. METALLUM, mine, metal.

406.

(Root,  $[H^?]-T-R$ ).

406a. H. MATAR, rain; \*MATAR, to rain, send rain; (tropically of other things...as hail,

406b. Go. WATO, water.

A.-S. WAETER, water; WAETAN, to wet.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

lightning, fire and brimstone,  
manna).

Icelandic VAETA, *wet*, sleet,  
rain.

S. UD<sup>3</sup>an<sup>5</sup>, wave, *water*; an<sup>5</sup>-  
UD<sup>3</sup>R<sup>3</sup>a, *waterless*.

Gr. HUDO<sup>2</sup>R (genitive, HUDA-  
TOS), *water*; HUDraino<sup>2</sup>, to *water*.

A.-S. WEDER, storm, wind,  
*weather*.

Dutch WEDER, *weather*.

German gewITTER, (thunder-)  
storm; thunder and lightning.

A.-S. YTEREN, made of *otter's*  
skin.

Dutch OTTER, *otter*.

S. UD<sup>3</sup>R<sup>3</sup>a, a kind of aquatic  
animal.

Gr. HUDRA, *hydra*, *water-ser-*  
*pent*.

406n. I conjecture that m- is not radical in H. matar, and that the root begins with one of the gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>). (See also entry 401).

Go.—Radical -R has been lost from Go. wato, Icelandic VAETA, etc. (See section vii.). Etymologists have considered the -R in A.-S. WAETER, etc., a suffix.

Gr.—The change from -R to -T- in Gr. HUDO<sup>2</sup>R (genitive, HUDATOS) is paralleled in Gr. phrear (genitive, phreatos), in entry 80, but remains unexplained. I have treated the -T- as a successor to -R, which, however, it may not be.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>2</sup>*, *y*, *n*, *t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c*, *d*, *g*, *n*, *t*; in Go., *d*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *t*; in A.-S., *c*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *n*, *t*; in L., *c*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*; and in B., *n*, *tz*, *-tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xn.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

Dutch.—Etymologists have identified English *otter* with English *water*, etc.

A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered A.-S. *WEDER*, etc., cognate with A.-S. *WAETER*, etc. Cognation, however, is indicated by the meanings of the H. words cited under 406a.

#### 407.

(Root, *M-Y-N*).

407a. H. *.MYN*, kind, species. 407b. Go. *gamaïns*, common, general.

A.-S. *gemaene*, common, general.

L. *communis*, common, general.

#### 408.

(Root, *M-Y-Z*).

408a. H. *MYZ<sup>2</sup>*, pressing, squeezing (cream to make butter). 408b. G. *maïstir*, to churn.

408n. I cannot account for the presence of the -r in G. *maïstir*. (See also entry 745).

#### 409.

(Root, *M-L-H*).

409a. H. *MALEH*, to fill, make full; to be full. 409b. L. *MULTUS*, much, great, many.

409n. Etymologists consider (rightly, I think) the L. comparative plus and the L. superlative plurimus cognate with L. *plenus*, full; that is, the first two words literally mean "fuller" and "full-

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

est" respectively. Hence I conclude that the literal meaning of L. *MULTUS* (which grammarians consider the positive of L. *plus* and L. *plurimus*) is "full" or, rather, "filled."

#### 410.

(Root, L-H-K).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>410a. H. <i>mal(E)hak(e)</i>, one sent, messenger; prophet, priest; m(e)<i>LAHKah<sup>2</sup></i>, work, labor; service, ministry (, of the Levites).</p> | <p>410b. G. <i>LEIGH</i>, physician; surgeon, doctor.<br/>Go. <i>LEKEIS</i>, physician; <i>LEKInon</i>, to heal.<br/>A.-S. <i>LAECA</i>, physician, doctor, <i>leech</i>; <i>LACnian</i>, to heal.<br/>French <i>LAQUAIS</i>, <i>lackey</i>.</p> |
|--|--|

410n. The frequent identification of the physician with the priest in ancient times needs here no extended demonstration. The supposition that disease is often a divine visitation was very prevalent in antiquity and tended to make the practice of medicine proper to the priest. "And Aaron took as Moses commanded, and ran into the midst of the congregation; and, behold, the plague was begun among the people: and he put on incense and made atonement for the people. And he stood between the dead and the living; and the plague was stayed" (Numbers 16:47, 48).

The physician is a quasi-servant and minister to the sick. Physicians are expressly called servants in Genesis 50:2: "And Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to embalm his father: and the physicians embalmed Israel." But in this case the word "servants" may be taken (and probably should be taken) in the general sense; for, in an autocracy, all are servants to the king.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h²*, *y*, *n*, *t²*; in G., *c*, *d*, *g*, *n*, *t*; in Go., *d*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *t*; in A.-S., *c*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *n*, *t*; in L., *c*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*; and in B., *n*, *tz*, *-tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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#### 411.

(Root, M-L-H³).

411a. H. \*MALAH³, to vanish      411b. Go. MILHma, cloud.  
in dust, vanish (like smoke), be  
dissipated ([said of the heavens,]  
Isaiah 51:6).

411n. In Go. hliuma (entry 40) I treated -m- as radical, advisedly but possibly wrongly. In the present case (as also in entry 279), -ma is preceded by the usual complement of radical letters, and is therefore probably a suffix.

#### 412.

(Root, M-L-T).

412a. H. \*MALAT, to slip away;      412b. A.-S. MELtan, to be-  
to escape; MELET, cement, mor-      come liquid, be dissolved; to  
tar.      melt.

412n. A piece of ice on a warm day, a piece of lead or wax placed on hot coals, etc., illustrate beautifully the relation between the meanings of H. \*MALAT and those of A.-S. MELtan. Some etymologists hesitate to connect H. MELET with H. \*MALAT. The meanings of A.-S. MELtan make the connection clear.

#### 413.

(Root, M-L-L).

413a. H. \*MALAL, to say,      413b. A.-S. MELdan, to de-  
speak, utter.      clare, announce.

#### 414.

(Root, M-L-Q).

414a. H. MALAQ, to crush,      414b. A.-S. MELcan, to milk.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

bruise, nip, nip off (the head of a bird, without necessarily severing it from the body).

L. MULGEO, to *milk*.  
Gr. AMELGO<sup>2</sup>, to *milk*.

414n. Note how closely the processes designated in defining H. MALAQ resemble those employed in *milking* a cow.

#### 415.

(Root, M-N-N).

415a. H. .MEN, part, portion.

415b. G. MION, particle; small; minutely.

A.-S. MIN, small.

Go. MINS (adverb), less.

L. MINUS, less; MINISTER, attendant, servant.

S. M<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>, to lessen, diminish, bring to naught.

415n. L.—For the origin of -ster in L. MINISTER, see entry 758.

#### 416.

(Root, M-N-N?).

416a. H. MIN (mi), from, out of (partitively); of, out of (of source, origin); by, from (of the author or agent); from (with verbs expressing separation); on account of, because of; in, after, from (of time); than (in comparisons); in, at, among, on (of position).

416b. B. -N [(suffix)].

G. NA, than.

Go. -N [(case-ending)].

A.-S. -N [(case-ending)].

L. -M [(case-ending)].

S. -M<sup>2</sup> [(case-ending)].

Gr. -N [(case-ending)].

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p'(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

416n. Go.—The  $M$  ( $N$  in B.) in the ending of the superlative form of some adjectives in Go., A.-S., L., etc., is (I think) cognate with the  $m$ - in H.  $MIN$  ( $mi$ ). (See section XVI.).

#### 417.

(Root,  $M-N-H^2$ ).

417a. H.  $MANAH^2$ , to count, number. 417b. Go.  $MANags$ , much, *many*.

A.-S.  $MANig$ , *many* a, *many*.  
Gr.  $MONOS$ , alone, only.

#### 418.

(Root,  $M-S-K$ ).

418a. H.  $MASAK(e)$ , to *mix*. 418b. G.  $MEASG$ , to *mix*.

A.-S.  $MISCian$ , to *mix*.

L.  $MISceo$ , to *mix*.

S.  $M^2ic^3r^2a$ , *mixed*.

Gr.  $MISgo^2$  ( $MIGNumi$ ), to *mix*.

418n. S.—Radical  $-s-$  has unexpectedly but unmistakably been lost from S.  $M^2ic^3r^2a$  and Gr. ( $MIGNumi$ ). Etymologists, however, have considered these forms as the earlier. They also regard English *mix*, which I take to be an instance of transposition (see section XIII.), as representing an earlier form than G.  $MEASG$ , etc.

#### 419.

(Root,  $S-P-H$ ).

419a. H.  $mis(\epsilon)P^2ouH$ , proven-der, fodder.

419b. G.  $SOP$ , a wisp or hand-ful of hay or straw.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h', h'', h'''; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
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- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z' become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z', s, s', s'.

419n. The history of English *wisp* is obscure. I think the word very probably a derivative of the root s-P-H, the w- of *wisp* being a prefix. (See also entries 715, 779, 780).

## 420.

(Root, M-H'-H').

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 420a. H. .MEH'EH', (plural)<br>the bowels, intestines; the belly;<br>the womb; (the source of pro-<br>creation). | 420b. A.-S. MAGA, the stom-<br>ach, <i>maw</i> ; MAGE, the belly.<br>G. MAC, son.<br>Go. MAGUS, child, boy; MAWI,<br><i>maid</i> ; MAGATHS, <i>maid</i> .<br>A.-S. MAGU, child, son;<br>MAEGTH, <i>maid</i> . |
|--|---|

420n. G.—I place here G. MAC, etc., in query. I have also placed the words in entry 47, where see note.

## 421.

(Root, M-H'-K).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 421a. H. .MAH'AK(e), to press,<br>squeeze, bruise. | 421b. Gr. MASSO <sup>2</sup> (perfect<br>tense, MEMACHA), to knead;<br>MAGEUS, one who kneads. |
|--|--|

## 422.

(Root, M-H'-L).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 422a. H. MAH'AL, to act<br>treacherously, be faithless; to<br>take by stealth, steal. | 422b. G. MEALL, to deceive; to<br>cheat, defraud.<br>L. MALUS, evil, wicked, hurt-<br>ful. |
|---|--|

422n. L.—I place L. MALUS here in query.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h<sup>4</sup>al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 423.

(Root,  $H^4-Z^2-D$ ).

423a. H.  $maH^4az^2AD$ , axe.

423b. G.  $TUADH$ , axe, *hatchet*.

423n. G.  $TUADH$  is also spelt with  $-GH$  in place of  $-DH$ . (See also entry 652). The history of English *hatchet* is not full. Can the word be from the root  $H^4-Z^2-D$ ?

## 424.

(Root,  $M-Z^2-H$ ).

424a. H.  $MAZ^2AH$ , to come upon, *meet* with, find, discover; to try to find.

424b. G.  $AMAI$ s, to light upon, find; to *meet*; to aim, hit.

Go.  $gamotjan$ , to *meet*.

A.-S.  $METAN$ , to *meet* with, come upon, come across, find.

## 425.

(Root,  $M-Z^2-H^2$ ).

425a. H.  $.MAZ^2AH^2$ , to press out, squeeze out (moisture).

425b. Gr.  $MASTOS$  ( $MAZOS$ ), one of the breasts, (more commonly) a woman's breast.

B.  $emazte$ , a married woman.

## 426.

(Root,  $Q-L-L$ ).

426a. H.  $maqQEL$ , rod, staff, crook (of shepherd).

426b. B.  $makHILA$ , stick, staff.

Go.  $WALUS$ , staff.

French  $GAULE$ , pole.

English  $GOAL$ , the mark set to bound a race.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$ ( $v$ ),  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ) $w$ ( $v$ ), ( $ʔ$ ) $gw$ ( $v$ ); or,  $w$ ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ ,  $s^3$ .

426n. H.—Some etymologists think the root of H. *maq̄qel* to be *m-q-l*. The words under 426b. (except B. *mak̄hila*) seem unmistakably to show that the *m-* in H. *maq̄qel* is a prefix. That the *m-* in B. *mak̄hila* may be a prefix, is shown in section vii.

427.

(Root, *m-q-q*).

427a. H. \**maq̄aq*, to decay, 427b. Welsh *macai*, *grub*, *mag-*  
rot, fester (, of wounds); *maq*, *got*.  
rottenness, putridity (, of ulcers).

428.

(Root, *m-r-h*).

428a. A. *mareh*, lord.  
Ar. *marhun*, man.

428b. L. *mas* (genitive, *maris*), male.

French *marier*, to *marry*.

428n. L.—Etymologists consider (possibly rightly) the *-s* in L. *mas* original.

429.

(Root, *r-b-q*).

429a. H. *mar(ē)b<sup>2</sup>eq*, a stall  
for feeding cattle, stable.

429b. B. *khorbe*, a manger  
for cattle.

429n. I take B. *khorbe* to be an instance of transposition.  
(See section xiii.).

430.

(Root, *m-r-h<sup>2</sup>*).

430a. H. *marah<sup>2</sup>*, to be per-  
verse, refractory; to oppose, dis-  
obey, resist, rebel.

430b. G. *marr*, to hinder, ob-  
struct.

A.-S. *mirran*, to obstruct,  
hinder.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 431.

(Root, M-R-T).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 431a. H. .MARAT, to make<br>smooth (the head of any one),<br>make bald, pluck out hair. | 431b. B. MURRITU, to clip,<br>shorten; [MURRITçaille-, sheep-<br>shearers (Genesis 38:12)]. |
|---|---|

## 432.

(Root, M-R-R).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 432a. H. MARAR, to be bitter;<br>to make bitter, grieve; .MORRAH <sup>2</sup> ,<br>bitterness, grief, sorrow. | 432b. Go. MAURNAN, to be<br>anxious.<br>A.-S. MURNAN, to be anxious,<br>sad; to lament, <i>mourn</i> .<br>L. AMARUS, bitter; sad.<br>L. MAEREO, to be sad, grieve,<br><i>mourn</i> , lament. |
|---|--|

432n. Go.—Etymologists think connection between Go. MAURNAN, etc., and L. MAEREO doubtful. They do not associate L. AMARUS with those words. The definitions of H. MARAR, etc., show that all the words given under 432b. are interrelated.

## 433.

(Root, N-S<sup>2</sup>-H).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 433a. H. mas <sup>2</sup> (E)het <sup>2</sup> , offer-<br>ing, present, gift; contribution,<br>tribute, tax. | 433b. Go. skatts, coin, penny,<br>money.<br>A.-S. sceatt, goods, money;<br>gift, bribe; tax, tribute. |
|--|---|

433n. Go.—Radical -H has exceptionally but unmistakably become -K- in Go. skatts, and -C- in A.-S. sceatt. These words cannot be directly cognate with H. mas<sup>2</sup>(E)het<sup>2</sup>, as the latter

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

has the prefix m-. The close parallelism of meanings suggests direct cognation; but can the prefix m- be considered more recent than the rest of the noun to which it belongs?

## 434.

(Root, M-S<sup>3</sup>-L).

- 434a. H. MAS<sup>3</sup>AL, to use a by-word, song of derision; M(E)S<sup>3</sup>OL, a taunting proverb, by-word.
- 434b. G. MASLAICH, to reproach, taunt, affront, disgrace, degrade.

## 435.

(Root, M-T<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>?).

- 435a. H. .MAT<sup>2</sup>, (plural,) males; [(Brown, Driver, and Briggs cite)] Egyptian M-T, phallus; male.
- 435b. G. MAITH, good, excellent; MAITHEAN, nobles, chiefs, heroes.
- L. MUTO (genitive, MUTIONIS), membr. v.

## 436.

(Root, M-T<sup>2</sup>-Q).

- 436a. H. .MAT<sup>2</sup>OQ, to be sweet; MAT<sup>2</sup>OUQ, sweet (, of honey).
- 436b. G. MEADH (obsolete), mead, metheglin.
- Welsh MEDDYGlyn, mead.
- A.-S. MEODU, mead, a drink made from honey.
- S. M<sup>2</sup>AD<sup>4</sup>u, anything sweet (especially if liquid), mead, wine, milk, etc.
- Gr. METHU, wine.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., h', y, n, t'; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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436n. Note that the Welsh MEDDYglyn is the only one of the Aryan words cited that has a representative of radical -q. (See section x.). Welsh llyn means "liquor, juice." English *metheglin* is of course a loan-word from Welsh.

G.—The -DH in G. MEADH cannot have been quiescent. (See also entry 652.)

437.

(Root, N-H-M).

437a. H. .NAHAM, to make a solemn declaration, utter a prophecy, speak as a prophet; N(E)HUM, utterance, revelation (of a prophet in the ecstatic state). 437b. G. NAOMH, holy, sacred; saint.

438.

(Root, N-H-z²).

438a. H. NAHAZ², to deride; to despise; N(E)HAZ²ah², reproach, reviling, insult. 438b. B. NAUZATzea (NAU-satu), to deride, jeer, mock.

439.

(Root, N-H-R).

439a. H. \*NAHAR, to abhor, spurn, reject as worthless. 439b. G. NAIRE, shame, disgrace; ignominy, affront.

439n. The meaning of H. \*NAHAR is uncertain.

440.

(Root, N-B-H).

440a. H. \*NABAH, to proph- 440b. G. faidh, prophet,

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>1</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>1</sup>, s, s<sup>1</sup>, s<sup>2</sup>.

esy; to rave, be mad; NABYH, soothsayer.  
prophet.

440n. See also entry 229.

#### 441.

(Root, N-B-H<sup>3</sup>).

441a. H. NABAH<sup>3</sup>, to bark, (as 441b. French aboyer, to bark,  
a dog). bay.

441n. The current derivations of French aboyer (from an older form of which etymologists derive English bay) are unsatisfactory. Is it probable that the -y- of French aboyer should be regarded as in any way descended from radical -H<sup>3</sup>?

#### 442.

(Root, N-B-T).

442a. H. \*NABAT, to look, 442b. Go. BEIDAN, to wait, expect, abide.  
look unto; to look upon (that is, expect, abide.  
endure to see); .mab<sup>2</sup>B<sup>2</sup>AT, expectation, hope; (the object of A.-S. BIDAN, to wait, abide,  
expectation). await, expect, endure.

#### 443.

(Root, N-B-L).

443a. H. NABEL, to waste 443b. G. imleag (iomlag),  
away; to wither; to become navel.  
shriveled and fall.

A.-S. NAFELA, navel.

L. UMBILICUS, navel.

S. N<sup>5</sup>AB<sup>2</sup>i, wheel; N<sup>5</sup>AB<sup>2</sup>ya, the center part of a wheel: the nave.

Gr. OMPHALOS, navel.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>1</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>t</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

B. ERBAL (herBAIL), weakly,  
sickly; ERPIL (erPHIL), faded,  
withered.

443n. G.—The -m- in G. imLeag probably corresponds to the -m- in L. UMBILICUS; that is, radical -b- has been lost from G. imLeag. There is a possibility that the Aryan words here cited belong in entry 472.

444.

(Root, N-B-L).

444a. H. NEBEL, skin-bottle;  
earthen jar, pitcher, flask, water-  
pot.

444b. Gr. NEBROS, fawn.  
B. AMPOLA, a small vial, flask.  
Spanish AMPOLLA, vial.

444n. Gr.—Radical -l- has been changed to -r- in Gr. NEBROS if the word is cognate with H. NEBEL.

B.—Whether B. AMPOLA is from the Spanish AMPOLLA or vice versa, is unknown. I think the words may be cognate with H. NEBEL.

445.

(Root, N-G-D).

445a. H. \*NAGAD, to tell, de-  
clare; to exhibit, show openly;  
NEGED, what is in front, the  
front; the fore part of the body  
[(Lee)]; before.

445b. G. NOCHD, to show, re-  
veal; *naked*.

G. NOCHT, membr. v.

G. NOCHD, *night*.

Go. NAQATHS, *naked*.

Go. NAHTS, *night*.

A.-S. NACOD, *naked*.

A.-S. NIHT, *night*.

L. NUDUS (for \*NUGDUS), *na-  
ked*.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ)gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>.

L. NOX (genitive, NOCTIS),  
*night*.

S. N<sup>5</sup>AGN<sup>5</sup>a, *naked*.

S. N<sup>5</sup>AKT<sup>3</sup>a, *night*.

L. quinque, five; CUNCTUS, all.

G. coig (cuig), five.

445n. G.—Note that the G. verb and the G. adjective NOCHD, by their form and definitions, link English *naked* (and its immediate cognates) unmistakably with H. \*NAGAD. For the connection between H. NEGED and G. NOCHD, *night*; etc., the reader should recall that the ancients regarded *night* as the fore part of a day: "And the evening and the morning were the first day" (Genesis 1:5). Etymologists have not, of course, considered English *naked* and *night* cognate.

L.—I place L. quinque, etc., here in query. I think it probable that L. quinque once meant "one hand" (see section xvii.), having lost radical -D, which has (I think) been preserved as -r- in L. cunctus. Etymologists have variously derived L. cunctus but have not considered the word cognate with L. quinque. For the origin of the qu- in L. quinque and the c- in L. cunctus, see entry 35.

446.

(Root, N-G-N).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 446a. H. .NAGAN, to play (on a stringed instrument); .N(E)GY-nah <sup>2</sup> , music of stringed instruments; song, psalm; .man(E)G <sup>2</sup> YNah <sup>2</sup> , song, satire. | 446b. G. CAN, to say, affirm; to sing.<br>L. CANO, to sing. |
|---|---|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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446n. G.—I place G. CAN, etc., here in query. Possibly the words do not belong here but are (as etymolgoists think) cognate with Go. and A.-S. hana, which I have placed in entry 550.

#### 447.

(Root, N-G-H<sup>4</sup>).

447a. H. NAGAH<sup>4</sup>, to touch; to come to, reach to.

447b. Go. NEHwa, near.

A.-S. NEAH, *nigh*.

L. NANCISCOR (perfect participle, NACTUS), to get, obtain.

S. N<sup>5</sup>AC<sup>3</sup>, to reach, attain, come up to.

B. HUNKITU (UKITU), to touch, handle, feel.

447n. B.—I query whether B. HUNKITU is an instance of transposition (see section XIII.) and cognate with H. NAGAH<sup>4</sup>.

#### 448.

(Root, N-G-R).

448a. H. \*NAGAR, to be poured out (, of water); to overflow; to flow, trickle (, of the eye in tears).

448b. B. NIGAR (NEGAR), to weep; tear [(of the eye)].

#### 449.

(Root, N-G-S<sup>2</sup>).

449a. H. .NAGAS<sup>2</sup>, to urge, impel, drive; to exact (a task, debt, tax); to be vexed, harassed, wearied.

449b. B. NAHAS, to disturb, disquiet, trouble, vex.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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## 450.

(Root, N-G-S<sup>3</sup>).

- 450a. H. .NAGAS<sup>3</sup>, to come      450b. B. NAHASTEN, to join,  
near, approach; to touch, join.      mix, blend.

## 451.

(Root, N-D-D).

- 451a. H. NID<sup>2</sup>D<sup>2</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, unclean-      451b. B. NOTHA, stain, spot;  
ness, impurity, filth.      dirt, filth.

## 452.

(Root, N-D-H<sup>3</sup>).

- 452a. H. .NADAH<sup>3</sup>, to thrust      452b. S. N<sup>5</sup>UD<sup>3</sup>, to push, im-  
out, drive out, expel; to impel;      pel, thrust, move, remove; to  
to thrust down; .mad<sup>2</sup>D<sup>2</sup>w(Λ)H<sup>3</sup>,      push on, urge, incite; (intensive,) to  
seduction, enticement.      push (or) drive away repeat-  
edly.

## 453.

(Root, N-H<sup>2</sup>-Q).

- 453a. H. .NAH<sup>2</sup>AQ, to bray      453b. A.-S. HNAEGAN, to *neigh*.  
(spoken of the ass when hungry).

453n. I think A.-S. HNAEGAN an instance of transposition.  
(See section XIII.). There is a possibility, however, that the word  
is cognate rather with H. .hanaq, to shriek, cry, groan.

## 454.

(Root, N-V-D).

- 454a. H. NWD, to move to and      454b. L. NUTO, to *nod* (with  
fro; to shake the head: to *nod*;      the head).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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.manoud, a *nodding*.

Gr. *neuo<sup>2</sup>*, to *nod*.

454n. L.—Etymologists think the *-t-* in L. *NUTO* a suffix and that the word is not related to English *nod*, the history of which is obscure.

455.

(Root, N-V-M).

455a. H. *NWM*, to be drowsy; 455b. B. *LO*, sleep; to sleep.  
to sleep, fall asleep, slumber;  
*t<sup>3</sup>(e)NWMah<sup>2</sup>*, slumber.

455n. Radical N- has become L- in B. *LO* if the word is (as I think it probable) cognate with H. *NWM*.

456.

(Root, N-V-S).

456a. H. *NWS*, to flee; to es- 456b. B. *INES* (*iñES*), flight;  
cape; *manous*, flight. escape.

457.

(Root, N-V-H<sup>4</sup>).

457a. H. *NW(A)H<sup>4</sup>*, to waver, 457b. S. *i<sup>2</sup>N<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>*, to move un-  
reel; to shake (in a sieve); to steadily; to move backwards and  
cause to reel; *m(e)NAH<sup>4</sup>ANE(A)H<sup>4</sup>*, forwards, up and down; to trem-  
a rattle (which gave a tinkling ble, shake; to swing.  
sound on being shaken).

458.

(Root, N-Z-H<sup>2</sup>).

458a. H. *.NAZAH<sup>2</sup>*, to leap (for 458b. B. *JAUTSI*, to leap, jump,  
joy), exult, spring. skip.

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458n. I infer from B. JAUTSi a root [<sup>\*</sup>Y-Z-H<sup>2</sup>] parallel with N-Z-H<sup>2</sup>.

459.

(Root, N-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

459a. H. .NAH<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to lead, 459b. S. N<sup>5</sup>i<sup>2</sup>, to lead, guide, conduct, guide; to lead away, conduct; to carry off for one's carry away (a people into exile). self (as victor).

460.

(Root, N-H<sup>3</sup>-L).

460a. H. NAH<sup>3</sup>ALah<sup>2</sup> (NA-H<sup>3</sup>ALAT<sup>2</sup>), possession, inheritance, portion, *lot*. 460b. Go. HIAUTS, inheritance, *lot*. A.-S. HLYT, portion, *lot*.

461.

(Root, N-T-L).

461a. H. NATAL, to lift up; to lay (a burden upon); NETEL, burden, load, weight. 461b. Go. THULan, to bear, tolerate, suffer. A.-S. THOLian, to bear, endure, suffer. L. TOLLO, to raise, lift up. S. T<sup>3</sup>UL<sup>3</sup>, to raise, lift, weigh. Gr. \*TLao<sup>2</sup>, to suffer, endure.

462.

(Root, N-T-R).

462a. H. .NATAR, to guard, keep (a vineyard); to keep, maintain (wrath); MATTARah<sup>2</sup>, guard. 462b. Gr. TE<sup>2</sup>reo<sup>2</sup>, to guard, watch over (a house; a city); observe, keep (an engagement). S. T<sup>3</sup>R<sup>3</sup>ai, to protect, defend.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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## 463.

(Root, N-T-S<sup>3</sup>).

463a. H. NATAS<sup>3</sup>, to be dispersed, scattered; to spread themselves (so the branches of a vine); to become loose, be loosened; N(E)TYS<sup>3</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, twig, tendril (of a vine).

463b. A.-S. TAESAN, to tear to pieces, pull to pieces; to wound, tear (a person's flesh with a weapon); to *tease* (wool).

463n. *Teased* wool resembles a tendril of a vine.

## 464.

(Root, N-Y-R).

464a. H. .NYR, to break up (with the plough): to till; NYR, a field newly cultivated; fallow ground.

464b. G. ar, to plough, till, cultivate.

Go. arjan, to plough.

A.-S. erian, to plough.

L. aro, to plough.

Gr. aroo<sup>2</sup>, to plough.

464n. This entry tends to show that agriculture is older among the Caucasian peoples than their first migration.

## 465.

(Root, N-K-H<sup>2</sup>).

465a. H. \*NAKAH<sup>2</sup>, to smite in pieces, injure, destroy; to thrust through, kill, slay; mak<sup>2</sup>K<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, blow, wound, slaughter.

465b. L. NOCEO, to harm, hurt, injure; NECO, to destroy, kill, slay.

S. N<sup>5</sup>AC<sup>3</sup>, to perish, be lost; to drive away, destroy; to extinguish (a fire).

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Gr. NEKUS, dead.

Go. NAUS, dead.

466.

(Root, N-K-H<sup>3</sup>).

- 466a. H. .NAKO(A)H<sup>3</sup>, straight; 466b. Go. \*binauhan, to be right, true; N(E)KOH<sup>3</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, right, lawful; ganoHS, enough, sufficient; justice; honesty.

A.-S. genOH, enough, sufficiently.

466n. Etymologists consider Go. \*binauhan, etc., cognate with Go. nehwa, etc., and with L. nanciscor, etc., which I have placed in entry 447.

467.

(Root, N-K-L).

- 467a. H. .NAKAL, to be deceitful, use artifice, deal fraudulently; .NEKEL, deceit, wiliness, artifice, machination; KYlay (by aphaeresis for .N(E)KYLay), deceiver, knave.
- 467b. Go. HOLON, to cheat, defraud.  
A.-S. WIL, device, wile.  
Icelandic VEL, artifice, trick, wile; VELA-lauss, guileless.  
L. CALVOR, to deceive, delude; CALLIDUS, shrewd, crafty, cunning, sly.

467n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered A.-S. WIL, etc., cognate with Go. HOLON and L. CALVOR.

468.

(Root, N-K-R).

- 468a. H. \*NAKAR, to recognize (a person); to acknowledge; 468b. L. CERNO (perfect tense, crevi), to distinguish by the

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

to be acquainted with: to know; senses, (mostly) by the eyes; to  
to esteem, reverence, worship; see, discern.

.mak<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>AR, relative, acquaint- B. KUR (GUR), to adore, rev-  
ance, neighbor, friend. erence; KURE, love, affection.

G. CARaid, friend, relation.

469.

(Root, N-S-K).

469a. H. .NASAK(e), to weave; 469b. G. sgeinne, pack-thread  
massekah<sup>2</sup>, web, woven stuff. [(Armstrong)]; sgeinnidh, flax  
or hemp thread [(The High-  
land Society)].

English skein, [a parcel of  
yarn].

470.

(Root, N-H<sup>4</sup>-L).

470a. H. NAH<sup>4</sup>AL, to bolt (a 470b. Go. ganAGLjan, to *nail*.  
door); to fasten with a bolt; A.-S. NAEGEL, *nail*, peg.  
man(E)H<sup>4</sup>WL, bolt.

471.

(Root, N-P-H<sup>3</sup>).

471a. H. .NAPAH<sup>3</sup>, to puff, 471b. B. BOHatu (BUHatu), to  
blow; .map<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>3</sup>, a breathing puff, blow.  
out, expiration (of the soul, that  
is, death).

472.

(Root, N-P-L).

472a. H. NAPAL, to *fall*, *fall* 472b. A.-S. FEALLan, to *fall*,  
down; NEPEL, an untimely birth, *fall* down.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

abortion; .map<sup>2</sup>p<sup>2</sup>al, hanging Gr. SPHALLO<sup>2</sup>, to cause to *fall*;  
parts (of flesh); refuse. to trip, overthrow.

472n. Gr.—Etymologists regard the s- in Gr. SPHALLO<sup>2</sup> as part of the root of the word. They think the Teutonic cognates have lost initial s. I would call attention to the Egyptian causative forms of verbs which are made by prefixing s to the simple verbs. "By means of the prefix . . . s there may be formed from every verb, another verb with causative meaning" (Egyptian Grammar—Erman-Breasted, page 67).

#### 473.

(Root, N-P-S<sup>3</sup>).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 473a. H. NEPE <sup>3</sup> , breath, (vital principle), life; *NAPAS <sup>3</sup> , to take breath (when wearied), be refreshed; to rest, cease (from work). | 473b. Gr. PHUSA, breath, wind, blast; bellows.<br>B. BIZI, life.<br>G. FOIS, rest, respite. |
|--|---|

#### 474.

(Root, N-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 474a. H. .NAZ <sup>2</sup> AH <sup>2</sup> (.NAZ <sup>2</sup> AH), to fly; NOUZ <sup>2</sup> AH <sup>2</sup> , feather, plumage; NOZ <sup>2</sup> AH <sup>2</sup> , pinion, wing-feather; contents of a bird's crop. | 474b. G. NEAD, <i>nest</i> .<br>A.-S. NEST, <i>nest</i> .<br>L. NIDUS, <i>nest</i> . |
|--|--|

474n. H.—Each of the words cited under 474a. names something related to a bird. The kindred word for *nest* is not there but may reasonably be inferred to have existed.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "gal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under -a. and under -b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ]

## 475.

(Root, N-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>).

475a. H. .NEZ<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>3</sup>, juice, liquor (which is spurted from grapes when trodden in the press). 475b. Gr. STAZO<sup>2</sup> (second aorist tense, passive, ESTAGE<sup>2</sup>n), to fall in drops; to trickle, drip; STAGMA, drop, distillment.

475n. Radical -H<sup>3</sup> has been hardened to -G- in Gr. STAGMA, etc.

## 476.

(Root, N-Z<sup>2</sup>-I.).

476a. H. \*NAZ<sup>2</sup>AL, to take away (for example, booty); to spoil, strip, plunder, despoil; to snatch (from danger), deliver, preserve; to be delivered, preserved, saved; to escape;  $h^2az^2$ -Z<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>2</sup>, deliverance. 476b. Go. STILAN, to steal. A.-S. STELAN, to steal. B. ITZUL, to turn, return; to restore; to escape; ITZULHIDE, refuge, escape.

476n. B.—For the origin of -hide (which means "way, road") in B. ITZULHIDE, see entry 84.

## 477.

(Root, N-Z<sup>2</sup>-R).

477a. H. NEZ<sup>2</sup>ER, shoot, sprout, branch. 477b. French OSIER, osier, water-willow.

Gr. ozos (USDOS), twig, shoot, branch.

Gr. oisos, (a kind of) willow (or) osier.

B. ozi (HOZI), plumule; ozITU, to bud, germinate.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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477n. Gr.—Radical -r has been lost from the Gr. words and the B. word here cited if they are (as I take them to be) cognate with H. NEZ<sup>2</sup>ER. (See section VII.).

French.—The history of French OSIER is obscure. Etymologists regard the word as cognate with Gr. oisos.

#### 478.

(Root, N-Q-B).

478a. H. .NAQAB, to bore (a hole); to pierce, strike through (the head with a staff, spear); maqqEBet<sup>2</sup>, hammer.

478b. G. GABH, to strike, beat, belabor; GABhadh, jeopardy, peril, great danger.

#### 479.

(Root, N-Q-H<sup>2</sup>).

479a. H. .NAQAH<sup>2</sup>, to be clean, pure; to be innocent; to cleanse; .m(e)NAQQiyyah<sup>2</sup>, a sacrificial bowl.

479b. G. NIGH, to wash, cleanse, purify; INICH, neat, tidy. G. NIGHEan (INGHEan), daughter, girl, maid.

A. N(E)QEh, pure, clean; white [(applied to wool)].

L. NINGit, it snows; NIX (genitive, NIVIS), snow.

S. N<sup>5</sup>IG<sup>3</sup>, to wash, cleanse.

Gr. NIZO<sup>2</sup> (NIPTO<sup>2</sup>), to cleanse; to wash off; to wash (the hands or feet).

Gr. NIPHO<sup>2</sup>, to snow.

French NEIGE, snow.

B. NEGU, winter.

479n. G.—On the mode of designating girls among our remote ancestors, see entry 194.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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L.—Etymologists regard L. *ningit*, etc., as cognate with English "snow." If rightly, the latter word and its immediate cognates have taken s- as a prefix. (See also entry 472). The -n- of L. *ningit* is intrusive. (See section vii.).

Gr.—Radical -q- has become -p- in Gr. *NIPTO*<sup>2</sup> and -ph- in Gr. *NIPHO*<sup>2</sup>, as shown in part by -z- (for \*-gi-) in Gr. *NIZO*<sup>2</sup>. Etymologists do not consider Gr. *NIPTO*<sup>2</sup> and Gr. *NIPHO*<sup>2</sup> cognate.

#### 480.

(Root, N-Q-R).

480a. H. .NAQAR, to bore, pierce; to bore out, pick out (the eye); to dig out.

480b. A.-S. GAR, the point of an arrow (or) spear; arrow, spear; nafu-GAR, auger.

English GORE, to pierce; to wound deeply; to scoop, dig (obsolete).

480n. English.—For the origin of English "gore" (of a garment), see entry 688.

#### 481.

(Root, N-S<sup>2</sup>-H).

481a. H. NAS<sup>2</sup>AH, to take up, lift up, raise; to bear, carry; to bring; to bear, endure; to accept (the person of any one; properly spoken of a king or judge who receives or admits those who visit him with salutations and presents, and favors their cause); mas<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>AH, load, burden, tribute.

481b. B. JASO, to raise, lift up, to carry; to bear, support, sustain.

B. ONHETSI, to tolerate, suffer; to accept, receive, welcome [(John 1: 11, 12) (Bayonne, 1887)].

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- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z', s, s', s''.

481n. I infer from B. JASO a root [ $*\gamma$ -s<sup>2</sup>-H] parallel with N-s<sup>2</sup>-H.

482.

(Root, N-s<sup>2</sup>-R).

482a. Ar. NAS<sup>2</sup>ARA, to saw.

482b. L. SERRA, a saw.

A. N(E)SAR, to saw.

H. mas<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>OUR, a saw.

482n. I am indebted to Gesenius for the form and the definition of A. N(E)SAR, as also for the Ar. citation.

L.—Etymologists have thought L. SERRA to be for \*secrea.

483.

(Root, N-s<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

483a. H. NAS<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to lend (on

interest, usury); to borrow; it; loan; advantage, profit.

.N(E)s<sup>3</sup>y, debt; .mas<sup>3</sup>s<sup>3</sup>EH<sup>2</sup>, loan.

484.

(Root, N-s<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

484a. H. .NAS<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to forget;

484b. B. AHANTSI, forgotten  
to cause to forget. [(van Eys)]; AHANTZI, to forget  
[(Aizkibel)].

484n. Does the -H- in B. AHANTSI represent radical -H<sup>2</sup>? If so, the word is an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

485.

(Root, N-s<sup>3</sup>-K).

485a. H. NAS<sup>3</sup>AK(e), to bite  
(, as a serpent).

485b. B. AUTSIKITU, to bite.  
G. sgath, to prune, lop off,  
cut down.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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A.-S. *sicol*, *sickle*.

A.-S. *saga*, *saw*.

A.-S. *siþe* (*sigdi*), *scythe*.

Icelandic *sigdhr*, *sickle*.

L. *seco*, to cut.

486.

(Root, N-S<sup>3</sup>-L.).

486a. H. *NAS<sup>3</sup>AL*, to cast out, drive out, eject (a people from a land). 486b. L. *exsul*, a banished person, wanderer, exile.

486n. The -*sul* of L. *exsul* has been variously explained by etymologists. I think the syllable unmistakably cognate with H. *NAS<sup>3</sup>AL*.

487.

(Root, N-S<sup>3</sup>-M.).

487a. H. *N(E)S<sup>3</sup>AMah<sup>2</sup>*, breath; 487b. A.-S. *NOSU* (*NASU*), *nose*.  
*t<sup>3</sup>in(E)s<sup>3</sup>EMet<sup>2</sup>*, animal. L. *NASUS*, *nose*; *NARIS*, *nostril*;

(plural,) *nostrils*, *nose*.

S. *N<sup>5</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>*, *nose*.

487n. "...breathed into his *nostrils* the breath of life" (Genesis 2:7). The H. word here translated "breath" is from H. *N(E)S<sup>3</sup>AMah<sup>2</sup>*. (See also entries 185 and 564).

488.

(Root, N-S<sup>3</sup>-Q.).

488a. H. *NAS<sup>3</sup>AQ*, to kiss.

488b. G. *sug*, to *suck*.

A.-S. *sugan* (*sucan*), to *suck*.

L. *sugo*, to *suck*.

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## 489.

(Root, N-S<sup>2</sup>-Q).

489a. H. NES<sup>2</sup>EQ, weapon, 489b. L. scutum, buckler, weapons, arms (weapons and shield armor).

489n. I have placed L. scutum in entry 499 also. The word cannot, obviously, belong in both entries. Some etymologists think it cognate with English "shade," others with English "skin," both which words I have placed in entry 499.

## 490.

(Root, N-T<sup>2</sup>-K).

490a. H. .NAT<sup>2</sup>AK(e), to pour 490b. A.-S. THAWIAN, to thaw.  
out; to make flow; to melt; to be L. TABEO, to melt; to waste  
melted; h<sup>2</sup>ir<sup>3</sup>r<sup>3</sup>wk(e), a melting. away.

Gr. TE<sup>2</sup>KO<sup>2</sup>, to melt; to thaw.

490n. L.—Radical -k has become -b- in L. TABEO. (See sections III. and iv.; also entries 281 and 718).

## 491.

(Root, N-T<sup>2</sup>-N).

491a. H. NAT<sup>2</sup>AN, to put, set, 491b. G. DEAN, to make, do,  
lay, place; to give; to perform, act, perform.  
work (miracles); to make, render Go. taujan, to do, make, perform.  
er [(someone something)]; to A.-S. don, to do, make, act,  
make (an incision), make (or perform, cause; don on, to don,  
cause) (a blemish); mat<sup>3</sup>T<sup>3</sup>AN, put on.  
gift; gifts.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

L. *do*, to give; *condo*, to lay away, store up.

S.  $D^3a^2$ , to give.

S.  $D^4a^2$ , to put, set, lay.

Gr.  $\delta\dot{\iota}\delta\omicron^2mi$ , to give.

Gr.  $\tau\dot{\iota}\tau\eta e^2mi$ , to put, place, set.

491n. Go.—It is unusual for Go. to have  $t$  where A.-S. has  $d$ , as in this entry. In entry 520 also, it will be observed that Go. has  $d$ -corresponding to A.-S.  $t$ -. Etymologists do not consider Go. *taujan* and A.-S. *don* cognate.

L.—Etymologists do not consider L. *do* cognate with *-do* in *condo*; but remark that the roots of the words are distinct "in most of the Arian langg.;... but in Italy the two seem to have been confounded, at least in compounds" (Harper's L. Dictionary, page 605, column 1). The definitions of H.  $NAT^2AN$  show that there is only one root for the words in question and that L. has not "confounded" things in this case but has, rather, kept uniform what sister languages have allowed to vary.

#### 492.

(Root,  $N-T^2-Q$ ).

✓ 492a. H.  $.NAT^2AQ$ , to pull, draw; to tear away, tear out (roots); to pull off (a ring from the finger).

492b. Go.  $TIUHAN$ , to pull, *tow*, *tug*.

A.-S. *teon* (preterite tense, *TEAH*; plural, *TUGON*), to draw, pull, drag, *tug*.

L. *duco*, to lead, draw.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>.

## 493.

(Root, s-B-H).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 493a. H. .SABAH, to drink<br>wine; to become drunk. | 493b. A.-S. supan, to take<br>(fluid) into the mouth; to <i>sup</i> ;<br>soppian, to <i>sop</i> . |
|---|---|

## 494.

(Root, s-B-L).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 494a. H. .SABAL, to bear, carry<br>(heavy burdens); (participle,<br>laden (with young), pregnant;<br>SEBEL, burden, task. | 494b. B. SABEL, belly, stom-<br>ach, womb.<br>B. ESPAL, bundle, sheaf. |
|---|--|

## 495.

(Root, s-G-R).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 495a. H. SAGAR, to shut, close;<br>to be shut up (, of persons); to<br>deliver (into the power of any<br>one); to give over (to the power<br>and discretion of any one); (pas-<br>sive participle,) precious, pure<br>(gold). | 495b. L. CARCER, prison, jail.<br>Old French escrane, fire-<br>screen.<br>B. maskor, shell, husk.<br>Go. SWAIHRA, father-in-law;<br>SWAIHRO, mother-in-law.<br>A.-S. SWEOR (SWEHOR), fa-<br>ther-in-law.<br>L. socer, father-in-law.<br>G. usgar, jewel, pearl, orna-<br>ment, necklace. |
|---|--|

495n. L.—I think that L. CARCER has arisen by reduplication with loss of radical s- from each member of the resulting compound. In H., radical s- would have been lost from only the second member. (See section XIV.). (But see also entry 351).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

Etymologists have not, of course, considered L. CARCER cognate with L. SOCER, father-in-law, one who may be viewed primarily as delivering his daughter as a bride into the power and discretion of the bridegroom.

B.—The m- in B. maskOR is a prefix if the word is cognate with H. SAGAR. (See section VII.).

#### 496.

(Roots, s-H<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>, s-v-H<sup>3</sup>).

496a. H. \*SAH<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to wipe off, sweep away; s(E)H<sup>3</sup>y, sweepings, offscouring; [(Gesenius cites)] A. s(E)H<sup>3</sup>yt<sup>2</sup>ah, dung.

496b. A.-S. scitan, [(L.)] cacare; bescitan, [(L.)] cacare; to bedaub.

H. swH<sup>3</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, filth, offal, dung.

#### 497.

(Root, s-H<sup>3</sup>-P).

497a. H. .SAH<sup>3</sup>AP, to sweep away (with violence, as rain); [(Gesenius cites)] Ar. suH<sup>3</sup>AH-fun, torrent; [(and)] Ar. sa-H<sup>3</sup>yfah<sup>3</sup>un, a violent, sweeping rain [(Tregelles)].

497b. Go. midja-SWEIPains, flood, the deluge.

A.-S. swapan, to sweep.

497n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered A.-S. swapan cognate with -SWEIP- of Go. midja-SWEIPains.

#### 498.

(Root, s-k-k).

498a. H. .SAK(e), multitude, crowd.

498b. G. sgaoth, swarm, crowd, multitude.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h$ ,  $h^4$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h$ ,  $h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$ ( $v$ ),  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ) $w$ ( $v$ ), ( $?$ )  $gw$ ( $v$ ); or,  $w$ ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections V. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ ,  $s^3$ .

## 499.

(Root, s-k-k).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>499a. H. .SAKAK(e), to cover; to protect, shelter, screen; ma-SAK(e), covering, screen.</p> | <p>499b. G. sgath, <i>shade</i>, shelter, protection.<br/>G. SEIC, <i>hide</i>, <i>skin</i>.<br/>Icelandic skinn, <i>a skin</i>.<br/>L. scutum, shield; protection, shelter.<br/>B. oski, <i>shoe</i>.<br/>Go. skohs, <i>shoe</i>.<br/>A.-S. sceo (scon), <i>shoe</i>.<br/>Go. skadus, <i>shade</i>, <i>shadow</i>.<br/>A.-S. sceadu (scuwa), <i>shade</i>, <i>shadow</i>, <i>shelter</i>, <i>protection</i>.<br/>S. s<sup>2</sup>ku, to <i>tear</i>, <i>pick</i>; to <i>cover</i>; to <i>collect</i>, <i>gather</i>.</p> |
|--|---|

499n. L.—I have placed L. scutum in entry 489 also, where see note.

Go.—Is the -H- in Go. skohs a suffix or does it come, exceptionally, from radical -k, which is a repetition of radical -k-?

A.-S.—Etymologists do not consider A.-S. scuwa cognate with A.-S. sceadu.

## 500.

(Root, s-k-n).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>500a. H. .SAKAN, to be familiar (with any one): to know intimately; soken, companion, friend, associate.</p> | <p>500b. L. socius, fellow, comrade, associate.<br/>B. ezagun, to know; to be acquainted with.</p> |
|---|--|

Anglo-Saxon (A-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical). I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 501.

(Root, s-L-D).

501a. H. \*SALAD, to spring up, leap up, exult.      501b. L. SALIO, to spring, leap, hop; SALTO, to dance.

501n. The meaning of H. \*SALAD is uncertain.

## 502.

(Root, s-L-H<sup>4</sup>).

502a. H. SELAH<sup>4</sup>, rock, crag, cliff.      502b. L. SILEX (genitive, SILICIS), flint, flintstone, rock, crag.

## 503.

(Root, s-L-T<sup>2</sup>).

503a. H. SOLET<sup>2</sup>, fine meal, flour; shelled grain.      503b. Go. SALT, salt. A-S. SEALT, salt.

## 504.

(Root, s-M-L).

504a. H. SEMEL, likeness, image, statue, figure.      504b. G. SAMHLadh, likeness, shape, form; SAMHLaich, to liken, compare.

Go. SAMA, same.

A-S. SAME, in like manner.

L. SIMILIS, like, resembling, similar.

S. S<sup>2</sup>AM<sup>2</sup>a, even, smooth, flat; like, equal.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>1</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections V. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 505.

(Root, s-v?-s).

- 505a. H. SAS, moth (in clothing).      505b. Gr. SE<sup>2</sup>s, clothes-moth.  
B. SATSA (SITSA), moth.

505n. Gr.—Some etymologists regard Gr. SE<sup>2</sup>s as a loan-word (which it may well be) from Semitic.

## 506.

(Root, s-H<sup>4</sup>-D).

- 506a. H. SAH<sup>4</sup>AD, to be prosperous; to make prosperous  
[ (Lee) ]; to support, sustain; to cheer, refresh.      506b. G. SAOD, prosperous condition; good humor.

## 507.

(Roots, s-H<sup>4</sup>-R, s<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-R).

- 507a. H. SAH<sup>4</sup>AR, tempest, storm; s(E)H<sup>4</sup>ARAH<sup>2</sup>, tempest, storm, storm-wind.      507b. Go. SKURA, shower; SKURA windis, a storm of wind.  
A.-S. SCUR, storm, shower.

H. S<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>AR, storm, tempest.

## 508.

(Root, s-P-Q).

- 508a. H. SAPAQ, to vomit, throw up [(Gesenius)].      508b. Go. SPEIWAN, to spit.  
A.-S. SPIWAN, to vomit; to spit out, spew; spyttan, to spit.  
L. SPVO, to spit, spit out, spew.

508n. Go.—Radical -q has given rise to -w-, -u-, in Go. SPEIWAN, etc.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *hʹ*, *y*, *n*, *tʹ*; in G., *c*, *d*, *g*, *n*, *t*; in Go., *d*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *t*; in A.-S., *c*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *n*, *t*; in L., *c*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*; and in B., *n*, *tz*, *-tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "pʹ(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

### 509.

(Root, s-P-Q).

509a. H. .SAPAQ, to strike; to smite (upon the thigh); to clap (the hands); to smite (in chastisement).

509b. English SPANK, to strike with the open hand; to slap on the buttocks.

509n. The history of English SPANK is obscure. The word seems to me to be unmistakably cognate with H. .SAPAQ, the -n- being intrusive. (See section VII.).

### 510.

(Root, s-P-R).

510a. H. SAPAR, to count, number; to recount, narrate, tell, declare; to discourse, speak.

510b. A.-S. SPRECAN, to speak; SPRAEC, narrative, conversation, speech.

G. SPLEADH, tale, fiction, romance, exploits.

Go. SPILL, tale, fable; SPILLA, proclaimer, preacher (of the Gospel).

A.-S. SPELL, speech, language; narrative, history; story, legend, fable; sermon, discourse.

510n. A.-S.—For A.-S. specan (a supposed variant of A.-S. SPRECAN) and English "speak," see entry 728.

G.—I think G. SPLEADH, etc., are unquestionably cognate with H. SAPAR, radical -R having become -L- in the Aryan words.

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- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

## 511.

(Root,  $s-T^2-M$ ).

- 511a. H.  $SAT^2AM$ , to block up, obstruct, stop up; to shut up, conceal.  
 511b. B.  $ESTANKU$ , to stop up, block up, obstruct; to shut, stop, bolt.

## 512.

(Root,  $s-T^2-R$ ).

- 512a. H.  $SAT^2AR$ , to cover; to hide, conceal; to shelter; to guard, defend.  
 512b. Go.  $awISTR$ , sheepfold;  $ganawISTRON$ , to bury.  
 A.-S.  $ewestre$ , sheepfold.  
 L.  $fenestra$ , window; shutter, blind.  
 B.  $ESTALI$ , to hide, cover, conceal; to protect, defend.

512n. Go.—For the origin of  $-naw-$  in Go.  $ganawISTRON$  (Go.  $naus$  means “dead; a dead man”), see entry 465.

L.—Thomas Hewitt Key thought L.  $fenestra$  meant primarily “a shutter.”

B.—Note how closely the B. words in this and the following entry reflect the meanings of the H. and A. words. Radical  $-R$  has become  $-L-$  in B.  $ESTALI$  (and  $-l-$  in B.  $esteali$  of the following entry).

## 513.

(Root,  $s-T^2-R$ ).

- 513a. A.  $.s(E)T^2AR$ , to destroy (, in Targum often).  
 513b. B.  $ESTEALI$ , to destroy.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.)

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>2</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.)

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 514.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-B-T).

514a. H. H<sup>4</sup>ABAT, to give a pledge (for anything borrowed); to borrow (upon a pledge); to lend (upon a pledge); H<sup>4</sup>ABOUT, pledge, pawn; H<sup>4</sup>AB(Ē)TYT, things taken in pledge.

514b. English BET, to stake or pledge upon the event of a contingent issue; to wager.

514n. The history of English BET is obscure, and the current etymologies are unsatisfactory.

## 515.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-B-R).

515a. H. H<sup>4</sup>ABAR, to pass over, pass through; to pass by, along; to pass away, perish; to pass on, go further; to pass in, enter; to cause to pass over, transport across (a river); H<sup>4</sup>EBER, *ford*; mountain pass; H<sup>4</sup>ABARah<sup>2</sup>, *ferry-boat*; .MAH<sup>4</sup>ABAR, *ford*; pass; gorge; k<sup>2</sup>esep H<sup>4</sup>OBER, current money (probably pieces of silver on which the weight was marked).

515b. Go. FARAN, to go; FAR-jan, to go by ship, sail.

A.-S. FARAN, to go, proceed, travel, march, sail, *fare*; geFARAN, to depart, die; FORD, *ford*.

Icelandic FERja, to transport, carry by sea; (especially,) to *ferry* over a river; *ferry*.

Gr. PERao<sup>2</sup>, to pass over, cross; POROS, *ford*, *ferry*.

B. IBIRia, *ford*.

Go. silUBR, money, silver.

A.-S. seolFOR (siolufR), silver.

515n. Go.—For the origin of sil- in Go. silUBR, see entry 762. I have treated the -u- in Go. silUBR in this entry as coming from radical H<sup>4</sup>- and in entry 762 as coming from radical -g; that is,



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- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

I think the -u- in Go. silubr may reasonably be regarded as coming from the -g of the first root and the H<sup>4</sup>- of the second.

I conjecture that a phrase cognate with H. k<sup>2</sup>csep H<sup>4</sup>OBER was anciently a name for money among the Teutonic peoples and that in time the second word of the phrase alone survived. When consisting of the white metal, money would then have been very properly called *silver*; that is, white money. Thereafter an extension of the application of the name to the metal when neither in the form of money nor in use as money, would have easily followed.

#### 516.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-B-T<sup>2</sup>).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>516a. H. *H<sup>4</sup>ABAT<sup>2</sup>, to wind, <i>weave</i>; H<sup>4</sup>ABOUT<sup>2</sup>, (having) interwoven (foliage); H<sup>4</sup>ABOT<sup>2</sup>, interwoven foliage; (twisted) cord; braid, wreath.</p> | <p>516b. Go. biwaibjan, to wind about; to encompass; biwai-biths, clothed.<br/>Go. waips, wreath, crown.<br/>A.-S. wefan, to <i>weave</i>.<br/>S. ve, to <i>weave</i>, plait.<br/>Gr. huphe<sup>2</sup>, <i>web</i>.</p> |
|---|--|

516n. Etymologists do not consider Go. waips related to Go. biwaibjan. For the loss of radical -T<sup>2</sup> from the Aryan words here cited, see section x.

#### 517.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-G-R).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>517a. H. H<sup>4</sup>AGWR, crane (Isaiah 38:14; Jeremiah 8:7).</p> | <p>517b. G. corr, <i>heron</i>, crane, stork.<br/>A.-S. hragra, <i>heron</i>.<br/>A.-S. higerā, magpie (or) woodpecker.</p> |
|--|---|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

Icelandic HEGRI, *heron*.

517n. H.—The exact meaning of H.  $H^4$ AGWR is uncertain. Possibly the true meaning may be inferred from the meaning of A.-S. HIGERA.

A.-S.—I think A.-S. HRAGRA has arisen from reduplicating the root, radical  $H^4$ - being lost from each member of the resulting compound and radical -g- becoming h- in the first member. (See section xiv.).

The *heron* and the crane (see entry 146) are so much alike that the names are often popularly interchanged. "In several parts of the British Islands (especially Ireland) the name 'crane' is erroneously applied to the *heron*" (H. C. Hart, *The Animals Mentioned in the Bible*, page 70).

518.

(Root,  $H^4$ -G-L).

518a. H.  $H^4$ EGEL, *calf*, young bullock, steer;  $H^4$ EG(Ǝ)Lah<sup>2</sup>, *heifer*.

518b. G. COLPA, *cow*, horse; colpach, *heifer*, *cow*, *steer*, *bullock*, *colt*.

Go. KALBO, *calf*, *heifer*.

A.-S. CEALF, *calf*.

A.-S. COLT, *colt*.

A.-S. HEAHfore, *heifer*.

518n. G.—The -p- of G. corpa, etc., may be referable to G. bo, *cow*, entry 106.

Go.—For the origin of the -b- in Go. KALBO and the -f in A.-S. CEALF, see entry 606.

A.-S.—Etymologists have not, of course, considered the HEAH- in A.-S. HEAHfore cognate with the CEAL- in A.-S. CEALF. The

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h', h'', h'''; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z' become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z', s, s', s'.

root H'-G-L makes the possibility of cognation clear. For the origin of -fore in A.-S. HEAHfore, see entry 606.

## 519.

(Root, H'-G-L).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 519a. H. H'AGOL, round, circular; H'AGALah <sup>2</sup> , wagon; ox-cart; mah'(E)G <sup>2</sup> AL, track, rut (in which wheels roll); way, path; wagon-rampart. | 519b. A.-S. HWEOGUL (HWEOWOL, HWEOHL, HWEOL), wheel.<br>Dutch WIEL, wheel.<br>S. CAKR <sup>3</sup> a, wheel.<br>Gr. KUKLOS, ring, wheel.<br>Go. WIGS, way, journey.<br>A.-S. WAEG, way, path.<br>L. via, way, road.<br>S. VAH <sup>2</sup> a, way, road.<br>A.-S. WAEGN (waen), wagon, wain.<br>L. VEHO, to carry.<br>S. VAH <sup>2</sup> , to carry. |
|--|---|

519n. A.-S.—The various forms of the A.-S. word for *wheel* have been very serviceable to me in the present investigation. Note especially the varying fate of radical -g-, being -g- in A.-S. HWEOGUL, giving rise to the second -w- in A.-S. HWEOWOL, becoming -h- in A.-S. HWEOHL, and wholly disappearing from A.-S. HWEOL.

S.—Radical H'- has been strengthened to c- in S. CAKR<sup>3</sup>a and to k- in Gr. KUKLOS.

Go.—Etymologists have not considered Go. WIGS, A.-S. WAEG, etc., cognate with A.-S. HWEOGUL, etc.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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### 520.

(Root,  $H^4D-H^2$ ).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 520a. H. $H^4AD$ , during, <i>to</i> , until, while. | 520b. G. $DO$ , <i>to</i> , toward.<br>Go. $DU$ , <i>to</i> , into, towards, at.<br>A.-S. $to$ , <i>to</i> , into, towards, at.<br>Gr. $-de$ , <i>to</i> , towards, -wards. |
|--|---|

520n. Go.—Note that the  $D$ - in Go.  $DU$  corresponds to the  $T$ - in A.-S.  $to$ . It is unusual for Go.  $to$  to have  $d$  corresponding to A.-S.  $t$ . For another example, see entry 491.

### 521.

(Root,  $H^4D-D^2$ ).

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 521a. A. $H^4ID^2AN$ , time, year. | 521b. Go. $ATHN$ , year. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|

### 522.

(Root,  $H^4D-N$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 522a. H. $.H^4EDEN$ , pleasure, delight. | 522b. Gr. $HE^2DNE^2$ , pleasure, delight. |
|--|--|

522n. Etymologists consider (rightly, I think) the  $-n$ - in Gr.  $HE^2DNE^2$  a suffix. Some consider (not rightly, I think) the word cognate with English "sweet."

### 523.

(Root,  $H^4V-G$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 523a. H. $.H^4WG$ , to bake <i>cakes</i> ;<br>$H^4UGAH^2$ , bread- <i>cake</i> . | 523b. G. $COCAIRE$ , <i>cook</i> .<br>A.-S. $coc$ , <i>cook</i> .<br>L. $COQVO$ , to <i>cook</i> . |
|--|--|

523n. G.—Etymologists think (probably rightly) that G.  $coaire$  and A.-S.  $coc$ , *cook*, are loan-words from L.

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For Gr. *pepto*<sup>2</sup> (with which etymologists think L. *coquo* cognate), see entry 55.

524.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-V-D).

524a. H. .H<sup>4</sup>WD, to testify, bear witness; to be called as a witness; to make a declaration; H<sup>4</sup>ED, witness, testimony, proof; H<sup>4</sup>E-DWT<sup>2</sup>, testimony; precept, law, the decalogue.

524b. G. *comhdaich*, to allege, witness, prove; *comhdach*, evidence, proof.

Go. *WEITWODjan*, to testify, witness; *WEITWODi*, witness, testimony.

Go. *WITOTH*, law, ordinance, commandment.

524n. Go.—I take Go. *WEITWODjan* to have arisen from reduplicating the root. (See section XIV.).

525.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup>).

525a. H. .H<sup>4</sup>AVAH<sup>2</sup>, to sin, act perversely; H<sup>4</sup>AVON, wrong, iniquity, crime, guilt.

525b. B. *HOBEN*, fault, crime, wrong; injury, blame.

526.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-V-L).

526a. H. .H<sup>4</sup>WL, to give suck; H<sup>4</sup>WL, infant, a sucking child.

526b. G. *alaich*, to bring forth, produce; to nurse, nourish; *al*, offspring, young.

Go. *alan*, to grow; to nourish.

A.-S. *alan*, to nourish; to produce.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xn.).

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L. *alo*, to feed, nourish.

526n. I query whether English "child" (for which, see entry 138) may not belong rather in this entry. Etymologists have not, of course, connected the word with L. *alo*.

#### 527.

(Root,  $H^4$ -v-l).

527a. H. \* $H^4$ aval, to do wrong, act wickedly;  $H^4$ avel, injustice, iniquity, wrong, wickedness.

527b. G. *olc*, evil.

Go. *ubils*, bad, evil.

A.-S. *yfel*, bad, evil.

Icelandic *illr*, bad, evil, ill.

L. *fallo*, to deceive, trick, cheat; *falsum*, falsehood, fraud.

Gr. *hubris*, wantonness, insolence.

527n. L.—Etymologists consider L. *fallo* cognate with Gr. *sphallo*<sup>2</sup>, which I have placed in entry 472. They have not, of course, considered English *evil*, etc., cognate with L. *fallo*.

#### 528.

(Root,  $H^4$ -v-r).

528a. H.  $H^4$ wr, to rouse, awake; to rise; to raise, lift up; to stir up, excite (quarrels, strife; warriors to battle).

528b. G. *eirich*, to rise, get up; to rebel; *eirigh*, rising, rebellion.

S. *gr*, to be awake; to wake [(one) (Lanman)].

Gr. *airo*<sup>2</sup>, to raise, lift up.

Gr. *egeiro*<sup>2</sup>, to wake up; to erect (a building).

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528n. Gr.—Etymologists do not consider Gr. *airo*<sup>2</sup> cognate with Gr. *egeiro*<sup>2</sup>.

529.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-v-r).

529a. H. \*H<sup>4</sup>WR, to be naked. 529b. B. *gorri*, bare, naked.

530.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-v-r).

530a. H. H<sup>4</sup>OUR, skin, leather, hide. 530b. L. *corium*, skin, leather, hide.

A.-S. *haer*, *hair*.

530n. Etymologists have not considered L. *corium* and A.-S. *haer* cognate. I think both words referable to the root H<sup>4</sup>-v-r.

531.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-z-z).

531a. H. H<sup>4</sup>AZAZ, to be strong, mighty; H<sup>4</sup>AZ, strong, mighty, fierce, harsh, stern. 531b. B. *hissi* (*hisi*), anger, spite; obstinacy, stubbornness.

532.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-z-q).

532a. H. \*H<sup>4</sup>AZAQ, to dig, dig up, dig about. 532b. G. *dig*, *dike*, *ditch*, drain.

A.-S. *dic*, *dike*, *ditch*.

532n. A.-S.—Etymologists think A.-S. *dic* a loan-word from French.

533.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-z-r).

533a. H. H<sup>4</sup>AZAR, to help, suc-. 533b. G. *deire*, alms, charity.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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cor, assist, aid.

A.-S. webbestre, a female weaver.

A.-S. witegestre, prophetess.

534.

(Root,  $H^4$ -T- $H^2$ ).

534a. H.  $H^4$ ATAH<sup>2</sup>, to cover; to put on (a garment); to wrap up.

534b. G. ad (ata), cap, *hat*; atan, cap, garland.

A.-S. HAET, a covering for the head; *hat*.

A.-S. HOD, *hood*.

534n. Etymologists do not consider A.-S. HAET and A.-S. HOD cognate.

535.

(Root,  $H^4$ -T-N).

535a. H.  $H^4$ ATYN, water-skin, milk-skin, pail, bucket; [(Gesenius cites)] Ar.  $H^4$ AT<sup>3</sup>ANA, to prepare, dress (hides) [(Salmoné)].

535b. A.-S. getANNED, *tanned*.

535n. I place A.-S. getANNED (which occurs only once) here in query. The word is supposed to have come from Breton through French.

536.

(Root,  $H^4$ -Y-T).

536a. H.  $H^4$ YT, to scream, shriek;  $H^4$ AYIT, a bird of prey; birds of prey;  $H^4$ YT, to dart greedily (like a bird of prey).

536b. A.-S. cyta, *kite* [(a bird of prey)].

Gr. aëtos (aibetos), eagle.

536n. Etymologists have not considered A.-S. cyta and Gr. aëtos cognate. Radical  $H^4$ - has given rise to -B- (I think) in Gr.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

(aibetos), and has been wholly lost from the usual form of the word, aütos.

537.

(?Root, H<sup>4</sup>-Y-N).

537a. H. H<sup>4</sup>AYIN, eye.

537b. Go. augo, eye.

A.-S. eage, eye.

L. oculus, eye.

537n. I regard radical H<sup>4</sup>- as the ancestor of the -g- (and the -c-) in the words cited under 537b., though radical y sometimes gives rise to A.-S. g. (See entries 325 and 332).

538.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-V-R).

538a. H. H<sup>4</sup>YR, settlement,  
town, city.

538b. B. HIRI, village, town,  
city.

539.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-K-R).

539a. H. H<sup>4</sup>AKAR, to trouble,  
disturb; to afflict (any one); to  
be troubled, moved (with grief).

539b. G. CRADH, to vex, tor-  
ment, torture.

Go. KARA, anxiety, care, sor-  
row.

A.-S. CEARU, grief, care, sor-  
row.

540.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-L-M).

540a. H. H<sup>4</sup>ALAM, to cover  
over, hide, conceal.

540b. English WHELM, to  
cover completely; to engulf, sub-  
merge; to overwhelm.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a, and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

Go. HALja, the grave, *hell*.

A.-S. HELan, to cover, hide,  
conceal; HEL, *hell*.

L. CELO, to cover, hide.

540n. Etymologists do not connect English WHELM with A.-S. HELan, etc., but rather with the A.-S. words of the following entry.

541.

(Root,  $H^4$ -L-P).

541a. H. \* $H^4$ ALAP, to be covered over; to veil one's self; to be overcome.

541b. A.-S. HWEALF, an arched (or) vaulted covering; aHWYLFan, to cover over, overwhelm; beHWYLFan, to cover over, vault over.

Gr. KALUPTO<sup>2</sup>, to cover, conceal; to veil one's self.

Gr. KRUPTO<sup>2</sup>, to cover, conceal.

541n. A.-S.—Etymologists do not connect the A.-S. with the Gr. words here cited.

542.

(Roots,  $H^4$ -L-Z<sup>2</sup>, -z, -s).

542a. H.  $H^4$ ALAZ<sup>2</sup> ( $H^4$ ALAZ,  $H^4$ ALAS), to exult, rejoice, be joyful.

542b. Go. HLAS, joyful, *glad*; HLASEi, joyfulness, cheerfulness, *gladness*.

A.-S. GLAED, joyful, *glad*.

L. LAETUS, joyful, *glad*, rejoicing.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

S.  $H^2L^3A^2D^3$ , to be *glad*; to re-  
joice.

L. HILARUS, merry, jovial.

Gr. HILAROS, cheerful, merry,  
joyous.

542n. The triple form of the root is instructive. (See also entry 638).

Go.—Etymologists have not considered Go. HLAS cognate with A.-S. GLAED, nor (I believe) either of these words cognate with L. LAETUS. They consider A.-S. GLAED cognate with S.  $H^2L^3A^2D^3$ . The H- in Go. HLAS and the G- in A.-S. GLAED do not indicate cognation of these two words.

L.—Etymologists consider L. HILARUS a loan-word from Gr. I think the word referable to the root  $H^4-L-s$ . Does  $r$  in Gr. ever represent radical  $s$ ? (See also entry 34). Possibly Gr. HILAROS is a loan-word brought into Greece by the "fair-haired Achaeans," whom Ridgeway has shown probably to have been invaders from the north. (See *The Early Age of Greece*, by William Ridgeway, chapter iv.).

543.

(Root,  $H^4-M-M$ ).

543a. H.  $H^4AM$ , people, nation,  
race, tribe, kindred, friends, *fam-*  
ily; attendants, followers, ser-  
vants.

543b. L. FAMILIA, household  
establishment, domestics, *family*  
servants; a house and all belong-  
ing to it, *family* estate.

543n. I take the F- in L. FAMILIA to be for earlier [ $*v-$ ] descended from radical  $H^4-$ .

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>2</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

#### 544.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-M-D).

544a. H. H<sup>4</sup>AMAD, to rise up, stand up; to stand; to make stand, set up (statues, idols); to build up (a house); H<sup>4</sup>EM(E)-D<sup>2</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, station, domicile, lodging; H<sup>4</sup>AMMWD, column, pillar.

544b. Go. HAIMS, village; an-ahAIMS, at *home*; HAIMOTHli, *homestead*.

A.-S. HAM, abode, dwelling, *home*.

German HEIMATH, *home*, birth-place.

Gr. KO<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup>, an unwall'd vil-lage (or) country town.

544n. Go.—On the loss of the radical -D from some if not all of the Aryan words here cited, see section x. It is possible that radical -D has been preserved as -TH- in Go. HAIMOTHli (and as -TH in German HEIMATH).

Gr.—I have placed Gr. KO<sup>2</sup>me<sup>2</sup> in entry 656 also. Obviously the word cannot belong in that entry and in this.

#### 545.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-M-L).

545a. H. H<sup>4</sup>AMAL, to toil, labor (with the idea of effort and exhaustion); H<sup>4</sup>AMAL, labor, toil, travail; sorrow, vexation, anguish, misery.

545b. G. aimHEAL, vexation, grief, dismay.

G. MULad, sadness, melancholy, grief.

S. C<sup>3</sup>AM<sup>2</sup>, to toil at; to become tired; to rest.

Gr. KAMNO<sup>2</sup> (aorist tense, e-KAMON), to work, labor; to be sick, ill; to suffer, be distressed, afflicted.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 546.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-M-S).

- 546a. H. .H<sup>4</sup>AMAS, to load, lay a burden upon; to carry; ma-  
H<sup>4</sup>AMASah<sup>2</sup>, burden, load.
- 546b. L. MASSA, lump, *mass*, block (of marble).

## 547.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-M-R).

- 547a. H. \*H<sup>4</sup>AMAR, to heap together, gather up (grass or grain as cut); to bind sheaves; H<sup>4</sup>OMER, handful (of grain), sheaf.
- 547b. B. amarratu, to tie, bind.  
B. HAMAR, ten.

547n. I place B. HAMAR here in query. The word, if cognate with H. \*H<sup>4</sup>AMAR, primarily meant "bundle, collection." Note that Brown, Driver, and Briggs think that H. h<sup>4</sup>es<sup>2</sup>er, ten, meant primarily "collection, union."

## 548.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-N-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 548a. H. .H<sup>4</sup>ANAH<sup>2</sup>, to bestow labor upon, to exercise one's self (in anything); to occupy, employ, busy.
- 548b. B. HARI, to be occupied with, in; to labor, make, do.

## 549.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-N-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 549a. H. .H<sup>4</sup>ANAH<sup>2</sup>, to oppress, afflict, humble; H<sup>4</sup>ANAV, oppressed, wretched, humble, meek, poor; H<sup>4</sup>ANY, humble, afflicted, poor, needy.
- 549b. Go. HAUNjan, to humble, humiliate, abase.  
Go. WAINags, unhappy, miserable, wretched.  
A.-S. HEAN, low, mean, abject, poor, humble, humiliated;

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xi.).

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HYNAN, to humble, lay low; to abuse, ill-treat, afflict, oppress.

Go. WINNAN, to sorrow, suffer.

A.-S. WINNAN, to toil, labor; to strive, contend, fight; to attain, get, *win*.

549n. Go.—Etymologists have not considered Go. HAUNjan, etc., cognate with either Go. WAINags or Go. WINNan, etc.

#### 550.

(Root,  $H^4$ -N- $H^2$ ).

550a. H.  $H^4$ ANAH $^2$ , to cry aloud, shout; to sing, chant, utter tunefully.

550b. G. eUN, bird, chicken.

Go. HANA, cock.

A.-S. HANA, cock; HAEN, *hen*.

550n. Etymologists consider the words cited under 550b. cognate with L. cano, which I have placed in entry 446.

#### 551.

(Root,  $H^4$ -N-N).

551a. H.  $H^4$ ANAN, cloud, clouds ([supposedly] as covering the heavens).

551b. Go. HIMINS, heaven.

551n. Radical -N- has become -M- in Go. HIMINS if the word is (as I think) cognate with H.  $H^4$ ANAN.

#### 552.

(Root,  $H^4$ -N-Q).

552a. H.  $H^4$ ANAQ, collar, *neck-chain*, *necklace*.

552b. A.-S. HNECCA, *neck*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

## 553.

(Root,  $H^4-z^2-H^2$ ).

- 553a. H.  $H^4EZ^2$ , tree; trees, 553b. Go. *asts*, twig, branch.  
*wood*. A.-S. *wudu*, *wood*, tree; for-  
*est*, *woods*.  
 L. *hasta*, pike, spear.  
 B. *hosto*, leaf; *fikotze*, fig-  
*tree*.

553n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not, of course, considered A.-S. *wudu* cognate with L. *hasta*. For the origin of S.  $h^2as^2t^3a$ , hand, which etymologists connect with L. *hasta*, see entry 28.

## 554.

(Root,  $H^4-z^2-H^2$ ).

- 554a. H.  $H^4AZ^2EH^2$ , backbone, 554b. B. *atze*, the back, the  
*spine*. *hinder part*; *oste*, the back, back  
*part*.

## 555.

(Root,  $H^4-z^2-L$ ).

- 555a. H.  $H^4AZ^2EL$ , slothful, 555b. B. *luze*, slow, sluggish.  
*sluggish*, *remiss*.

555n. B. *luze* is doubtless an instance of transposition with loss of radical  $H^4$ . (See section XIII.).

## 556.

(Root,  $H^4-z^2-M$ ).

- 556a. H.  $H^4AZ^2AM$ , to be strong, 556b. B. *hezur*, bone.  
*powerful*; to be numerous, many; B. [*heçurtssu*, strong (Gene-  
 $H^4EZ^2EM$ , bone; body, self. *sis* 49:14)].

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ , y, n, t; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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### 557.

(Root,  $H^4$ -z<sup>2</sup>-R).

557a. H.  $H^4$ Az<sup>2</sup>AR, to shut up, close; to detain, restrain, shut up (in prison);  $H^4$ Ez<sup>2</sup>ER, treasures (laid up), wealth, riches.

557b. B. HERTsi, to shut, close, bolt; to enclose.

B. HATZAMAN, to entrap, ensnare, catch; [HATZAMAN iĉan, to be put in prison (Mark 1:14) (Leïçarraga)].

A.-S. streon, gain, treasure; gestreon, treasure, wealth, riches.

557n. B. HERTsi is doubtless an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

A.-S.—It is possible that A.-S. streon, etc., belong in entry 60.

### 558.

(Root,  $H^4$ -Q-R).

558a. H.  $H^4$ AQAR, barren, sterile (used of both male and female).

558b. B. AGOR, dry; sterile, barren [(Genesis 29:31); AGORRA (Genesis 11:30; 25:21)].

### 559.

(Root,  $H^4$ -R-B).

559a. H.  $H^4$ ARAB, to exchange (commodities), barter, traffic; .maH<sup>4</sup>ARAB, trade; market; gain, merchandise, wealth.

559b. B. irABazi, to gain, acquire.

559n. The -z- in B. irABazi may be merely terminal; otherwise the word is scarcely to be considered cognate with H.  $H^4$ ARAB. (See also entry 565).



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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h', h'') (g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q, g); or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
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Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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564.

(Root,  $H^4$ -R-M).

564a. H.  $H^4$ ARWM, crafty, cunning, subtle; shrewd, prudent, wise.

564b. Go. WARS, *wary*, sober; WAREi, *craftiness*, cunning (2 Corinthians 4:2).

A.-S. WAER, *cautious*, prudent, *wary*.

G. CNUIMH, *worm*.

Go. WAURMS, *serpent*.

A.-S. WYRM, *serpent*; *worm*.

L. VERMIS, *worm*.

S. KRM<sup>2</sup>i, *worm*.

564n. "Now the serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field..." (Genesis 3:1). The H. word for "subtil" in this passage is  $H^4$ ARWM. On the supposed superior intelligence of serpents, consider also: "...: be ye therefore wise as serpents" (Matthew 10:16).

Note that the Hebrew predicate adjective ( $H^4$ ARWM) in the passage (Genesis 3:1) here translated became a common name for the subject, in Gothic and Anglo-Saxon. Compare the almost exact parallel in Genesis 38:24 (English "whore," in entry 185); also the less close parallel in Genesis 2:7 (English "nose"; etc., in entry 487).

A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered English *wary* and *worm* cognate.

G.—Note that radical  $H^4$ - unmistakably becomes c- in G. CNUIMH. The -N- of G. CNUIMH stands for radical -R- and is pronounced like r.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.)
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 565.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-R-K).

- 565a. H. H<sup>4</sup>ARAK(e), to ar-      565b. B. erkatzea, to con-  
range in order; to compare.      trast, compare.

565n. The -tz- in B. erkatzea may be merely terminal; otherwise the word is scarcely to be considered cognate with H. H<sup>4</sup>ARAK(e). (See also entry 559).

## 566.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-R-L).

- 566a. H. H<sup>4</sup>OR(E)lah<sup>2</sup>, fore-      566b. English WHORL, a num-  
skin, prepuce.      ber of leaves disposed in a circle  
round the stem of a plant  
[(Skeat)].

566n. I enter English WHORL here in query. The word is currently considered (and possibly is) a variant of English "whirl."

## 567.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-R-P).

- 567a. H. H<sup>4</sup>OREP, the back of      567b. B. LEPHO, the neck.  
the neck; the neck.

567n. Radical -R-, after loss of radical H<sup>4</sup>-, has become L- in B. LEPHO. B. words never begin with r.

## 568.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-R-Z<sup>2</sup>).

- 568a. H. H<sup>4</sup>ARAZ<sup>2</sup>, to terrify,      568b. B. iHORZiri (igorzuri),  
frighten; to shake, cause to trem-      thunder.  
ble, (strike with awe); to trem-  
ble.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xi.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h<sup>4</sup>al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

568n. Van Eys thinks the -iri (-uri) in the B. words cited under 568b. the same, perhaps, as B. uri, rain, in entry 700.

### 569.

(Root,  $H^4-R-S^2$ ).

569a. H.  $H^4ERES^2$ , bed, couch, 569b. Go. RASTA, stage (of a divan; [(Gesenius cites)] Ar. journey); mile.  
 $H^4RS^2$ , to erect (a house or tent). A.-S. RAEST, rest, resting-place, bed, couch.

B. OHERATU, to go to bed; ohe, bed; OHANTZE, nest, pallet (a small bed).

569n. B.—Note that radical  $-s^2$  is lost from B. OHERATU, but is represented by  $-tz-$  in B. OHANTZE. The  $-N-$  in the latter word is for radical  $-R-$  and is not irregular. B. ohe, after losing radical  $-s^2$ , dropped radical  $-R-$  (which had probably become final), not irregularly. (See section vii.).

### 570.

(Root,  $H^4-S^2-Q$ ).

570a. H.  $*H^4AS^2AQ$ , to strive, 570b. Go. SAKAN, to strive; quarrel, contend. SAKULS, quarrelsome.  
 A.-S. SACAN, to strive, contend, wrangle, fight.

### 571.

(Root,  $H^4-S^3-N$ ).

571a. H.  $H^4AS^3AN$ , to smoke; 571b. G. SMUID, smoke, vapor,  $H^4AS^3AN$ , smoke, vapor; a cloud mist.  
 of dust. B. HAUTS, dust; ashes; KETSU,

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

full of smoke; KEZtatu, to smoke;  
ke, smoke.

571n. G.—Radical -N has become -M- in G. smuid if (as I think) the word is cognate with H. H<sup>4</sup>AS<sup>3</sup>AN.

B.—Radical H<sup>4</sup>- has been strengthened to K- in B. KETSU, etc.

572.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-S<sup>3</sup>-Q).

572a. H. H<sup>4</sup>AS<sup>3</sup>AQ, to oppress,  
injure; to wrong, defraud; H<sup>4</sup>O-  
S<sup>3</sup>EQ, violence, injury.

572b. Go. skathis, damage,  
injury, wrong.  
A.-S. sceathan, to injure, hurt,  
scathe.

Gr. aske<sup>2</sup>the<sup>2</sup>s, unhurt, un-  
scathed.

573.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-S<sup>3</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>).

573a. H. \*H<sup>4</sup>AS<sup>3</sup>AT<sup>2</sup>, to think.  
A. H<sup>4</sup>AS<sup>3</sup>YT<sup>2</sup>, to think, plan,  
purpose.

573b. B. uste, opinion,  
thought; expectation, belief,  
hope.

574.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-N-H<sup>2</sup>).

574a. H. H<sup>4</sup>ET<sup>2</sup>, time (in gen-  
eral); time (of year), season;  
time(of life), (especially,) youth.

574b. L. annus, year; VETUS,  
old, of long standing; aged.  
Gr. etos (in Doric and Aeolic  
inscriptions, VETOS), year; ENI-  
AUTOS, (properly) any long per-  
iod of time; year.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xu.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

G. eadh (obsolete), time.

Go. uhteigo, at a fit time;  
uhtiugs, seasonable, opportune;  
uhtwo, dawn.

A.-S. uhta, dawn, early morning.

574n. H.—For the loss of radical n medial from H. words, see also entries 51, 76, 77, 235, 240, 242.

L.—Etymologists have not considered L. annus cognate with L. vetus. I have indicated cognation between the -t- of L. vetus, etc., and the - $t^2$  of H.  $h^4et^2$ , which indication does not necessarily mean that the -t- and the - $t^2$  are radical. (See section xii.).

Gr.—I query whether Gr. eniautos be an instance of reduplication like English "selfsame," the first part of the Gr. word corresponding to L. annus. (See section xiv.).

G.—For the -dh in G. eadh, see entry 652.

Go.—Etymologists have not considered Go. uhteigo, etc., cognate with L. vetus, etc., or with L. annus.

575.

(Root,  $h^4-t^2-m$ ).

575a. H.  $*h^4at^2am$ , to burn, 575b. G. teine, fire.

consume.

A.-S. hat, heat; haetan, to make hot.

575n. H.—The meaning of H.  $*h^4at^2am$  is uncertain.

576.

(Root,  $h^4-t^2-r$ ).

576a. H.  $.h^4at^2ar$ , to pray, 576b. Go. aihtron, to beg,

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
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- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

entreat, supplicate.

pray; aihtrons, prayer, supplication.

Gr. oikteiro<sup>2</sup>, to pity; oiktros, pitiable; oiktos, pity, compassion.

B. othoi, pray; othoitz, pray-er.

576n. Go.—Etymologists have not considered Go. aihtron cognate with Gr. oikteiro<sup>2</sup>, etc.

Gr.—Note the loss of radical -r from Gr. oiktros. (See section VII.).

B.—I have placed the B. words here in query. Radical r final is often dropped from B. words. (See section VII.).

#### 577.

(Root, H<sup>4</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>-R).

577a. H. \*H<sup>4</sup>AT<sup>2</sup>AR, to be abundant; to make abundant: to multiply.  
577b. Gr. athroös, in crowds, heaps, masses.

577n.—The meaning of H. \*H<sup>4</sup>AT<sup>2</sup>AR is uncertain.

#### 578.

(Root, P-H-R).

578a. H. \*P<sup>2</sup>AHAR, to adorn; to beautify, make beautiful; to honor, glorify; to vaunt one's self.  
578b. Go. FAGRS, fit, suitable. A.-S. FAEGER, beautiful, *fair*. B. apaindu, to decorate, ornament; to boast, brag.

578n. Go.—Note the strengthening of radical -H- to -G- in Go. FAGRS, etc.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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B.—The change of radical -R to -N- before the -d- in B. *apaindu* is not unexpected. (See section VII.).

579.

(Root, P-H-R).

579a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>OHrah<sup>2</sup>, bough, 579b. B. *abar*, branch, bough.  
branch.

580.

(Root, P-G-G).

580a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>AG<sup>2</sup>G<sup>2</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>, an un- 580b. L. *ficus*, *fig*.  
ripe *fig*. French *figue*, *fig*.

581.

(Root, P-G-L).

581a. H. \*P<sup>2</sup>AGAL (Talmud), to 581b. G. *foCAL*, *polecat*.  
render fetid, make stink; to be  
fetid: to stink.

581n. The history of English *polecat* is obscure. I think it very probable that the first half of the word is cognate with H. \*P<sup>2</sup>AGAL.

582.

(Root, P-G-H<sup>4</sup>).

582a. H. P<sup>2</sup>AGAH<sup>4</sup>, to strike; to 582b. L. *PACO*, to make an  
kill, slay; to strike (a league with agreement; to agree together;  
anyone); to entreat, supplicate. *PAX* (genitive, *PACIS*), *peace*.  
G. *BEIC*, curtsy, obeisance.

582n. G.—I enter G. *BEIC* here in query, on the suggestion implied in the last definition here given of H. P<sup>2</sup>AGAH<sup>4</sup>.



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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$ ( $v$ ),  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ) $w$ ( $v$ ), (?)  $gw$ ( $v$ ); or,  $w$ ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ ,  $s^3$ .

583.

583a. H.  $P^2AD^2D^2AN$ , a low region, plain; field.

583b. G.  $FOD$ , land, country; cold, clammy earth.

Gr.  $PEDION$ , a plain flat open country.

583n. I make this entry in query.

584.

(Root,  $P-D-R$ ).

584a. H.  $.P^2EDER$ , fat, grease, suet.

584b. A.-S.  $BUTERE$ , *butter*.

585.

(?Root,  $P-H-H^2$ ).

585a. H.  $P^2EH^2$ , mouth; aperture, orifice, entrance.

585b. B.  $abo$  ( $aHo$ ), mouth.

A.-S. open, open, allowing ingress (or) egress.

L.  $for$ , to say, speak.

586.

(Root,  $P-V-H^3$ ).

586a. H.  $.P^2w(A)H^3$ , to blow upon (, as a wind); to puff, pant.

586b. L.  $BUCCA$ , the cheek (puffed or filled out in speaking, eating, etc.).

586n. Radical  $P$ - has very unexpectedly become  $B$ - in L.  $BUCCA$  if the word is cognate with H.  $.P^2w(A)H^3$ .

587.

(Root,  $P-V-Z^2$ ).

587a. H.  $.P^2wz^2$ , to rout, put to flight, disperse, scatter.

587b. G.  $FASAICH$ , to depopulate, lay waste.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xn.).

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587n. The meanings of G. FASAICH do not exactly indicate that the word is cognate with H. .P<sup>2</sup>WZ<sup>2</sup>.

588.

(Root, P-V-Q).

588a. H. \*P<sup>2</sup>WQ, to get, obtain. 588b. G. FAIGH, to get, acquire, obtain.

589.

(Root, P-V-S<sup>3</sup>).

589a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>WS<sup>3</sup>, to become 589b. G. FAS, to grow, innumeros, flourish [(Lee)]; to be crease. scattered.

589n. The meanings of H. .P<sup>2</sup>WS<sup>3</sup> here quoted from Lee are probably hypothetical.

590.

(Root, P-Z-Z).

590a. H. P<sup>2</sup>AZ, purified, pure 590b. B. BUZTINO, pure, unmixed; arno BUZTINO, pure wine. (gold).

591.

(Root, P-H<sup>3</sup>-R).

591a. A. P<sup>2</sup>EH<sup>3</sup>AR, potter. 591b. Icelandic BIKARR, beaker, a large drinking cup.

English PITCHER, a water jug or jar with a large ear or handle.

Gr. BIKOS, an earthen wine-jar.

591n. English.—Etymologists regard English PITCHER and beaker as cognate, and (wrongly, I think) the -R and -r as suffixes.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h$ ,  $h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$  ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$  ( $v$ ),  $k$  ( $c$ ,  $q$ )  $w$  ( $v$ ), (?)  $gw$  ( $v$ ); or,  $w$  ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ .

Gr.—Note the loss of radical -R from Gr. BIKOS. (See section VII.).

592.

(Root, P-H<sup>3</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>).

592a. H. P<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>3</sup>AT<sup>2</sup>, *pit*, well. 592b. L. PUTEUS, *pit*, well.

A.-S. PYTT, *pit*, grave.

592n. A.-S. PYTT is thought to be a loan-word from L.

593.

(Root, P-L-G).

593a. H. \*P<sup>2</sup>ALAG, to divide, 593b. G. BLAIGH, fragment, cleave, split. part, half; splinter.

A. P<sup>2</sup>(E)LAG, half.

593n. The ancestor of G. *g* is usually radical *q*.

594.

(Root, P-L-G).

594a. H. P<sup>2</sup>ELEG, brook, 594b. G. FALC, flood; to bathe. stream, canal.

595.

(Root, P-L-H<sup>2</sup>).

595a. H. \*P<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>2</sup>, to be dis- 595b. G. BUAILE, a fold for tinct, separated; to set apart, sheep; stall. make separate.

595n. I make this entry in query.

596.

(Root, P-L-H<sup>3</sup>).

596a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>3</sup>, to cleave; 596b. A.-S. FEALH, harrow.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.)

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h<sup>2</sup>, y, n, t<sup>2</sup>*; in G., *c, d, g, n, t*; in Go., *d, g, n, s, t*; in A.-S., *c, d, g, h, n, t*; in L., *c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t*; and in B., *n, tz, -tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.)

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.)

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

to *furrow* (the ground), *plough*;  
to harrow; to cut up, slice (wild  
cucumbers); P<sup>2</sup>ELAH<sup>3</sup>, slice; mill-  
stone.

A. .P<sup>2</sup>(E)LAH<sup>3</sup>, to labor, serve  
(often in the Targums); to serve,  
worship (God); (participle, plu-  
ral,) servants (of the house of  
God); [(Brown, Driver, and  
Briggs cite)] Palmyrene PLH<sup>3</sup>h,  
soldier.

English FALLOW, *ploughed* and  
left unseeded.

Old High German PLOH,  
*plough*.

Icelandic PLOGR, *plough*.

A.-S. PLOH, a *plough* of land.

S. P<sup>2</sup>A<sup>2</sup>L<sup>3</sup>a, *ploughshare*; a  
*ploughed* field; a kind of hoe or  
shovel.

A.-S. FURH, *furrow*.

Go. FILHAN, to bury; to hide,  
conceal.

English FILCH, to pilfer, steal.

G. FAL, spade, scythe.

L. FALX, (genitive, FALCIS),  
sickle, scythe.

A.-S. FELG, *felly*, part of the  
circumference of a wheel.

A.-S. FOLGIAN, to serve, obey,  
*follow* as a servant (or) disciple;  
to go behind, *follow*.

A.-S. FOLC, crowd, people; a  
band of warriors; (plural,) war-  
riors, fighting-men.

596n. A.-S.—Etymologists do not consider A.-S. FEALH cog-  
nate with any of the other words here cited. The same may  
be said of A.-S. PLOH, etc., of A.-S. FELG, of A.-S. FURH, of A.-S.  
FOLGIAN, and of A.-S. FOLC. I treat A.-S. FELG as cognate with  
H. .P<sup>2</sup>ALAH<sup>3</sup>, etc., on the supposition that the *felly* of a wheel was

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v; b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

once the whole wheel. Even today one sees cart-wheels which have been made by perforating cross sections of a log. They closely resemble millstones. I conjecture that the modern wheel was developed by cutting away parts of the *felly* to reduce the weight, as well as to increase the beauty, of the wheel. Thus, we may readily imagine, *felly* became applicable only to the outer part of the wheel.

Go.—I insert here in query Go. FILHAN and English FILCH. Etymologists consider the two words cognate.

English.—Etymologists do not consider English FALLOW cognate with any other of the words here cited. It should be remarked, however, that in The Century Dictionary the descent of English FALLOW from A.-S. FEALH, harrow, is mentioned as possible. (Further, Skeat conjectured possible kinship of A.-S. FOLC and A.-S. FOLGIAN).

#### 597.

(Root, P-L-T).

597a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>ALAT, to deliver      597b. French PILOTE, guide, (from danger); to bring into se- *pilot*.  
curity, place in safety.

597n. The history of French PILOTE is uncertain and the current derivations of the word are unsatisfactory. I place the word in this entry in query.

#### 598.

(Root, P-L-K).

598a. H. P<sup>2</sup>ELEK(e), spindle,      598b. Go. FLAHTA, a braid of  
spinning distaff.      hair.

L. PLECTO, to interweave.

Gr. PLEKO<sup>2</sup>, to twine, weave.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., h', y, n, t'; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical). I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

598n. L.—Etymologists consider L. *PLEcto*, etc., cognate with English "fold," etc., which I have placed in entry 367.

### 599.

(Root, P-L-L).

599a. H. \*P<sup>2</sup>ALAL, to judge; to adjudge punishment; to inflict punishment; P<sup>2</sup>ALYL, judge, umpire.

599b. G. BAILLidh, a country magistrate or judge in rural affairs.

G. BUAIL, to strike, beat, smite; to thrash (corn); BUAIL-tean, flail.

599n. G. BUAIL may not belong in this entry, and G. BAILLidh may be a loan-word from English.

### 600.

(Root, P-N-H<sup>2</sup>).

600a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>ANEH<sup>2</sup>, (plural,) face, person, self.

600b. G. FEIN, self.

B. BURU, head, self.

Go. INFEinan, to pity.

Gr. QPS (o<sup>2</sup>Ps), eye, face.

600n. Go.—I place Go. INFEinan here in query, supposing the primary meaning of the compound possibly to have been "to turn the face toward or upon."

Gr.—Etymologists connect Gr. ops (o<sup>2</sup>Ps) with Gr. opsomai, I shall see (or) look. These words are thought (possibly rightly) to be cognate with L. oculus, which I have placed in entry 537.

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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 601.

(Root, P-S-S).

- 601a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>AS, (plural,) palms (of the hands); soles (of the feet).  
 601b. G. BAS, the palm of the hand.

## 602.

(Root, P-H<sup>4</sup>-L).

- 602a. H. P<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>AL, to do, make; to produce, create, form (for example, an idol); to attempt, undertake, plot; P<sup>2</sup>OH<sup>4</sup>AL, work, deed.  
 602b. L. FICTOR, maker, creator; one who makes images of clay, wood, etc.  
 L. FABER, a worker in wood, stone, metal: artificer, carpenter.  
 G. FILE, poet, bard.

602n. L.—I think the -B- of L. FABER probably stands for earlier [\*-v-] descended from radical -H<sup>4</sup>-. Etymologists consider the -r of L. FABER a suffix but have not considered the word cognate with L. FICTOR. Some, however, think (possibly rightly) L. FABER a derivative of L. facio (which I have placed in entry 182), regarding (not rightly, I think) the -B- and the -c- as suffixes, which, moreover, they have not considered related.

G.—English “poet” (which is a loan-word from Gr.) means literally “maker”; and even English “maker” is sometimes used in the sense of poet though probably only through scholastic artificiality. It is remotely possible that G. FILE is, in relation of derivative to primary meaning, parallel to “poet” and therefore to be considered cognate with H. P<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>AL.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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## 603.

(Root, P-Z<sup>2</sup>-L).

603a. H. \*P<sup>2</sup>AZ<sup>2</sup>AL, to peel,  
strip off bark.

603b. B. PITCHO, membr. v.  
L. praeputium, prepuce.

Gr. POSTH<sup>2</sup>, membr. v.; the  
foreskin.

603n. B. PITCHO may be merely a variant of B. potzuak, in entry 118.

## 604.

(Root, P-Q-D).

604a. H. P<sup>2</sup>AQAD, to go to see,  
visit; to inquire for, inquire af-  
ter, care for; to set over, appoint,  
give the oversight of; P<sup>2</sup>AQYD,  
prefect, officer, overseer, magis-  
trate.

604b. Go. andBAHTI, office,  
service, ministry.

A.-S. amBEHT, servant, mes-  
senger, officer; office, command,  
commission.

English ambASSADOR, an offi-  
cial messenger and representa-  
tive.

L. ambACTUS, a vassal.

G. FOIGNICH, to ask, inquire,  
question.

604n. L.—The word ambACTUS is L. only in form.

G.—Radical -D has been lost from G. FOIGNICH if the word is cognate with H. P<sup>2</sup>AQAD. (See section x.).

## 605.

(Root, P-Q-H<sup>3</sup>).

605a. H. P<sup>2</sup>AQAH<sup>3</sup>, to open  
(the eyes); P<sup>2</sup>IQQE(A)H<sup>3</sup>, open-  
eyed, seeing.

605b. G. FAIC, to see, look,  
behold.



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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 606.

(Root, P-R-R).

- 606a. H. P<sup>2</sup>AR, a young bull; 606b. A.-S. FEAR, bull; heah-FORE, heifer.  
 P<sup>2</sup>ARah<sup>2</sup>, a young cow, heifer.  
 A.-S. cealf (plural, cealfRU), calf.  
 Go. kalbo, calf, heifer.  
 Gr. PORIS (PORTIS), a young cow, heifer.

606n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered the -FORE in A.-S. heahFORE cognate with the -FRU in A.-S. cealfRU. The origin of heah- in A.-S. heahFORE is indicated in entry 518.

## 607.

(Root, P-R-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 607a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>ARAH<sup>2</sup>, to bear 607b. L. PARIO, to bring forth, (fruit); to bring forth, bear bear; to beget; PIRUM, pear; (young); P<sup>2</sup>(E)RY, fruit; off- POMUM, fruit; PRUNUM, plum.  
 spring. S. P<sup>2</sup>AL<sup>3</sup>a, to bear fruit.

607n. L.—I have entered L. POMUM here in query. Etymologists do not connect L. PIRUM with L. PRUNUM nor either of these words with L. PARIO.

## 608.

(Root, P-R-S).

- 608a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>ARAS, to break in 608b. G. BRIS, to break, frac- pieces, break up (bones); to ture, splinter.  
 break (bread); to divide (the A.-S. BERSTAN, to break, break hoof); P<sup>2</sup>AR(E)sah<sup>2</sup>, foot, claw. to pieces, burst.  
 B. AZTAPAR, claw, foot, paw.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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608n. B.—Evidently B. azTAPAR is an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

609.

(Root, P-R-H<sup>4</sup>).

609a. H. P<sup>2</sup>ARAH<sup>4</sup>, to let go, let loose (a people): to let go unbridled, unchecked.

609b. Go. FREIS, *free*; FREIHALS, *liberty, freedom*.

A.-S. FREOH (FREO), *free*; FREOLS, *freedom*; FREOGAN, to make *free*.

G. FIAR, *meandering, fluctuating; perverse, froward, unjust, wicked*.

610.

(Root, P-R-H<sup>4</sup>).

610a. H. P<sup>2</sup>ERAH<sup>4</sup>, leader (of an army or people), prince.

610b. Go. FRAUJA, *lord, master*.

A.-S. FREa, *lord, master*.

Old Saxon FRAHO (FRÖHO), *lord, master*.

611.

(Root, P-R-Z<sup>2</sup>).

611a. H. P<sup>2</sup>ARAZ<sup>2</sup>, to break down, demolish; to scatter, disperse (hostile forces).

611b. G. FAIRSLICH (FAIRTLICH), to overcome, overpower; to worst, conquer.

611n. G.—Note that radical -z<sup>2</sup> gives, not unexpectedly, two forms to the G. word.

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## 612.

(Root, P-R-Q).

- 612a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>ARAQ, to tear a-part, tear off, *break* off; to crush, *break* (bones, as a wild beast); to rend in pieces.
- 612b. Go. BRIKAN, to *break*, destroy.  
A.-S. BRECAN, to *break* to pieces.  
L. FRANGO (perfect tense, FREGi), to *break*, crush, *break* to pieces.

G. FEARG, anger, fury, wrath.

612n. G.—I enter G. FEARG here in query.

## 613.

(Root, P-S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>).

- 613a. H. .P<sup>2</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>, to step, tread; P<sup>2</sup>ES<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>, step, stride.
- 613b. Go. FOTUS, *foot*.  
A.-S. FOT, *foot*.  
L. pes (genitive, PEDis), *foot*.  
S. PAD<sup>3</sup>, to go, step, tread; *foot*; step.  
Gr. Pous (genitive, PODos), *foot*; PEZos, on *foot*.  
G. BOTuinn, *boot*.

613n. This whole entry is made in query. In H., z<sup>2</sup> and s<sup>2</sup> are sometimes interchanged; as, H. .z<sup>2</sup>ah<sup>3</sup>aq, to laugh; and H. s<sup>2</sup>ah<sup>3</sup>aq, to laugh. Etymologists regard these as parallel forms. If radical -s<sup>2</sup>- in the present case stands for [\*-z<sup>2</sup>-], the Aryan words here cited might well be expected to have -r-, -d-, or the like. We should expect, however, some of the words to have -s- or -st-, though not necessarily.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

There is also a H. word  $.b^2ws$ , to tread down, trample under foot; and in H.,  $s$  and  $z^2$  are sometimes interchanged, as shown in entry 542. Hence the Aryan words cited in the present entry might be referred to the root implied in H.  $.b^2ws$ .

G.—The history of English *boot* is not clear. The -nn in G. *botuinn* makes the latter word seem to me to be a native G. word. (See also entry 629).

#### 614.

(Root, P-S<sup>2</sup>-Q).

614a. H.  $.P^2AS^2AQ$ , to open wide.  
614b. G. *fosgail*, to unbar, unbolt, open.

#### 615.

(Root, P-T<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

615a. H.  $.P^2AT^2AH^2$ , to persuade; to deceive, delude (with words); to entice, seduce; to let one's self be persuaded, deceived; to be simple, silly, foolish.  
615b. Gr. *PEITHO<sup>2</sup>*, to talk over, persuade; to mislead; to obey.  
L. *FATUUS*, foolish, simple, silly.

615n. L.—Etymologists have not considered L. *FATUUS* cognate with Gr. *PEITHO<sup>2</sup>*. They consider the latter word cognate with L. *fido*, which I have placed in entry 89.

#### 616.

(Root, P-T<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>).

616a. H.  $P^2AT^2AH^3$ , to open.  
616b. L. *PATEO*, to be open.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 617.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-v-H).

- 617a. H. z<sup>2</sup>OHY, filthy (, of garments); z<sup>2</sup>OHah<sup>2</sup>, filth; excrement, dung.      617b. B. ahATS (ats), nasty, filthy, dirty, foul; stench.

617n. Does the -H- in B. ahATS represent radical -H transposed? (See section XIII.).

## 618.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-H-N).

- 618a. H. z<sup>2</sup>OHN, flock, sheep and goats.      618b. G. TAN, flock of sheep; cattle, farm stock.  
B. ahUNTz, goat.

618n. B.—Evidently B. ahUNTz is an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

## 619.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-B-H).

- 619a. H. z<sup>2</sup>ABAH, to go forth to war; to make war, fight; z<sup>2</sup>ABAH, army; warfare.      619b. G. TABaid, broil, row, conflict, fight.

## 620.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-B-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 620a. H. z<sup>2</sup>(E)BY, splendor, glory, beauty.      620b. B. ospe, renown, glory.

## 621.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-B-H<sup>4</sup>).

- 621a. A. \*z<sup>2</sup>(E)BAH<sup>4</sup>, to dip, dip in, immerse; to moisten, wet.      621b. G. STIOB, to steep, soak.  
H. z<sup>2</sup>EBAH<sup>4</sup>, dye; dyed stuff.      A.-S. STEAP, a drinking vessel, cup, stoup.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n,  $tz$ , - $tu$ (-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>l</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

Dutch STIPPEN, to dip; to  
*steep*.

B. BUSTI, to dip; to wet, soak,  
*steep*.

621n. G.—Is G. STIOB merely borrowed English *steep*? The history of the latter word is not full. I can scarcely doubt that the words are cognate with A.  $z^2(E)BAH^4$ .

B.—Evidently B. BUSTI is an instance of transposition. (See section xiii.).

622.

(Root,  $z^2$ -D-D).

622a. H.  $z^2AD$ , *side*.

622b. Dutch  $zijde$ , *side*.

623.

(Root,  $z^2$ -D-Q).

623a. H.  $z^2EDEQ$ , right, fairness, equity; the truth (, of what is spoken). 623b. Go.  $astaths$ , certainty, the truth.

623n. I enter here in query Go.  $astaths$ , the - $th$ - of which may be merely a suffix and the word, therefore, hardly to be considered cognate with H.  $z^2EDEQ$ . For the possible loss of radical -q, see section x.

624.

(Root,  $z^2$ -H<sup>2</sup>-L).

624a. H.  $.z^2AH^2AL$ , to shout, cry aloud (for joy, sorrow, terror); to neigh (, as a horse). 624b. French  $étalon$ , *stallion*. B.  $chahal$ , calf.

624n. French.—The current derivations of French  $étalon$  are unsatisfactory. I think it very probable that the word is cognate with H.  $.z^2AH^2AL$ .

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^1, h^2, h^3$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^1$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^1, h^3; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in } L.)$ . (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^1$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^1, s, s^1, s^2$ .

B.—I place B. CHAHAL here in query.

625.

(Root,  $z^2-v-p$ ).

625a. H.  $.z^2wp$ , to overflow; 625b. G. TABH, sea, ocean.  
 $.z^2Apah^2$ , inundation (Ezekiel  
 32:6) [(Gesenius)].

625n. See also entry 752.

626.

(Root,  $z^2-v-z^2$ ).

626a. H.  $.z^2wz^2$ , to glitter, 626b. B. zuzi, torch, candle,  
 shine, sparkle, gleam, be bright; taper, light.  
 $z^2yz^2$ , anything shining.

627.

(Root,  $z^2-v-r$ ).

627a. H.  $z^2wr$ , rock, refuge; 627b. G. TORR, rock, mound,  
 $m(e)z^2wrah^2$ , mound, fortress, tower, castle.  
 citadel. A.-S. TUR, tower; TORR, a projecting rock; tower.  
 L. TURRIS, tower.

628.

(Root,  $z^2-H^3-H^2$ ).

628a. H.  $.z^2IH^3EH^2$ , dry, 628b. B. ЧУКХУ, dry.  
 parched.

629.

(Root,  $z^2-H^3-H^3$ ).

629a. H.  $.z^2AH^3AH^3$ , to be 629b. G. tinne, tin [(The Cen-  
 bright: to be of a dazzling white; tury Dictionary)].  
 $z^2AH^3$ , dazzling white, bright. A.-S. tin, tin.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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L. STANNUM, *tin*; STAGNO, to plate with "STANNUM"; STANEUS (STAGNEUS), made of "STANNUM."

629n. G.—I do not find G. *rinne* in any of the G. dictionaries at hand. The -nne would seem to indicate (?) that the word is native G. (See also entry 613). Etymologists do not consider English *tin* cognate with L. STANNUM.

630.

(Root,  $z^2$ -H<sup>2</sup>-R).

630a. H.  $.z^2$ AH<sup>3</sup>OR, white;  $.z^2$ A-H<sup>2</sup>AR, whiteness (of wool).

630b. B. ZURI (CHURI), white.

B. CHUHUR, wise, discreet.

B. CHAHAR, old.

630n. I have entered B. CHUHUR and B. CHAHAR here in query, on the probability (only slight) that the words have each derived a special meaning from the frequent association of wisdom, gray hair, and age.

Some lexicographers assign the meanings "tawny" and "reddish-gray" to the H. words cited under 630a.

631.

(Root,  $z^2$ -Y-R).

631a. H.  $z^2$ YR, a person sent on a journey, messenger, envoy.

631b. G. TOIR, pursuit; pursuers.

632.

(Root,  $z^2$ -L-L).

632a. H.  $z^2$ EL, shade, shadow.

632b. B. ITZAL, shade, shadow.



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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 633.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-L-H<sup>4</sup>).

- 633a. H. z<sup>2</sup>ELAH<sup>4</sup>, rib (of a man); (plural,) planks, boards; leaves (of a door).  
 633b. G. DEILE, plank, *deal*.  
 Dutch DEEL, plank, *deal*.  
 A.-S. THEL, plank.

633n. A.-S.—Etymologists consider A.-S. THEL cognate with Dutch DEEL.

## 634.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-L-L).

- 634a. H. z<sup>2</sup>(E)Laz<sup>2</sup>AL, grass-hopper, cricket.  
 634b. B. TTIRITTA, grasshopper.

634n. Radical -L- has become -R- in B. TTIRITTA, which has arisen from reduplication of the root, with loss of radical -L- (after becoming [\*-R]?) from the second member of the resulting compound. (See sections XIV. and VII.).

## 635.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-M-D).

- 635a. H. \*z<sup>2</sup>AMAD, to join, attach one's self (to): to serve, worship; z<sup>2</sup>EMED, pair, yoke, span (of oxen).  
 635b. Go. gatAMjan, to *tame*.  
 A.-S. TAM, *tame*; TEMian, to *tame*; TEAM, *team* (animals harnessed together).  
 L. DOMO, to *tame*, break.  
 S. D<sup>3</sup>AM<sup>2</sup>, to *tame*.  
 Gr. DAMazo<sup>2</sup>, to *tame*, break in, bring under the yoke.  
 Icelandic TAUMr, rein, bridle.  
 G. DAMH, ox; stag; TAOD, halter.  
 B. ZALDI, horse.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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635n. A.-S.—On the loss of radical -d from the Aryan words here cited, see section x. Etymologists do not consider English *tame* and *team* cognate. I think the cognation will be evident to the reader after a careful study of the question with especial attention paid to the definitions. Note particularly that Gr. DAMAZO<sup>2</sup> means "to bring under the yoke."

G.—Radical -m- has probably been lost from G. TAOD. (See also entry 799).

636.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-N-M).

636a. H. .z<sup>2</sup>ANAM, to dry up, harden, (only in the participle, passive,) dry, barren, withered ([said] of ears of grain, Genesis 41:23); [(Gesenius cites)] A. z<sup>2</sup>WNAMEH, *stone*.

636b. B. ZIMEL, dry, wrinkled, shriveled.

Go. STAIRO, a barren woman.

L. STERILIS, unfruitful, barren, *sterile* ([said] of plants and animals).

Gr. STEREOS, stiff, hard, firm; solid, cubic.

Go. STAINS, *stone*, rock.

A.-S. STAN, *stone*, rock.

636n. Go.—Radical -n- has become -r- in Go. STAIRO, etc. Etymologists have not, of course, considered English *sterile* (a loan-word from L.) and *stone* cognate. Skeat, however, says: "A *sterile* soil is a hard, *stony*, unproductive one." The harmony in form between the words cited under 636a. and the harmony in definition between the words given under 636a. and those given under 636b. point distinctly to the cognation of English *stone* and *sterile*.

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- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2$ .

## 637.

(Root,  $z^2H^4D$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>637a. H. <math>.z^2AH^4AD</math>, to step, march; to mount, go up; to cause to descend.</p> | <p>637b. Go. STEIGAN, to climb up, mount.<br/>A.-S. STIGAN, to go; to ascend; to descend.<br/>L. SCANDO, to climb, ascend.<br/>S. <math>s^2KAN^5D^3</math>, to leap; to leap upon; to fall down.</p> |
|--|--|

637n. Go.—Etymologists have not, of course, considered Go. STEIGAN, etc., cognate with L. SCANDO, etc. I think that radical -D has been lost from Go. STEIGAN, etc., (see section x.); and that the nasal in L. SCANDO, etc., is intrusive. (See section VII.).

## 638.

(Roots,  $z^2H^4R, ZH^4R$ ).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>638a. H. <math>.z^2AH^4AR</math>, to be small, of little importance; to be low and despised; <math>z^2AH^4YR</math>, small; few, petty, mean, ignoble; worthless; <math>z(E)H^4EYR</math>, a little; <math>miz^2(E)H^4AR</math> (<math>miz(E)H^4AR</math>), a small thing; few.</p> <p>A. <math>.z(E)H^4EYR</math>, little, small.</p> | <p>638b. G. DER, little, small.<br/>G. TAIR, low, mean, contemptible, base; contempt, reproach, disgrace.<br/>B. CHEHE (CHE), little, small; [<math>\check{c}HEH\acute{E}RIA</math>, little ones (Genesis 34:29)]; CHORI, sparrow.<br/>B. ACHURI, lamb, kid.<br/>B. CHORT, drop, a small quantity.<br/>B. EZARIAN EZARIAN, little by little.</p> |
|---|--|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical). I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

B. CHAAR (CHAR), bad, evil.

B. MASKAR, little, worthless.

638n. H.—Note the interchange of radical  $z$ - and  $z^2$ - in the Semitic words, even within H. lines alone. (See also entry 542).

B.—I cannot explain the presence of  $-t$  in B. CHORT. Note that radical  $-r$  has been lost from B. CHEHE (CHE). Note also that the  $m$ - in B. MASKAR is a prefix. (See section vii.).

#### 639.

(Root,  $z^2$ -P-N).

639a. H.  $z^2$ APOUN, the north (the hidden, dark quarter); the north wind.

639b. Gr. ZOPHOS, the dark quarter (that is) the west; ZEPHUIROS, the west wind.

#### 640.

(Root,  $z^2$ -P-R).

640a. H.  $*z^2$ APAR, (probably,) to hasten [(Lee)].

640b. G. DEIFIR, haste, hurry; speed.

640n. The meaning of H.  $*z^2$ APAR is very uncertain. The meanings of G. DEIFIR would seem to indicate suitability of the definition given by Lee to H.  $*z^2$ APAR.

#### 641.

(Root,  $z^2$ -P-R).

641a. H.  $z^2$ IP<sup>2</sup>P<sup>2</sup>OUR, bird (of any kind); fowl; (specially,) sparrow; bird (that is, a small bird).

641b. Go. SPARWA, sparrow.

A.-S. SPEARWA, sparrow.

L. PASSER, sparrow.

S.  $s^2$ P<sup>2</sup>UR<sup>3</sup>, to make a quick, jerky motion; to dart; to quiver, twitch.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

641n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered A.-S. *SPEARWA*, etc., cognate with L. *PASSER*. I regard the latter word as an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

642.

(Root,  $z^2\text{-P-R}$ ).

642a. H.  $z^2IP^2P^2OREN$ , nail (of the finger); point (of the stylus, which was tipped with adamant or diamond).

642b. A.-S. *SPORA*, *spur*; hand-*SPOR*, claw, talon.

A.-S. *SPERE*, pike, *spear*; *SPERE-leas*, without a point.

643.

(Root,  $z^2\text{-R-R}$ ).

643a. H.  $z^2OR$ , knife (of flint).

643b. B. *ZORROTZA*, sharpened.

H.  $z^2WR$ , a sharp stone used as a knife.

644.

(Root,  $z^2\text{-R-H}^4$ ).

644a. H.  $z^2ARAH^4$ , to be struck with leprosy;  $z^2ARAH^4at^2$ , leprosy; [(Gesenius cites)] Ar.  $s^3RH^4$ , to strike down; to prostrate.

644b. B. *ZAURI*, plague, wound, bruise, hurt, *sore*.

B. *IZURRI*, pest, plague.

B. *SORHAYO*, leprous.

A.-S. *SAR*, wound, *sore*; *SAR-bot*, compensation paid for inflicting a wound; *SAR-clath*, a bandage for a wound.

644n. B.—I think the  $-y$ - in B. *SORHAYO* stands for [ $*-k-$ ], representative of radical  $-H^4$ . "Original  $k$ , when final and followed by a suffix, is converted into  $t$ , or is eliminated.... Most

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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dialects do not like hiatus, and they introduce (after dropping of k) a y" (van Eys, *Outlines of B. Grammar*, page 2).

#### 645.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-R-P).

645a. H. z<sup>2</sup>ARAP, to refine (metals); to purify (a person's character); to try (a person's character). 645b. G. DEARBH, to prove, try, confirm.

#### 646.

(Root, z<sup>2</sup>-R-R).

646a. H. z<sup>2</sup>ARAR, to tie up, bind; to be pressed, cramped, straitened, distressed; his<sup>3</sup>s<sup>3</sup>ah<sup>2</sup> m(e)z<sup>2</sup>ERah<sup>2</sup>, a woman in her pains, pressed (with anguish). 646b. A.-S. STRENG, rope, cord, string. L. STRINGO, to draw tight, bind (or) tie tight. B. IZOR, pregnant; [içORRA, with child (Genesis 38:24)].

646n. A.-S.—I think the -g of A.-S. STRENG and the -g- in L. stringo not radical. The -n- is intrusive. (See section VII.).

#### 647.

(Root, Q-B-L).

647a. H. \*QABAL, to take, receive, accept; to be opposite; .q(E)BOL, something in front. 647b. G. GABH, to take, receive; GABHAIL, the act of taking, receiving.

Go. GIBLA, pinnacle, gable.

Old High German GIBIL, the front side [(Kluge)], gable; GIBILLA, forehead.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
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- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>.

L. CAPIO, to take, receive.

Gr. KEPHALE<sup>2</sup> (KEBALE<sup>2</sup>), head.

B. GIBEL, the hinder part,  
back.

Go. GIBAN, to give.

A.-S. GIFAN, to give.

647n. Go.—Etymologists have not considered English *give* and *gable* cognate. The literal meaning of the former word (*give*) is (as I see it), “(to put) before (one), (cause to be) in front of (one)”; that is, the word is almost parallel in literal meaning to its synonym in derivative meaning, “present,” which comes from L. *prae*, in front, and L. *sum*, to be. Note that H. *nat'an* (entry 491) means “to put, place, set; to give.”

Etymologists have not, of course, considered English *give* cognate with L. CAPIO.

B.—Strangely, B. GIBEL means “the hinder part, back.” Nevertheless, I think the word cognate with H. \*QABAL, etc. It may be pertinently observed that Ar. *warahhu* means both “in front of” and “behind.”

648.

(Root, Q-B-H<sup>4</sup>).

648a. H. QABAH<sup>4</sup>, to despoil, 648b. B. GABETZEN, to bereave,  
rob. deprive.

648n. The meaning of H. QABAH<sup>4</sup> is not wholly certain.

649.

(Root, Q-B-H<sup>4</sup>).

649a. H. QUB<sup>2</sup>B<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>at<sup>2</sup>, a 649b. French GOBLET, tum-  
drinking cup. bler, cup, goblet.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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649n. Etymologists derive French gobelet from L. *cupa*, which I have treated (entry 123) as cognate with H.  $g^2aby(a)h^2$ , *cup*, bowl.

### 650.

(Root, Q-B-R).

650a. H. QABAR, to bury; 650b. Go. GRABAN, to dig;  
QEBER, sepulcher, *grave*. GRABA, ditch, trench.

A.-S. GRAFAN, to dig; beGRA-  
fan, to bury; GRAEF, *grave*.

Gr. GRAPHO<sup>2</sup>, to write, in-  
scribe.

650n. Go.—I think Go. GRABAN, etc., unmistakably an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.). Etymologists consider L. *scribo*, to write, cognate with Go. GRABAN, etc. If rightly, then the *s-* in L. *scribo* is a prefix. (See entry 472).

### 651.

(Root, Q-D-D).

651a. H. QADAD, to bow the head; QOD(e)QOD, the crown of the head. 651b. G. GOD, to toss the head; GOTH, to toss the head giddily.

### 652.

(Root, Q-D-M).

652a. H. QEDEM, that which is before; aforetime; front, beginning. 652b. G. AGHAIDH, face, front.

652n. "There is another class of nouns ending in *dh* not quiescent" (John Mackenzie, in M'Alpine's Pronouncing G. Dictionary,



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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
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- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

page ix.). Is G. AGHAIDH a noun of that class? (See also entries 398, 423, 436, 574, 759).

652p.

(Root, Q-D-R).

652pa. H. QADAR, to be dirty; 652pb. B. KEDAR, soot.  
to go about in dirty garments:  
to mourn; to be dark, to grow  
dark (with clouds).

653.

(Root, Q-D-S<sup>3</sup>).

653a. H. QODES<sup>3</sup>, sacredness, holiness (, of *God*); a holy thing, something sacred, consecrated (to *God*); (most frequently in the genitive after another noun, instead of an adjective,) the holy (vessels of *God*), holy (vestments), the sacred (jewels); B<sup>2</sup>(e)QOD(E)s<sup>3</sup>y, by my holiness ([used] to attest his [(*God*'s)] oath as inviolable); QADOUS<sup>3</sup>, holy, sacred; the Holy One; (plural,) angels; the pious (worshippers of *God*), saints; (plural for singular,) the Most Holy.

653b. Go. GUTH, *God*; GUDja, priest.

A.-S. GOD, *God*; a *god*.

English GOSH, (a variation of "*God*"); a minced oath, commonly used in the phrase by GOSH [(The Century Dictionary)].

Go. GODS, *good*, suitable; GODEI, *goodness*.

A.-S. GOD, *good*; benefit, *good* thing, welfare; wealth, (earthly) *goods*.

Gr. AGATHOS, *good*; brave; (neuter plural,) *goods*, wealth.

653n. On the loss of radical -s<sup>3</sup> from all the Aryan words here cited (except English GOSH), see section x. and entry 305. On the possibility of radical s<sup>3</sup> becoming sh in English, see also entry 87.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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Gr.—Etymologists do not connect Gr. AGATHOS with any of the other words here cited. Some do not consider English *God* and *good* related.

## 654.

(Root, Q-V-H).

654a. H. .QOUH (.QYH), to spew out, vomit up; .QEY, vomit.

654b. B. oka, vomiting.  
Gr. cheo<sup>2</sup>, to pour out.

## 655.

(Root, Q-V-L).

655a. H. QOUL, voice; cry (of beasts, birds).

655b. G. GLAODH, cry, shout; GUIL, to wail, weep.

Go. GOLjan, to salute, greet.

A.-S. GALan, to sing, cry aloud, *call*; nihte-GALA, nightingale.

A.-S. CEALLian, to shout, cry out, *call*.

L. CALO, to summon, *call*.

L. GALLUS, cock.

Gr. KALEo<sup>2</sup>, to *call*, summon; to name.

655n. A.-S.—Etymologists do not consider A.-S. CEALLian cognate with A.-S. GALan, nor either of these words cognate with Gr. KALEo<sup>2</sup>.

## 656.

(Root, Q-V-M).

656a. H. QWM, to rise, rise up; to arise, stand up; to stand (up-

656b. Go. GUMA, man.

A.-S. GUMA, man; bryd-GUMA,

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on the feet); to raise, lift up; to erect;  $qoumah^2$ , height, stature (of a person);  $maqoum$ , place, dwellingplace, town, village.

bridegroom.

L.  $HOMO$  (genitive,  $hominis$ ), man, a *human* being.

B.  $GORA$ , high, aloft;  $goratu$ , to rise; to raise, lift up.

Gr.  $ko^2me^2$ , an unwall'd village (or) country town.

656n. A.-S.—Etymologists consider the second  $-r-$  in English *bridegroom* intrusive.

Gr.—I have placed Gr.  $ko^2me^2$  in entry 544 also. Obviously the word cannot belong in that entry and in this.

## 657.

(Root,  $q-v-n$ ).

657a. H.  $*qwn$ , to chant a mournful song; (participle as a substantive, professional) wailing women;  $qynah^2$ , elegy, dirge, lamentation, song of mourning.

657b. G.  $CAOIN$  ( $caoidh$ ), to weep, lament, mourn;  $CAOINEadh$  ( $caoidh, CAOINE, caoi$ ), a dirge, Irish cry or lamentation for the dead: weeping, wailing.

Go.  $GAUNON$ , to mourn, wail, lament;  $QAINON$ , to weep, lament.

A.-S.  $CWANIAN$ , to weep, lament, bemoan, *whine*.

A.-S.  $HWINAN$ , to make a whistling sound (said of the *wind*).

G.  $GAOTH$ , the *wind*.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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Go. waian, to blow; WINDS,  
*wind*.

A.-S. wawan, to blow; WIND,  
*wind*.

L. VENTUS, *wind*.

S. va<sup>2</sup>, to blow.

657n. Radical q is usually represented in G. by g. (See section II.).

Go.—Etymologists have not considered Go. QAINON cognate with Go. GAUNON, nor either of these words cognate with Go. waian, etc. I think the *wind* so named from its sighing, mournful sounds.

658.

(Root, q-v-z<sup>2</sup>).

658a. H. qou<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>, thorn; thorns,  
briers.

658b. Go. GAZDS, sting.  
A.-S. GAD, prick, sting, *goad*.

658n. Go.—Some etymologists think Go. GAZDS and A.-S. GAD cognate with L. hasta (which I have placed in entry 553); and others think Go. GAZDS not related to A.-S. GAD. I think the -ZD- of Go. GAZDS may be representative of radical -z<sup>2</sup>, though without a parallel.

659.

(Roots, q-v-z<sup>2</sup>, y-q-z<sup>2</sup>).

659a. H. \*qWz<sup>2</sup> (YAQA<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup>), to  
awake (from sleep); to awake  
(from the sleep of death): to  
come [back] to life, arise from  
the dead.

659b. A.-S. GAST, breath, spir-  
it, *ghost* [(whence, Holy Ghost)];  
spirit, devil, demon.

German GEIST, specter, *ghost*.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>3</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>1</sup>, s<sup>2</sup>.

659n. Etymologists regard the -h- in English *ghost* as of clerical origin. They have queried whether the word should be treated as cognate with Go. *usgaisjan* and A.-S. *gaestan*, which I have placed in the following entry.

660.

(Root, Q-V-Z<sup>2</sup>).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 660a. H. .qww <sup>2</sup> , to fear, be<br>anxious; to feel a sickening<br>dread; to put in fear, terrify. | 660b. Go. <i>USGAISJAN</i> , to terri-<br>fy, strike <i>aghast</i> .<br>A.-S. <i>GAESTAN</i> , to frighten,<br>afflict, torment. |
|---|--|

660n. Go.—Etymologists consider the -h- in English *aghast* to be of clerical origin.

A.-S.—For A.-S. *gast*, breath, spirit, ghost, see the preceding entry.

661.

(Root, Q-V-R).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 661a. H. .qwr, to dig (for<br>water); <i>maqour</i> , fountain,<br>spring. | 661b. L. <i>GURGES</i> (genitive,<br><i>gurgitis</i> ), whirlpool.<br>English <i>GURGLE</i> , to flow with<br>a purling sound. |
|--|--|

661n. L.—I take L. *GURGES* and English *GURGLE* to have arisen by partial reduplication. (See section XIV.). The -l- of English *GURGLE* might represent radical -R but is probably merely a suffix. (See also entry 802).

662.

(Root, Q-V-R).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 662a. H. .qwr, (plural,) fine<br>threads, webs, spider-threads. | 662b. A.-S. <i>WIR</i> , metal thread,<br><i>wire</i> ; ornaments of <i>wire</i> .<br>L. <i>VIRIAE</i> , armlets, bracelets. |
|---|--|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h'*, *y*, *n*, *t'*; in G., *c*, *d*, *g*, *n*, *t*; in Go., *d*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *t*; in A.-S., *c*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *n*, *t*; in L., *c*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*; and in B., *n*, *tz*, *-tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xu.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p'(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

662n. A.-S.—It is probable that A.-S. *WIR* (as also L. *viriae*) is a loan-word, as *wire* is an article of advanced civilization and one likely to be carried by traveling merchants. The name would be apt to go with the commodity.

663.

(Root, Q-T-L).

663a. H. *.QATAL*, to kill, slay; 663b. G. *GAIDHEAL*, *Gael*, a Scotch Highlander.

663n. I enter G. *GAIDHEAL* here in query, of course; as the real meaning of the word has been long forgotten.

664.

(Root, Q-T-N).

664a. H. *.QATON*, to be little, small; to be of little worth; 664b. Go. *GAITEIN*, kid; *GAITS*, *goat*.

*QATON*, little, small, insignificant, unimportant; young. A.-S. *GAT*, she-*goat*.

L. *GUTTA*, a little bit, a little; drop.

B. *GUTI*, little.

B. *GATHU* (*KATU*), *cat*.

664n. Go.—The -N of Go. *GAITEIN* may, of course, be merely a suffix.

B.—The word *cat*, variously modified, is found in nearly all the European tongues. The initial is usually c- though radical q- would lead us to expect g-, which is actually found in Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and modern Gr. (See The Century Dictionary).

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
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- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 665.

(Root, Q-Y-N).

- 665a. H. .QAYIN, spear, lance; 665b. G. GUNNA, musket, *gun*;  
 [(Gesenius cites)] Ar. QHN, to GUNN-bhuine, dart, javelin,  
 forge (iron); [(and)] A. QEYNay, spear.  
 a worker in iron, smith. French CANON, *cannon*, *gun*.

665n. The history of English *gun* is obscure. I have no doubt that the word is cognate with H. .QAYIN, as is indicated by the A. and the Ar. word and the G. words here cited.

## 666.

(Root, Q-L-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 666a. H. .QALAH<sup>2</sup>, to roast, 666b. G. GAL, smoke, steam,  
 parch (grain with fire); ("ni- heat.  
 phal" participle as a noun,) L. CALEO, to be hot.  
 niq(E)LEH<sup>2</sup>, burning, inflamma- S. G<sup>3</sup>VAL<sup>3</sup>, to blaze, glow.  
 tion. B. GELberia, a hot fever.  
 B. kISKALI, to scorch, parch  
 up; to broil.

666n. B.—I take the -ber- in B. GELberia to be the same as the ber- in B. bero. (See entry 103). The B. word GELberia is evidently an instance of reduplication like English "selfsame." (See section XIV.).

I do not know the origin of kis- in B. kISKALI but conjecture that the word is an instance of reduplication like English "selfsame."

## 667.

(Root, Q-L-T).

- 667b. H. QALWT, dwarfish (or) 667b. Icelandic GELDA, to *geld*.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h'*, *y*, *n*, *t'*; in G., *c*, *d*, *g*, *n*, *t*; in Go., *d*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *t*; in A.-S., *c*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *n*, *t*; in L., *c*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*; and in B., *n*, *tz*, *-tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p'(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

defective [(Lee)]; stunted, dwarf. English GELDING, a castrated animal.

667n. H. QALWT occurs only in Leviticus 22:23 (say the lexicons) and is rendered (in our Authorized and Revised Versions) "that hath anything . . . lacking in his parts," describing a bullock or a lamb.

668.

(Root, Q-L-L).

668a. H. .QALAL, to be fleet, swift; to be lightly esteemed, despised; to *revile*, curse; Q(E)LALah<sup>2</sup>, cursing, *reviling*; the object of *reviling*, one accursed; QAL, swift, fleet.

668b. G. GALL, foreigner, stranger.

G. GAL, *gale*.

L. VELOX, swift, quick, fleet; VOLO, to fly.

L. VILIS, cheap, of small value; worthless, base, *vile*.

668n. G.—The history of English *gale* is obscure.

L.—Etymologists have not, of course, considered L. VELOX and L. VOLO cognate with L. VILIS.

669.

(Root, Q-L-L).

669a. H. QALAL, smooth, polished, burnished, shining (used of brass).

669b. Go. GULth, *gold*.

A.-S. GOLD, *gold*.

670.

(Root, Q-M-L).

670a. H. .QAMEL, to pine away and die (of a tree, plant); to

670b. G. GEAMHRadh, winter.

L. HIEMS (HIEMPS), winter;



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wither; to moulder, be decayed. HIEMALIS, wintry; HIEMO, to winter.

Gr. CHEIMEREIA, the winter season.

A.-S. GOMEL, old, aged [(of a man; of a sword)].

670n. I make this entry with hesitancy.

L.—The -p- in L. (HIEMPS) is probably not radical.

A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered (and possibly should not consider) A.-S. GOMEL cognate with L. HIEMS, etc.

671.

(Root, Q-M-Z<sup>2</sup>).

671a. H. QAMAZ<sup>2</sup>, to take up in the hand; to grasp; .QOMEZ<sup>2</sup>, the closed hand, fist. 671b. French GANT, glove, gauntlet. Dutch WANT, mitten.

672.

(Root, Q-N-N).

672a. H. QEN, nest, dwelling; 672b. B. GELA, room, chambers, chambers (in the ark). ber, apartment.

672n. I make this entry in query.

673.

(Root, Q-N-H).

673a. H. \*QANAH, to burn with zeal; to be zealous, jealous, envious; QIN(E)Hah<sup>2</sup>, ardor, zeal, jealousy, envy, anger. 673b. B. GAR (KAR), flame; KHAR, zeal, warmth; KARTSU (KHARZU), fervent, zealous.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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## 674.

(Root, Q-N-H<sup>2</sup>).

674a. H. QANAH<sup>2</sup>, to make, 674b. B. EGIN, to make, *create*; to get, obtain, acquire, ate.  
gain; to buy; to own.

L. CREO, to make, *create*, beget, bring forth.

S. KR, to do, make.

Go. aigan (aihan), to have, possess, own.

A.-S. agan, to have, possess, own.

Go. gageigan, to gain.

674n. Go.—Etymologists have not considered Go. aigan, etc., cognate with L. CREO, etc., the -R- (-R) of which (I think) stands for radical -N-.

Etymologists have not considered Go. aigan, etc., cognate with Go. gageigan, which I take to be an instance of reduplication. (See section XIV.).

## 675.

(Root, Q-N-H<sup>2</sup>).

675a. H. QANEH<sup>2</sup>, reed, *cane*, 675b. Go. WANDUS, rod, *wand*.  
measuring reed, staff (to lean upon). L. CANNA, reed, *cane*.  
Spanish CANA, a measure.

675n. Go.—Etymologists have not considered Go. WANDUS cognate with L. CANNA (which is probably a loan-word from Gr.), etc.

## 676.

(Root, Q-S-M).

676a. H. .QASAM, to divine, 676b. G. GEAS, sorcery, en-

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
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practice divination; QESEM, divination, enchantment; oracle. chantment, charm; conjecture, *guess*.

Dutch GISSen, to surmise, conjecture, *guess*.

676n. G.—The various meanings of G. GEAS (GIS) render unmistakable connection between English *guess* and H. .QASAM.

Note the advancement in civilization seemingly indicated by G. GEAS, etc., to have been made before the G. and Teutonic peoples began their first migrations. (See also entry 243).

#### 677.

(Root, q-z<sup>2</sup>-z<sup>2</sup>).

- 677a. H. QEz<sup>2</sup>, end, destruction, death (of a person; of nations); event, fulfillment. 677b. Go. QISTjan, to destroy [(men's lives)] (Luke 9:56).

#### 678.

(Root, q-z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 678a. H. QAZ<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, end, limit; whole, all. 678b. B. GUZI, all. English GIST, the substance or pith of a matter.

678n. English.—The history of English GIST is obscure. The word seems to me to be cognate with H. QAZ<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>.

#### 679. .

(Root, q-z<sup>2</sup>-R).

- 679a. H. QAZ<sup>2</sup>AR, to be short; to shorten; (participle, passive,) .QAZ<sup>2</sup>WR, cut off, (shorter); .QA- 679b. Go. QITHUS, belly, stomach, womb; laus-QITHRS, with empty stomach.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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$z^2$ ER, short.

S.  $G^3AT^2AR^3a$ , stomach, belly, womb.

Gr. GASTE<sup>2</sup>R, belly, paunch, womb.

679n. Go.—Radical -R has evidently been lost from Go. QITHUS. (See section vii.). The word designates especially the part of the body where the ribs have been apparently "cut off, shortened." There is a H. word gazar, to cut, divide, cut off, cut in two, with which it is remotely possible that Go. QITHUS, etc., should be connected.

680.

(Root, Q-R-H).

680a. H. QARAH, to call out, cry out; to call ([speak] to any one); to call (a name to any one): to name.

680b. G. GOIR, to call, cry, shriek; to name, bestow a name.

S.  $GR^2$ , to say, speak; to call; to salute;  $GIR^3$ , voice, speech.

Go. WAURd, word; andWAUR-djan, to answer.

A.-S. word, word, speech; message, announcement; andWERdan, to answer.

Go. GRETan, to weep, lament.

A.-S. GRETan, to bewail; to call upon, speak to, salute, greet.

680n. G.—The preparation of the present volume may be said to have been begun when I discovered significant points of likeness in G. GOIR and H. QARAH. (See section ii.).

Go.—I enter Go. GRETan, etc., here in query.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered English *greet* and *word* cognate.

681.

(Root, Q-R-B).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 681a. H. QARAB, to approach;<br>to draw near (for battle); to at-<br>tack; q(E)RAB, encounter, con-<br>test, battle, war; QAROUB, near<br>(of time; of place), nigh. | 681b. G. GRAB, to oppose,<br>hinder, interrupt.<br>G. GAR (GOIR), near, nigh.<br>B. HURBil, near, nigh. |
|--|---|

681n. G.—The definitions of G. GRAB do not wholly justify placing the word in this entry.

On the loss of radical -B from G. GAR (GOIR), see section x.

B.—Note the -l (suffix?) in B. HURBil. (See also entries 714, 751, 788).

682.

(Root, Q-R-B).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 682a. H. QEREB, the bowels,<br>intestines; the belly (or stom-<br>ach); the <i>womb</i> . | 682b. Go. WAMBA, the belly,<br><i>womb</i> .<br>A.-S. WAMB, belly, stomach,<br><i>womb</i> . |
|---|--|

682n. Note that radical -R- has unmistakably become -M- in Go. WAMBA, etc. (See section VII.).

683.

(Root, Q-R-H<sup>2</sup>).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 683a. H. .QARAH <sup>2</sup> , to meet, go<br>to meet (in a hostile sense);<br>.q(E)RY, hostile encounter, op-<br>position, contrariness. | 683b. Old High German WĒR-<br>ra, discord, disturbance, fight,<br>combat.<br>French GUERRE, conflict, <i>war</i> ,<br><i>warfare</i> . |
|---|--|

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

## 684.

(Root, Q-R-H<sup>3</sup>).

684a. H. QERAH<sup>3</sup>, frost, ice.

684b. B. KARROIN, ice.

B. CHINGOR, hailstone.

684n. I do not know the origin of chin- in B. chingor but infer that the word is an instance of reduplication like English "self-same." (See section xiv.).

## 685.

(Root, Q-R-N).

685a. H. QARAN, to emit rays:  
to shine.

685b. G. GRIAN, the sun.

English GAIRISH, glaring, dazzling.

685n. H.—Etymologists think the H. verb QARAN, to shine, was made from the H. noun qeren, horn. G. GRIAN, the sun, would seem to indicate that the idea of "shining" has long, very long, been attached to the root Q-R-N.

## 686.

(Root, Q-R-N).

686a. H. QEREN, *horn*.

686b. G. CORN, drinking-horn;  
sounding-horn, trumpet.

GO. HAURN, *horn*.

A.-S. HORN, *horn*.

L. CORNU, *horn*.

Gr. KERAS (genitive, KERATOS), *horn*.

686n. G.—Radical q is usually represented in G. by g. Nevertheless I think G. CORN, etc., cognate with H. QEREN. (See section iv.).

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- ii. Radical gutturals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially h, h<sup>2</sup>) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical h, h<sup>2</sup> final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>1</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>1</sup>, s, s<sup>1</sup>, s<sup>2</sup>.

687.

(Root, Q-R-S).

687a. H. .QERES, hook.

687b. B. GANCHO, an iron hook at the end of a pole.

687n. Radical -R- has, not unexpectedly, become -N- in B. GANCHO. (See section vii.).

688.

(Root, Q-R-H<sup>4</sup>).

688a. H. QARAH<sup>4</sup>, to tear, rend (usually, a garment); .QERAH<sup>4</sup>, a torn piece (of cloth), rag.

688b. A.-S. GARA, an angular point of land.

Old High German GERO, a tongue of land; a gusset, *gore* in a garment.

German GEHRE, gusset.

Dutch GEER, gusset, *gore*.

688n. A.-S.—For the origin A.-S. gar, spear, which etymologists consider cognate with A.-S. GARA, see entry 480.

The history of English "rag" is obscure. Can it be that the word is an instance of transposition and cognate with H. QARAH<sup>4</sup>? (See section XIII.).

689.

(Root, Q-R-R).

689a. H. \*QARAR, to make cool; QAR, cool; QOR (noun), cold.

689b. A.-S. COL, *cool, cold*; CEALD, *cool, cold*; coldness.

L. GELO, to freeze, congeal.

French GELÉE, frost, *jelly*.

689n. A.-S.—Radical q- has become c- and radical -R-R has become -L in A.-S. COL (etc.) if the word is (as I think it probable) cognate with H. \*QARAR.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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L.—The -L- in L. GELO (etc.) stands (I think) for radical -R-R as in A.-S. COL (etc.).

690.

(Root, q-s<sup>3</sup>-s<sup>3</sup>).

690a. H. QAS<sup>3</sup>, straw, stubble,  
chaff.

690b. G. GAS, the stalk, stem  
of an herb; particle.

691.

(Root, q-s<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

691a. H. .QAS<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to be hard,  
harsh (, of words); to be severe  
(, of punishment); to be hard,  
difficult; to harden (the heart),  
make willful, perverse, refrac-  
tory; QAS<sup>3</sup>EH<sup>2</sup>, hard, harsh, griev-  
ous (, of servitude); stern, cruel,  
hard-hearted, stubborn, (rebel-  
lious), obstinate; vehement,  
fierce, relentless.

691b. G. GAISE, boldness, val-  
or, bravery; GAIS, to daunt.

Go. HWASSEI, sternness, sever-  
ity; HWASSABA, austere, se-  
verely.

B. GAITZ, adversity, misfor-  
tune; difficult; GAIZTO, bad, per-  
verse, wicked.

692.

(Root, q-s<sup>3</sup>-R).

692a. H. QAS<sup>3</sup>AR, to tie, bind;  
to conspire, league together;  
(participle, passive,) .QAS<sup>3</sup>WR,  
strong, robust, vigorous; (parti-  
ciple, active, plural,) QO-  
s<sup>3</sup>(E)RYM, conspirators; QES<sup>3</sup>ER,  
conspiracy, treason.

692b. G. GASRADH, low com-  
pany, rabble; a band of merce-  
nary soldiers; domestic soldiers.

B. [OGUÇAMAC, sheaves (Gen-  
esis 37:7)]; OGI, wheat; bread.

B. AZKAR, strong, vigorous.

692n. B.—I take B. AZKAR to be an instance of transposition.  
(See section XIII.).



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## 693.

(Root, R-H-H<sup>2</sup>).

693a. H. RAHAH<sup>2</sup>, (a species of rapacious bird, so called on account of its keen sight).

693b. Go. ara, eagle.

A.-S. earn, eagle.

German adler, eagle, (properly,) a noble bird of prey [(Kluge)].

693n. H.—Critics have thought H. RAHAH<sup>2</sup>, which they find only once (Deuteronomy 14:13), to be an error for H. d<sup>2</sup>ahah<sup>2</sup>, which occurs in the parallel passage, Leviticus 11:14. The Aryan words cited under 693b. seem to support the text as it stands in Deuteronomy 14:13.

## 694.

(Root, R-H-M).

694a. H. R(E)HEM, the wild ox (as fierce and strong; simile of strength of Israel; of powerful foes; in simile of skipping, leaping).

694b. Icelandic RAMr, strong, mighty, vehement.

A.-S. RAM, ram.

694n. H.—The exact meaning of H. R(E)HEM is uncertain.

## 695.

(Root, R-H-S<sup>3</sup>).

695a. H. ROHS<sup>3</sup>, head; top, summit (of a mountain); [(Genesis cites, without defining,)] Ar. RAHSUN, promontory, headland.

695b. G. ROS, promontory.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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## 696.

(Root, R-B-B).

696a. H. .RABAB, to be much, 696b. A.-S. RIFE, abundant,  
many, numerous; RAB, much, *rife*.  
many, abundant, enough.

## 697.

(Root, R-G-M).

697a. H. .RAGAM, to stone, 697b. G. ROC, *rock*.  
kill by stoning, stone to death. A.-S. stan-rocc, a high *rock*;  
obelisk.

697n. H.—Some etymologists suppose H. .RAGAM is from a  
noun (not recorded) meaning "stone." G. roc, etc., are in line  
with that supposition.

## 698.

(Root, R-D-H<sup>2</sup>).

698a. H. .RADAH<sup>2</sup>. to rule, 698b. G. ORDUICH (ORDAICH),  
govern. to prescribe, command, decree.  
L. ORDO (genitive, ORDINIS),  
methodical arrangement, *order*.

## 699.

(Root, R-V-D).

699a. H. RWD, to wander a- 699b. A.-S. RIDAN, to move  
bout, ramble; to rove at large, (in general); to *ride* on horse-  
be a nomad people. back.

699n. I enter A.-S. RIDAN here in query but think it very prob-  
able that the word is cognate with H. RWD though the definitions  
do not explicitly indicate the cognation.

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## 700.

(Root, R-V-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 700a. H. .RAVAH<sup>2</sup>, to drink to the full; to be sated with drink, drenched; to water (fields); ry (for .R(E)vy), rain, irrigation; RAVEH<sup>2</sup>, well watered.
- 700b. L. RIVUS, brook, a small stream of water.  
B. ur, water; uri, rain.

## 701.

(Root, R-V-M).

- 701a. H. RWM, to be high, lofty; to be exalted (in power, might, dignity); to be extolled (with praises); RAMah<sup>2</sup>, height, a high place; the proper name of several places situated on heights.
- 701b. G. URRAM, superiority, preference, precedence; respect, honor, deference.  
L. ROMA, the city of Rome.

701n. L.—I enter L. ROMA here in query. I think it very probable that the name is identical with H. RAMah<sup>2</sup>, *Rama*.

## 702.

(Root, R-V-Z<sup>2</sup>).

- 701a. H. RWZ<sup>2</sup>, to run; RAZ<sup>2</sup>, runner, courier.
- 702b. G. RUITH, to run; race; full speed.

## 703.

(Root, R-H<sup>3</sup>-B).

- 703a. H. RAH<sup>3</sup>AB, to be wide; to make wide, broad.
- 703b. A.-S. RIBB, *rib*.

703n. Note that H. z<sup>2</sup>elah<sup>4</sup> (entry 633) means "*rib* (of a man)" and, in the plural, "planks, boards; leaves (of a door)."

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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## 704.

(Root, R-H<sup>3</sup>-M).

704a. H. .RAH<sup>3</sup>AM, to have mercy upon (anyone); to pity.  
704b. Go. arman, to have mercy upon: to pity; ARMS, wretched, poor.

A.-S. earm, poor, miserable.

## 705.

(Root, R-K-L).

705a. H. .RAKAL, (probably,) to go about; to trade, traffic; ROUKEL, trader, merchant.  
705b. G. RACH, to go, walk, travel; REIC, to sell.  
B. ARRAKA, sale.

## 706.

(Root, R-S-S).

706a. H. .RASAS, to sprinkle, moisten.  
706b. L. ROS, dew, moisture.  
Gr. erse<sup>2</sup>, dew.

## 707.

(Root, R-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

707a. H. RAH<sup>4</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to feed, nourish; to tend, graze, pasture; ROH<sup>4</sup>EH<sup>2</sup>, shepherd, herdsman.  
707b. G. araich, to nourish, rear, maintain, support.  
B. ardi, sheep; artzain, shepherd.

707n. B. idi means "ox, bullock."

## 708.

(Root, R-H<sup>4</sup>-L).

708a. H. RAH<sup>4</sup>AL, trembling, giddiness, *reeling* (from intoxication); t<sup>3</sup>AR(E)H<sup>4</sup>ELah<sup>2</sup>, drunkenness, staggering.  
708b. English REEL, to stagger, especially as one drunk.

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708n. The history of English REEL is obscure.

709.

(Root, R-H<sup>4</sup>-M).

- 709a. H. .RAH<sup>4</sup>AM, to resound,      709b. Early English rome, to  
 roar (, of the sea); to thunder;      growl, roar; romen, to bellow;  
 RAH<sup>4</sup>AM, thunder.      rumble.

710.

(Root, R-H<sup>4</sup>-N).

- 710a. H. \*RAH<sup>4</sup>AN, to be      710b. English ROWAN-tree, the  
 green, luxuriant; RAH<sup>4</sup>ANAN, lux-      mountain-ash of the Old World.  
 uriant (, of trees).

710n. Etymologists consider (perhaps rightly) English ROWAN-cognate with L. ornus, which I have placed in entry 66.

711.

(Root, R-P-H).

- 711a. H. RAPAH, to heal; to      711b. Gr. HRAPTO<sup>2</sup>, to sew to-  
 repair (a vessel).      gether, stitch, stitch together.

712.

(Root, R-P-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 712a. H. RAPAH<sup>2</sup>, to sink      712b. S. R<sup>3</sup>AM<sup>2</sup>B, to hang  
 down; to hang down (listlessly,      down; L<sup>3</sup>AM<sup>2</sup>B, to hang down,  
 of the hands); to be relaxed,      dangle.  
 slackened; to be feeble, weak;      A.-S. LEF, weak, infirm; LYFT-  
 to be slack, remiss, idle; to leave off      adl, palsy.  
 (a work begun); to let go, dis-      Early English LUFT, left  
 miss (a person or thing); to let      (hand).

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xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

(anyone) alone; to desert, forsake; RAPEH<sup>2</sup>, slack, weak, feeble, infirm; slack(-handed).

L. LAEVA, the *left* hand.

B. HERABE, idleness, sloth, laziness, inactivity.

Go. biLAIBjan, to *leave* behind; LAIBA, that which is *left*, remnant.

A.-S. LAEFan, to *leave*, *leave* behind.

L. ORBUS, bereaved; destitute; ORBA, an *orphan*, widow.

Gr. ORPHANOS, *orphan*.

712n. S.—Etymologists have not considered S.  $R^3Am^2B$ ,  $L^3Am^2B$  (the - $m^2$ - is intrusive) cognate with any of the other words in this entry.

English.—Etymologists do not consider English *left* (hand) cognate with English *leave* nor with L. LAEVA or L. ORBUS.

B.—Does the H- in B. HERABE represent radical - $H^2$  transposed? (See section XIII.).

### 713.

(Root, R-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

713a. H. RAZ<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to delight in (any person or thing); to receive into favor; to receive graciously (one bringing a present).

713b. B. ARROTZ, stranger, guest.

### 714.

(Root, R-Q-Q).

714a. H. RAQ, thin, lean (, of kine).

714b. B. GARI, thin, lean, emaciated.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
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- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

B. argal, thin, lean.

714n. I take B. GARI to be an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.). Note the -l (suffix?) in B. argal. (See also entries 681, 751, 788).

715.

(Root, R-Q-M).

715a. H. .RAQAM, to be elaborately wrought, (woven); ROQEM, a worker (weaver) in colors, embroiderer; RIQ(E)mah<sup>2</sup>, work in colors, embroidery; cloth embroidered with colors.

715b. S. R<sup>3</sup>AG<sup>3</sup> (R<sup>3</sup>AN<sup>3</sup>G<sup>3</sup>), to be colored; to be red; R<sup>3</sup>AKT<sup>3</sup>a, red, dyed, colored, painted.

Gr. HREZO<sup>2</sup>, to dye; HRE<sup>2</sup>GOS, blanket, rug.

Go. waurkjan, to do, make, work.

A.-S. weorc, work; wyrcan, to do; to make, form, construct.

Gr. ergon, work; HREZO<sup>2</sup>, to do, act; to make.

715n. Gr.—Etymologists do not consider English *rug* cognate with Gr. HRE<sup>2</sup>GOS; nor do they consider Gr. HREZO<sup>2</sup>, to dye, identical in origin with Gr. HREZO<sup>2</sup>, to work.

Go.—I think the w- in Go. waurkjan, etc., a prefix. (See also entries 419, 779, 780).

716.

(Root, R-Q-H<sup>4</sup>).

716a. H. .RAQAH<sup>4</sup>, to beat, smite (the earth with the feet): to stamp; to tread down (enemies); to beat out, spread out

716b. G. RIGH, king; to reign, rule.

Go. REIKS, ruler.

A.-S. rice, kingdom, realm.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xn.).

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(as thin plates); to spread out  
the heavens; RAQY(A)H<sup>4</sup>, the ex-  
panse of heaven.

L. REX (genitive, REGIS), king.  
S. R<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>G<sup>3</sup>, to be king.

716n. I make this entry in query.

717.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-H-R).

717a. H. s<sup>2</sup>(E)HOR, leaven,  
fermentation.

717b. G. SEARbh, *sour*.  
Welsh SUR, *sour*.  
A.-S. SUR, *sour*.

717n. G.—I cannot account for the presence of -bh in G. SEARbh.

718.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-V-K).

718a. H. .s<sup>2</sup>WK(e), to hedge,  
hedge in.

718b. L. SÆPIO, to hedge in,  
fence in.

718n. The -P- in L. SÆPIO must stand for earlier [\*-v-] descended from radical -K. (See sections III. and IV.; also entries 281 and 490).

719.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-V-M).

719a. H. s<sup>2</sup>WM, to put, place,  
set; to beget (children).

719b. S. s<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>, to generate,  
procreate, beget; s<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>n<sup>5</sup>u, son.  
Go. sunus, son.  
A.-S. sunu, son.  
B. EZARRI, to put, place, set.

720.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>).

720a. H. .s<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>, to swim.

720b. A.-S. swimman, to  
swim.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h$ ,  $h^2$ ,  $h^3$ ,  $h^4$ ;  $g$ ,  $k$ ,  $q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h$ ,  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ),  $g$ ; or,  $hw$ ( $v$ ),  $k$ ( $c$ ,  $q$ ) $w$ ( $v$ ), ( $?$ ) $gw$ ( $v$ ); or,  $w$ ( $v$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ , in L.). (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ .

Go. swumfsl, pool, pond.

720n. I make this entry in query.

A.-S.—Is the -mm- in A.-S. swimman a suffix?

721.

(Root,  $s^2$ - $H^3$ - $Q$ ).

721a. H.  $s^2AH^3AQ$ , to smile, 721b. Go. swegnitha, joy, laugh; to jest, sport, play; to gladness; swegnjan, to rejoice. dance; to rejoice;  $s^2(E)H^3OQ$ , A.-S. sweg, noise, din; voice, laughter, jest, sport, dancing tone, song, singing. (to music).

722.

(Root,  $s^2$ - $T$ - $N$ ).

722a. H.  $s^2ATAN$ , adversary, 722b. B. tusuria, the devil. *Satan*, the devil.

722n. I take B. tusuria to be an instance of transposition. (See section xiii.).

723.

(Root,  $s^2$ - $T$ - $R$ ).

723a. A.  $s^2(E)TAR$ , the side. 723b. B. ister, thigh.

724.

(Root,  $s^2$ - $Y$ - $H^3$ ).

724a. H.  $s^2Y(A)H^3$ , to speak, 724b. A.-S. secgan, to speak, talk, converse; speech, discourse. say.

Go. insahts, assertion, declaration.

724n. Go.—Etymologists do not consider Go. insahts cognate with A.-S. secgan.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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## 725.

(Root,  $s^2$ -K-K).

725a. H.  $s^2uk^2k^2ah^2$ , a pointed weapon, dart.

725b. B. *azkon*, a kind of dart.

## 726.

(Root,  $s^2$ -K- $H^2$ ).

726a. H.  $s^2ak^2k^2YN$ , knife.

726b. G. *SGIAN*, knife.

726n. I have treated (possibly wrongly) the -N in G. *SGIAN* as cognate with the -N in H.  $s^2ak^2k^2YN$ . (See section xii.).

## 727.

(Root,  $s^2$ -K-L).

727a. H.  $s^2akal$ , to be intelligent, prudent, wise; to make wise, instruct, teach;  $s^2ekel$ , intelligence, understanding.

727b. G. *SGIL*, knowledge, expertness, *skill*.

Go. *SAIWALA*, life, *soul*.

A.-S. *SAWOL* (*SAWL*), the intellectual principle, life, *soul*.

B. *IKASI*, to learn; *IRAKASI*, to teach, instruct; *IKASOLA*, *school*.

L. *SCHOLA*, *school*.

Gr. *SCHOLE*<sup>2</sup>, spare time, rest, leisure.

727n. G.—Etymologists have not considered English *skill* and *soul* cognate, nor either of these words cognate with L. *SCHOLA*, which is a loan-word from Gr. and, with Gr. *SCHOLE*<sup>2</sup>, may not be cognate with H.  $s^2akal$ .

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B.—I take B. *IKASI* to be a possible instance of transposition. (See section xiii.). The *ir-* of B. *IRAKASI* is supposed to be (and probably is) a causative prefix.

## 728.

(Root,  $s^2-P-H^2$ ).

- 728a. H.  $s^2APAH^2$ , lip; word, language, dialect, speech.  
 728b. B. *espaina*, lip.  
 A.-S. *specan*, to speak; *spæc*, words, talk, language, speech.

728n. A.-S. *specan* is currently supposed to be (and possibly is?) a mere variant of A.-S. *sprecan*, which I have placed in entry 510.

## 729.

(Root,  $s^2-Q-Q$ ).

- 729a. H.  $s^2AQ$ , sackcloth, *sack*.  
 729b. G. *SAC*, bag, *sack*.  
 A.-S. *sacc*, bag, *sack*.  
 L. *saccus*, bag, *sack*.

729n. G.—Note that the *-c* in G. *SAC* represents, exceptionally, radical *-q-q*. (See section iv.).

Etymologists consider (wrongly, I think) G. *SAC*, etc., to have been borrowed from H. and to have been widely diffused, probably through the wide-spread currency of the story of Joseph, in an incident of which (Genesis 44) "the cup was hidden in the *sack* of corn" (The Century Dictionary).

## 730.

(Root,  $s^2-R-R$ ).

- 730a. H.  $s^2AR$ , chief, ruler, prince;  $s^2ARAR$ , to rule.  
 730b. G. *SAR*, noble, brave; hero, brave warrior; oppression,

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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violence, distress; sARAICH, to harass, conquer, injure, wrong.

731.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-R-G).

731a. H. \*s<sup>2</sup>ARAG, to inter-weave, braid; to be woven together. 731b. A.-S. sERC, shirt, smock, sark.

732.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-R-P).

732a. H. s<sup>2</sup>ARAP, burning, fiery; venomous, deadly; [(or)] serp<sup>ent</sup>. 732b. L. sERPO, to creep, crawl; sERPENS, snake, sERPENT. S. s<sup>2</sup>RP, to creep, crawl, glide.

732n. I think the natural sequence of meanings of the words here cited to be "burning, venomous, serp<sup>ent</sup>, creeping."

733.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-R-Q).

733a. H. .s<sup>2</sup>AROQ, reddish, bay (used of horses). 733b. G. DEARG, to redden, make red; red; a red deer.

B. GORRATZ, very bright red; [red (horse) (Apocalypse 6:4)].

733n. G.—I conjecture, on the evidence of G. DEARG and without confirmatory evidence in the Semitic languages, that radical s<sup>2</sup>- stands for earlier [\*z<sup>2</sup>-]. In H., s<sup>2</sup> is sometimes interchanged with z<sup>2</sup>. (See note in entry 613).

B.—Evidently B. GORRATZ is an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

734.

734a. H. s<sup>2</sup>e (relative parti- 734b. G. se, he.

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
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- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, ad, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

cle), who, which, what, that.

Go. is, the; this, that; he.

A.-S. se, the; this, that; he.

L. is, he; this, that.

S. s<sup>2</sup>a, the; this, that; he.

734n. See section XVIII.; also entry 189, where possibly belong the words here cited under 734b. Indeed I think it possible that even H. s<sup>3</sup>e is related to H. zeh<sup>2</sup> (entry 189), this, that, the s<sup>3</sup>- in H. s<sup>3</sup>e standing possibly for earlier [\*z-]. (See entries 74 and 754).

### 735.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-H-G).

735a. H. s<sup>3</sup>AHAG, to roar (properly spoken of the lion); deeply; (of persons in extreme pain,) to groan, cry out.

735b. Go. ufswoġjan, to sigh deeply; swogātjan, to groan, sigh.

A.-S. swogan, to rustle, buzz, roar.

### 736.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-H-H<sup>2</sup>).

736a. H. \*s<sup>3</sup>AHAH<sup>2</sup>, to look at, behold (with attention).

736b. B. so, look, sight, view, vision; so egin, to look at, behold.

736n. See also H. s<sup>3</sup>ah'ah<sup>2</sup> and H. \*s<sup>3</sup>agah<sup>3</sup>, in entry 775.

### 737.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-H-L).

737a. H. s<sup>3</sup>AHAL, to ask, ask for, inquire; to require, demand; to ask as a loan, borrow; to ask

737b. Go. skulan, to owe; [(in certain finite tenses,)] must, shall; skula, debtor.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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alms, beg; (passive participle,)  $s^3$ AHWL, borrowed.

A.-S. \*SCULAN, to owe; [(in certain finite tenses,)] must, ought, *shall*.

A.-S. ascian (acsian), to ask, ask for, inquire; to demand.

737n. A.-S.—Etymologists have not considered A.-S. ascian cognate with A.-S. \*sculan, etc. .

### 738.

(Root,  $s^3$ -H-L).

738a. H.  $s^3$ (E)HOL, the abode of the soul after death.

738b. G. slochd, pit, den, grave; pool, marsh.

738n. I make this entry in query.

### 739.

(Root,  $s^3$ -H-P).

739a. H.  $s^3$ AHAP, to breathe hard, pant, blow; to gasp; to desire eagerly, long for.

739b. G. osp, to gasp, *sob* quickly.

A.-S. seofian, to lament, bewail; syfiende, eagerly, eagerly desirously.

### 740.

(Root,  $s^3$ -H-R).

740a. H.  $s^3$ (E)HER, blood-kindred.

740b. G. sinnSEAR, ancestor.

740n. The sinn- in G. sinnSEAR is doubtless a form of G. sean, old. (See entry 336).

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>, h<sup>4</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and iv.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, ad, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

741.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-B-L).

- 741a. H. .s<sup>3</sup>(E)BWL (.s<sup>3</sup>(E)BYL), 741b. G. SEABH, to stray.  
 way, path. G. SIUBHAIL, to go, walk,  
 travel.

741n. I make this entry in query.

742.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-B-T).

- 742a. H. s<sup>3</sup>EBET, stick, rod 742b. G. SPAD, to knock down  
 (for smiting), staff (of office), at a blow; to fell; to kill.  
 scepter; rule, administration. G. SPAD, *spade*.  
 A.-S. SPADU, *spade*.  
 Gr. SPATHE<sup>2</sup>, any broad blade.  
 B. SEBATU, to tame, subdue,  
 rule.

742n. B.—On the form of B. SEBATU, see section XII.

743.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-B-R).

- 743a. H. s<sup>3</sup>ABAR, to break to 743b. G. SIABHAIR, to tease,  
 pieces, shiver; to break, break weary out.  
 down, destroy (a people); to French SABRE, broadsword,  
 break (the pride, the heart of *saber*.  
 anyone).

743n. I make this entry in query.

744.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-B-T<sup>2</sup>).

- 744a. H. s<sup>3</sup>ABAT<sup>2</sup>, to rest(from 744b. Go. SWEIBAN, to cease,

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xn.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

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xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or " $p^2(e)h^2al$ ." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

labor); to cease, desist (from doing anything); to cease, have an end; to keep the *Sabbath*.      discontinue, leave off, desist. Old High German *giswifton*, to be at rest; to become quiet, cease.

744n. Go.—On the loss of radical  $-r^2$  (apparently, and probably actually, preserved in Old High German *giswifton*) from Go. *SWEIBAN*, see section x.

#### 745.

(Root,  $s^3$ -G-H<sup>2</sup>).

745a. H.  $.s^3AGAH^2$ , to wander, go astray, err.      745b. G. *SEACH*, past, gone by, aside, out of the way, more than; *SEACHain*, to stray; *SEACHrain*, to go astray, wander, err.

745n. I cannot explain the presence of  $-r$  in G. *SEACHrain*. (See also entry 408).

#### 746.

(Root,  $s^3$ -G-L).

746a. H.  $s^3EGAL$ , queen, the king's wife.      746b. G. *SEOCAIL*, having the port (or) gait of a gentleman (or) lady; portly and tall.

746n. I make this entry in query.

#### 747.

(Root,  $s^3$ -G-H<sup>4</sup>).

747a. H.  $*s^3AGAH^4$ , to be insane, act like a madman;  $m(e)s^3UG^2G^2AH^4$ , one raving, frenzied, furious.      747b. Go. *SIUKAN*, to be ill, weak, *sick*; *SIUKS*, diseased, *sick*. A.-S. *SEOC*, ill; *gebraec-SEOC*, epileptic, frantic, lunatic; *deofol-SEOC*, demoniac; *feond-SEOC*,



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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

demoniac; fylle-SEOC, epileptic, lunatic; gewit-SEOC, lunatic, demoniac; monath-SEOC, epileptic, lunatic; scin-SEOC, haunted by apparitions; wan-SEOC, epileptic, frenzied, lunatic; wit-SEOC, lunatic.

748.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-v-H<sup>3</sup>).

748a. H. .s<sup>3</sup>w(A)H<sup>3</sup>, to settle      748b. A.-S. sigan, to sink,  
down, sink down.      sink down, go down.

748n. For the origin of English "sink," see entry 782.

749.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-v-T).

749a. H. s<sup>3</sup>OUT (s<sup>3</sup>OTET), whip,      749b. B. azoratu, to whip,  
scourge.      lash, flog; astri, to whip, flog,  
scourge.

Spanish azore, whip, lash.

749n. B. azoratu is probably a loan-word from Spanish. So van Eys would regard it.

750.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-L-L).

750a. H. s<sup>3</sup>OU LAL, stripped (of      750b. B. soil, unclothed, na-  
clothes), naked; stripped (of      ked; bald, barren.  
shoes), barefoot.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H., *h*<sup>2</sup>, *y*, *n*, *t*<sup>2</sup>; in G., *c*, *d*, *g*, *n*, *t*; in Go., *d*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *t*; in A.-S., *c*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *n*, *t*; in L., *c*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*; and in B., *n*, *tz*, *-tu(-du)*. Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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## 751.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-v-p).

751a. H. .s<sup>2</sup>wp, to bruise.

751b. B. uspel, bruise, confusion.

751n. Note the -l (suffix?) in B. uspel. (See also entries 681, 714, 788).

## 752.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-v-q).

752a. H. \*s<sup>2</sup>wq, to overflow;  
to cause to overflow.

752b. Go. saïws, lake, marsh.  
A.-S. sae (genitive, sometimes, saewe), sea, ocean.

752n. See also entry 625.

Go.—Radical -q has given rise to -w- in Go. saïws, etc.

## 753.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-v-q).

753a. H. s<sup>2</sup>ouq, the leg (from the knee to the foot).

753b. A.-S. scinu, *skin*; scin-ban, *shin-bone*, *shin*.

## 754.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-v-r).

754a. H. s<sup>2</sup>our, ox, bullock, calf.

754b. G. tarbh, bull.

Go. stur, calf, bull, *steer*.

A. .t<sup>2</sup>our, ox.

A.-S. steor, *steer*, young bull, cow.

L. taurus, bull, ox.

Gr. tauros, bull.

B. oroch, a male calf.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

754n. G.—For the probable origin of the  $-bh$  in G.  $TARbh$ , see entry 106.

Go.—The variation  $\tau-$ ,  $st-$  in the Aryan words cited under 754b. indicates that the  $s^3-$  of the root stands for the earlier  $[*z-]$  or  $[*z^2-]$ . (See also entries 74 and 734).

B.—Probably B.  $ORCH$  is an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

#### 755.

(Root,  $s^3-H^3-L$ ).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 755a. H. $s^3(E)H^3Elet^2$ , (the covering or) <i>shell</i> (of a kind of mussel). | 755b. Go. $SKALja$ , <i>tile</i> .<br>A.-S. $SCELL$ ( $SCILL$ ), <i>shell</i> ;<br><i>shell-fish</i> ; <i>scale</i> (of a fish). |
|--|--|

#### 756.

(Root,  $s^3-H^3-Q$ ).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 756a. H. $.s^3AH^3AQ$ , to pound fine, pulverize; $s^3AH^3AQ$ , dust; cloud; <i>sky</i> , firmament, heavens. | 756b. Icelandic <i>sky</i> , cloud.<br>Early English <i>skie</i> , cloud; <i>sky</i> . |
|---|--|

756n. It may be pertinently remarked that A.-S.  $wolcen$ , cloud, means, in the plural, "the clouds, the heavens, the *sky*."

#### 757.

(Root,  $s^3-T-P$ ).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 757a. H. $s^3ATAP$ , to gush out, pour out; to inundate; to wash, rinse; $s^3ETEP$ ( $s^3EZ^2EP$ ), a gushing, outpouring; an overflowing, inundation, flood. | 757b. Icelandic $STEYPA$ , to pour out; to cast, found. |
|---|---|

757n. For English "steep" (to soak), which etymologists consider cognate with Icelandic  $STEYPA$ , to pour out, see entry 621.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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### 758.

(Root,  $s^3$ -T-R).

758a. H.  $s^3$ OTER, prefect, ruler, magistrate, officer.

758b. L. magISTER, chief, leader, master; MINISTER, attendant, servant, minister.

G. SAOTHRAICH, to labor, till the ground; SAOTHAIR, labor, work, toil; laborer, punisher, torturer.

758n. L.—For the origin of the mag- in L. magISTER, see entry 47. For the origin of the min- in L. MINISTER, see entry 415.

G.—I have entered G. SAOTHRAICH here in query. The definitions of H.  $s^3$ OTER and G. SAOTHRAICH are not sufficiently in harmony to indicate cognation unless "to till the ground" is a very early meaning of G. SAOTHRAICH and unless H.  $s^3$ OTER literally means (as Gesenius thought) "writer, scribe." It may be pertinently remarked that Go. graban, to dig, is unmistakably cognate with Gr. graph<sup>2</sup>, to write. (See entry 650).

### 759.

(Root,  $s^3$ -Y-T<sup>2</sup>).

759a. H.  $s^3$ YT<sup>2</sup>, to put, place, set.

759b. G. SUIDH, to sit, sit down; SUIDHICH, to plant, set, place.

Go. SITAN, to sit; SATJAN, to put, place, set.

A.-S. SITAN, to sit; SETTAN, to set.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical  $v$ ,  $y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$  become  $d$ ,  $sd$ ,  $s$ ,  $st$ ,  $t$ , or ( $z$ ) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch$ ,  $tch$ , ( $cht$ ),  $s$ ,  $ts$ , ( $st$ ),  $z$ ,  $tz$ , and ( $zt$ ) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z$ ,  $z^2$ ,  $s$ ,  $s^2$ ,  $s^3$ .

L. SEDEO, to *sit*; SIDO, to *sit*  
down, *settle*.

S.  $s^2AD^3$ , to *sit* down.

Gr. HEDOMAI, to *sit*; HIZO<sup>2</sup>, to  
*seat*; to *sit*.

759n. G.—For the -DH in G. SUIDH, see entry 652.

Gr.—The frequent use of  $h$  (initial) in Gr., corresponding to  $s$  initial in sister languages, is well known.

760.

(Root,  $s^3$ -K-N).

760a. H.  $s^3AKEN$ , inhabitant; 760b. B. auzoko, near, close  
one who dwells near, neighbor. by, neighboring.

761.

(Root,  $s^3$ -K-R).

761a. H.  $s^3AKAR$ , to drink to the full; to drink to hilarity; to  
drink deeply, be drunken, intoxicated. 761b. B. moskor, intoxicated,  
drunk; drunkard.

761n. The  $m$ - in B. moskor is unmistakably a prefix. (See section VII.).

762.

(Root,  $s^3$ -L-G).

762a. H.  $s^3ELEG$ , snow;  $*s^3A-$  762b. Go. silubr, money, *sil-*  
LAG, to be white as snow. ver.  
A.-S. seolfor (siolufur), *sil-*  
ver.

762n. See also entry 515.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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### 763.

(Roots,  $s^3$ -L- $H^2$ ,  $s^3$ -L-V).

763a. H.  $.s^3$ ALAH<sup>2</sup> ( $.s^3$ ALEV),  
to be quiet, tranquil; to be at  
rest, at ease;  $s^3$ ALEV, quiet, at  
ease, prosperous.

A.  $.s^3$ (E)LEVah<sup>2</sup>, quiet, secur-  
ity, safety; prosperity.

763b. G. SEALBH, property,  
possession; SEALBHach, prosper-  
ous.

Go. SELS, good, kind.

A.-S. SAEL, prosperity, happi-  
ness, good fortune, good time;  
circumstance, condition; season,  
opportunity; SAELig, fortunate,  
blessed; gesAELig, fortunate,  
prosperous, happy, blessed; ge-  
SAELAN, to be successful, succeed.

English SILLY, foolish, simple.

L. SALVUS, safe, unharmed.

Go. iusILA, rest, ease, relief.

Go. anasILAN, to be still, si-  
lent.

L. SILEO, to be silent.

B. ISIL (ICHIL), to be silent.

Go. SLEPAN, to sleep.

A.-S. SLAEPAN, to sleep.

763n. L.—Etymologists have not considered L. SILEO cognate with L. SALVUS; nor either of these words cognate with Go. SLEPAN, etc. They do, however, consider L. SALVUS cognate with Go. SELS, etc.

Go.—Note that the -P- in Go. SLEPAN, etc., represents radical -V.

The -SIL- of Go. anasILAN is thought by some to have been borrowed from L.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 764.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-L-H<sup>3</sup>).

- 764a. H. s<sup>3</sup>ALAH<sup>3</sup>, to send, 764b. B. ZILEgi (ZILHEgi), permitted [(to go)]; having permission to go; free, liberated.  
 send word, send a messenger; to send away, let go; to set free (a slave). B. SALHO, message.

## 765.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-L-T).

- 765a. H. s<sup>3</sup>ALAT, to rule; to have dominion (over any one). 765b. G. SLAT, rod, switch, twig, wand; SLAT-rioghail, scouter.

## 766.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-L-K).

- 766a. H. \*s<sup>3</sup>ALAK(e), to cast, throw; to cast off, away; to throw down, overthrow, fell; to cast down (the honor of Israel). 766b. G. isLich, to bring low; to lower, humble, abase; iosAL, low, lowly, humble, downcast.

766n. Probably radical -k has been lost from G. isLich, etc. (See section x.).

## 767.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-L-M).

- 767a. H. s<sup>3</sup>ALEM, to be whole, sound, safe, uninjured; to make safe; to restore, make whole, make good (a thing lost or stolen); s<sup>3</sup>ELEM, thanks, thanksgiving; thank-offering. 767b. G. SLAN, whole, entire, unbroken; safe, unhurt; sound, healthy; healed; SLANAich, to heal, make whole.  
 Go. hunSL, sacrifice; (in plural,) service.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $z$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

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xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>3</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

A.-S. *huseL*, the eucharist,  
*housel*, sacrifice.

767n. G.—Radical -M has become -N (-N-) in G. *SLAN*, etc.  
(See section VII.).

Go.—For the origin of the hun- in Go. *hunsL* and the hu- in A.-S. *huseL*, see entry 260.

768.

(Root,  $s^3$ -M-?).

768a. H.  $s^3$ EM, name.

768b. G. *smeid*, to beckon,  
wave to, make a private sign to,  
wink, nod.

Gr.  $se^2$ ma, sign.

B. *izen*, name.

769.

(Root,  $s^3$ -M-?).

769a. H.  $s^3$ AMAY, (plural,)the  
skies, the heavens, heaven.

769b. B. *zeru*, the sky, heav-  
en.

770.

(Root,  $s^3$ -M-N).

770a. H.  $s^3$ AMEN, to be fat;  
to make fat;  $s^3$ EMEN, fatness,  
fertility; oil; ointment, unguent.

770b. Go. *SMAIRthr*, fatness.  
A.-S. *SMEORU*, grease, fat;  
*SMYrian*, to anoint, *smear*.

770n. Go.—Radical -N has evidently become -R- in Go. *SMAIRthr*,  
etc.

771.

(Root,  $s^3$ -M-Z<sup>2</sup>).

771a. H.  $s^3$ EMEZ<sup>2</sup>, a little, a

771b. B. *chume* [(*çHUMÉT-*



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- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
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very little (, in Talmud); hint, cho-, Exodus 12:3, 3)], little, whisper, a small portion. very small.

### 772.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-M-R).

772a. H. s<sup>3</sup>AMAR, to guard, 772b. G. SEAMAIR (SEAMRAG), watch, keep safe. shamrock.

772n. According to a well-known tradition, St. Patrick is said to have made use of the *shamrock*, now "the national emblem of Ireland," to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity.

The elder Pliny's observation on the efficacy of trefoil (of which *shamrock* is a species) in treating the bites and stings of serpents and scorpions is well known, as is also his assertion that serpents are never seen in trefoil: *serpentesque numquam in trifolio aspici* (*Historia Naturalis* xxi., 88 (21)).

The reader should note that the -rock in *shamrock* has no connection with G. roc, rock, (entry 697).

### 773.

(Root, s<sup>2</sup>-N-N).

773a. H. s<sup>3</sup>ANAN, to sharpen (a sword); to be pricked, pierced (with pain); s<sup>3</sup>EN, tooth. 773b. G. sNAIDH, to hew, carve; to whet, sharpen; sNATH-ad, needle.

A.-S. sNAEDAN, to slice; to lop, cut, sNATHE, prune (branches of trees); to hew, trim (stones); to take food, take a meal.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

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ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ , y, n,  $t^2$ ; in G., c, d, g, n, t; in Go., d, g, n, s, t; in A.-S., c, d, g, h, n, t; in L., c, d, l, m, n, r, s, t; and in B., n, tz, -tu(-du). Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section xii.).

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## 774.

(Root,  $s^3$ -s- $H^2$ ).

774a. H.  $.s^3$ ASA $H^2$ , to spoil, plunder.

774b. G. SAS, to lay hold of, grasp, grapple; confinement,urance, bondage; distress, trouble, adversity.

French saisir, to lay hold of, seize; to seize (take possession of), distrain.

## 775.

(Roots,  $s^3$ - $H^4$ - $H^2$ ,  $s^3$ -G- $H^3$ ).

775a. H.  $s^3$ AH $H^2$ , to look, look around.

775b. Go. SAHwan, to see.

H.  $*s^3$ AGAH $H^3$ , to look, gaze, view.

A.-S. seon (preterite tense, SEAH, (plural,) SAEGON, sawon), to see.

775n. See also entry 736.

## 776.

(Root,  $s^3$ - $H^4$ -N).

776a. H.  $*s^3$ AH $H^4$ AN, (upon), rest (upon); to rely (upon), trust (in); to recline; mis<sup>3</sup>(E) $H^4$ AN, staff, support.

776b. B. euskaritu, to lean, rest; to rely, depend; to stay, prop, support.

B. ZIHOR (ZIGOR), rod, staff.

## 777.

(Root,  $s^3$ - $H^4$ - $H^4$ ).

777a. H.  $.s^3$ AH $H^4$ AN, to smear (the eyes); to blind; to be blind.

777b. B. itsu, blind; irsutu, to blind; to be blind.

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## 778.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-R).

- 778a. H. s<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>4</sup>AR, to estimate, 778b. B. IZAR, to measure;  
fix the value of (anything); .s<sup>3</sup>A- izari, measure.  
H<sup>4</sup>AR, measure.

## 779.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-P-R).

- 779a. H. .s<sup>3</sup>APAR, to be fair, 779b. G. SPEUR, star; sky.  
beautiful; to make bright, beau- L. vesper, evening.  
tiful: to garnish (with stars and Gr. hesperos, evening; even-  
constellations). ing (star).

A. .s<sup>3</sup>(E)PAR(e)P<sup>2</sup>AR, dawn, au-  
rora.

779n. H.—The definition, “to garnish (with stars and constellations),” expresses the view of most interpreters (says Gesenius) regarding H. s<sup>3</sup>IP(E)rah<sup>2</sup> (Job 26: 13), by Gesenius and others rendered “beauty, brightness (, of the heavens).”

L.—The ve- in L. vesper and the he- in Gr. hesperos are evidently prefixes. (See also entries 419, 715, 780). For the origin of English “west,” which etymologists connect with these words, see entry 29.

## 780.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-Q-H<sup>2</sup>).

- 780a. H. \*s<sup>3</sup>AQAH<sup>2</sup>, to give to 780b. G. uisge, water; uisge-  
drink: to water; to refresh; beatha, whiskey.  
s<sup>3</sup>IQQwy, drink, (especially,  
wine); refreshment.

780n. The ui- in G. uisge is evidently a prefix. (See also entries 419, 715, 779). It is interesting to observe that “whiskey”

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(the word is supposed to have been borrowed from G.) was, in a slightly different form, the name of a refreshing (?) drink apparently before the G. peoples began their first migration.

### 781.

(Root,  $s^3$ -Q-L).

781a. H.  $s^3$ AQAL, to weigh; to weigh out (to anyone metals, money);  $s^3$ EQEL, *shekel* (a definite weight of gold and silver, . . . In the time of the Maccabees, 1 Maccabees 15:6, silver coins were struck, each weighing one *shekel*, and stamped with the words  $s^3$  Q L y  $s^2$  r h l).

781b. Go. sigljo, seal.

A.-S. sigle, necklace.

Icelandic sigli, necklace.

L. sigillum, seal; signum, sign.

781n. Of course the stamped coins above designated did not distinguish between  $s^3$  and  $s^2$ . My system of transliteration obliges me to make the distinction.

Go.—Etymologists consider (rightly?) Go. sigljo, etc., to have been borrowed from L.

### 782.

(Root,  $s^3$ -Q-H<sup>4</sup>).

782a. H.  $s^3$ AQAH<sup>4</sup>, to subside, sink down; to be submerged.

782b. Go. sigqan, to sink; saggqjan, to cause to sink.

A.-S. sīncan, to sink; sēncan, to cause to sink.

782n. A.-S.—The -n- in A.-S. sīncan, etc., is intrusive; as also the -gg-, -g- (here pronounced as -n- in English *sink*) in Go. saggqjan, sigqan. (See section vii.).

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## 783.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-q-p).

783a. H. \*s<sup>3</sup>AQAP, to look forth, abroad; to look down (from heaven); to look out (at a window). 783b. Gr. skopia, a place whence one can look out, look-out-place, watchtower; look-out, watch.

## 784.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-q-q).

784a. H. .s<sup>3</sup>AQAQ, to run up and down, to and fro (spoken of those who eagerly seek anything); to roam about: to range (in search of prey); to be eager: to long (, of a person thirsty). 784b. Go. sokjan, to desire, long for; to seek, seek for. A.-S. secan, to seek; to aim at, try to get.

## 785.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-q-r).

785a. H. .s<sup>3</sup>AQAR, to lie, tell lies; to deceive; s<sup>3</sup>EQER, lie, falsehood. 785b. B. GEZUR, lie, falsehood.

785n. B. GEZUR is evidently an instance of transposition. (See section XIII.).

## 786.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-r-r).

786a. H. .s<sup>3</sup>OR, navel, navel-string. 786b. B. CHILBOR, navel.

786n. I think B. CHILBOR (for the origin of the -bor, see entry 295) an instance of reduplication like English "selfsame." (See section XIV.).

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## 787.

(Root,  $s^3$ -R- $H^2$ ).

787a. H.  $s^3$ ARAH<sup>2</sup>, to loose, 787b. G. SAOR, to rescue, de-  
let go free, set at liberty. liver, liberate, free.

## 788.

(Root,  $s^3$ -R- $z^2$ ).

788a. H.  $s^3$ ARAZ<sup>2</sup>, to creep, 788b. B. CHARTALA, locust.  
crawl; to breed abundantly; to  
swarm, teem;  $s^3$ EREZ<sup>2</sup>, small  
creatures (whether insects, rep-  
tiles, or fishes).

788n. Note the -l- (suffix?) in B. CHARTALA. (See also entries  
681, 714, 751).

## 789.

(Root,  $s^3$ -R- $q$ ).

789a. H.  $s^3$ ARAQ, to whistle; 789b. G. SRAIGH, to sneeze.  
to hiss; to pipe. Gr. SURIZO<sup>2</sup>, to make any  
whistling, hissing sound; to hiss;  
to pipe; SURIGMOS, a shrill, pip-  
ing sound; a hissing.

## 790.

(Root,  $s^3$ -R- $s^3$ ).

790a. H.  $s^3$ ORES<sup>3</sup>, root. 790b. B. SUSTRAI, root.

790n. Evidently B. SUSTRAI is an instance of transposition.  
(See section XIII.).

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- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals (h, h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, h<sup>3</sup>; g, k, q) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L., h, k(c, q), g; or, hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?) gw(v); or, w(v, b, f, p, in L.). (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical v, y, radical n initial, and radical l, m, n, r final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids (l, m, n, r) are regularly represented by l, m, n, r (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical z, z<sup>2</sup> become d, sd, s, st, t, or (z) in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B., ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz, and (zt) are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical z, z<sup>2</sup>, s, s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>3</sup>.

## 791.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-v?-s<sup>3</sup>).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 791a. H. s <sup>3</sup> ES <sup>3</sup> , white marble,<br>alabaster. | 791b. Go. swistar, sister.<br>A.-S. sweostor, sister.<br>L. soror (for *sosor), sister.<br>S. s <sup>2</sup> vas <sup>2</sup> r, sister.<br>G. soisich, to flash, gleam. |
|---|--|

791n. Go.—On the mode of designating girls among our remote ancestors, see entry 194. On the suffix of the Aryan words here cited (except the G. word), see entries 1, 12, 43, 194, 219.

G.—I place G. soisich here in query.

## 792.

(Root, s<sup>3</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>-Q).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 792a. H. .s <sup>3</sup> AT <sup>2</sup> AQ, to subside,<br>settle down; to be still, at rest<br>(, of the waves). | 792b. L. stagnum, a piece of<br>standing water; pool, pond,<br>swamp, fen; stagno, to form a<br>pool of standing water; to stag-<br>nate, be stagnant. |
|--|--|

## 793.

(Root, T<sup>2</sup>-H-M).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 793a. H. .T <sup>3</sup> AHAM, to be dou-<br>ble, twain; to bear twins; .T <sup>3</sup> OU-<br>HAM, twin. | 793b. G. da, two; tri, three;<br>ceithir, four; seachd, seven;<br>ochd, eight; deich, ten. |
|---|--|

Go. twai, two; tweihnai, two  
apiece; threis, three; fidwor,  
four; sibun, seven; ahtau, eight;  
taihun, ten.

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^1$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p<sup>2</sup>(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

A.-S. **TWEGEN**, *two*, *twain*;  
**THRI**, *three*; **FEOWER**, *four*; **SEOFON**,  
*seven*; **EAHTA**, *eight*; **TEN**, *ten*; **GE-**  
**TWIN**, *a twin*.

L. **DUO**, *two*; **TRES**, *three*; **QUA-**  
**TUOR**, *four*; **SEPTEM**, *seven*; **OCTO**,  
*eight*; **DECEM**, *ten*.

S. **D<sup>3</sup>VA**, *two*; **T<sup>3</sup>R<sup>3</sup>I**, *three*; **CA-**  
**T<sup>3</sup>UR<sup>3</sup>**, *four*; **S<sup>2</sup>APT<sup>3</sup>AN<sup>5</sup>**, *seven*; **AS-**  
**TAN<sup>5</sup>**, *eight*; **D<sup>3</sup>AC<sup>3</sup>AN<sup>5</sup>**, *ten*.

793n. On the formation of numeral words in the Aryan languages, see section xvii.

G.—Etymologists have not considered English *two* and *ten* cognate. The literal meaning of English *ten*, etc., is (as I see it) "*two (hands)*." (See also entry 445 and section xvii.).

794.

794a. H. **T<sup>3</sup>EBAH<sup>2</sup>**, *box, chest*,      794b. Dutch **TOBBE**, *tub*.  
*coffer*.

794n. Etymologists consider H. **T<sup>3</sup>EBAH<sup>2</sup>** to be probably a loan-word from Egyptian.

795.

(Root, **T<sup>2</sup>-V-R**).

795a. H. **T<sup>3</sup>WR**, *to go about*,      795b. B. **ETHORRI**, *to come*,  
*travel about (as a merchant)*.      *arrive*.

796.

(Root, **T<sup>2</sup>-K-N**).

796a. H. **T<sup>3</sup>AKAN**, *to measure*,      796b. Go. **TAIKN**, *proof, token*;  
*weigh; to reckon; to examine*,      **TAIKNS**, *sign, miracle*.



Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section III.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^2, h^3, h^4; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (ʔ)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in } L.)$ . (See sections III. and IV.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and VII.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section VII.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^2$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section VIII.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^2, s, s^2, s^3$ .

try, prove; T<sup>3</sup>OKEN, a fixed quantity, measure, standard.

A.-S. TACN, sign, distinguishing mark, credential, *token*; proof, evidence; TACNian, to make a mark upon (something): to mark.

796n. Etymologists consider Go. TAIKN, etc., cognate with Go. gateihan, etc., which I have placed in entry 315.

#### 797.

(Root, T<sup>2</sup>-M-H<sup>2</sup>).

797a. H. T<sup>3</sup>AMA-H<sup>2</sup>, to wonder; to be astonished.

797b. Gr. THAUMAZO<sup>2</sup>, to wonder, marvel; to be astonished.

A. T<sup>3</sup>(E)MA-H<sup>2</sup>, wonder, miracle.

797n. H.—Radical -H<sup>2</sup> is not quiescent in H. T<sup>3</sup>AMA-H<sup>2</sup>, etc., and possibly also enters into the formation of -z- in Gr. THAUMAZO<sup>2</sup>.

#### 798.

(Root, M-V-N).

798a. H. t<sup>3</sup>(e)MWNah<sup>2</sup>, image, likeness, resemblance.

798b. Go. MENA, the *moon*; MENOths, *month*.

A.-S. MONA, the *moon*; MONath, *month*.

G. MIOS, *month*.

L. MENSIS, *month*.

S. M<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>a, the *moon*; *month*.

Gr. ME<sup>2</sup>Ne<sup>2</sup>, the *moon*; ME<sup>2</sup>N, *month*.

798n. G.—Is the -s in G. mios a suffix? (See also entry 803).

Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), Latin (L.), Greek (Gr.), Sanskrit (S.), Basque (B.)

viii. When the medial and the final consonant of a root are the same or similar in character, only one of them is represented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

ix. Suffixes frequently occurring are: in H.,  $h^2$ ,  $y$ ,  $n$ ,  $t^2$ ; in G.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in Go.,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $n$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; in A.-S.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $n$ ,  $t$ ; in L.,  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ ; and in B.,  $n$ ,  $tz$ ,  $-tu(-du)$ . Frequently some of these suffixes are combined or repeated. A vowel may be prefixed or suffixed to a root in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).

x. In this investigation, the aspiration of consonants and the quality and length of vowels have, in general, been provisionally treated as without philological value.

xi. Under a given root, words or parts of words printed in small capitals (in italics if definitional) are to be considered descendants of that root and therefore cognate. Vowels are so printed only when lying within limits reflecting the root. (See also section x.).

xii. The asterisk (\*) as usual marks conjectured forms. Before H. and A. words (Biblical), I use a dot (.) to mark such forms except those of verbs not found in "qal" or "p(e)h'al." Under —a. and under —b., matter added by me is enclosed within brackets [ ].

### 799.

(Root,  $T^2$ -M-K).

799a. H.  $.T^3AMAK(e)$ , to hold      799b. G.  $TAIC$ , prop, support.  
up, support.

799n. Radical -M- has probably been lost from G.  $TAIC$ . (See also entry 635).

### 800.

(Root,  $T^2$ -M-M).

800a. H.  $.T^3AMAM$ , to cease,      800b. G.  $TAMH$ , to cease, de-  
come to an end;  $T^3OM$ , complete-      sist; rest, quiet.  
ness, peace, security.

800n. I am unable to decide whether G.  $TAMH$  belongs here or in entry 162.

### 801.

(Root,  $T^2$ -M-R).

801a. H.  $T^3AMAR$ , palm-tree;      801b. A.-S.  $TIMBER$ , *timber*,  
 $T^3OMER$ , palm-tree, post;  $.T^3Y-$   $TIMBRAN$ , to build.  
 $MARah^2$ , column, pillar.

Go.  $TIMRjan$ , to build;  $TIMRja$ ,  
carpenter.

L.  $DOMUS$ , house, home.

S.  $D^3AM^2a$ , house, home.

Gr.  $DEMO^2$ , to build;  $DOMOS$ ,  
house, temple.

801n. A.-S.—Etymologists consider (rightly, of course) the -b- in A.-S.  $TIMBRAN$ , etc., intrusive.

L.—Radical -R has evidently been lost from L.  $DOMUS$ , etc. (See section VII.). Etymologists consider (evidently wrongly) the -R- in Go.  $TIMRjan$ , etc., as a suffix; and connect (rightly, I think) the words with L.  $DOMUS$ , etc.

Hebrew (H.), Aramaic (A.), Arabic (Ar.), Gaelic (G.), Gothic (Go.)

- i. Roots tend to become monosyllabic in the Aryan languages and B. (See section x.).
- ii. Radical gutturals ( $h, h^1, h^2, h^3$ ) are regularly lost in G., and are often lost (especially  $h, h^2$ ) in the other Aryan languages and B. Radical  $h, h^2$  final are regularly quiescent in H. and unrepresented in the Aryan languages and B. (See section iii.).
- iii. Radical gutturals and palatals ( $h, h^1, h^2, h^3; g, k, q$ ) may become, in Go., A.-S., and L.,  $h, k(c, q), g$ ; or,  $hw(v), k(c, q)w(v), (?)gw(v)$ ; or,  $w(v, b, f, p, \text{ in L.})$ . (See sections iii. and iv.).
- iv. Radical  $v, y$ , radical  $n$  initial, and radical  $l, m, n, r$  final are often lost in the Aryan languages and B. (See sections v. and vii.).
- v. Radical liquids ( $l, m, n, r$ ) are regularly represented by  $l, m, n, r$  (not always respectively) in the Aryan languages and B. (See section vii.).
- vi. Radical  $z, z^1$  become  $d, sd, s, st, t$ , or  $(z)$  in the Aryan languages. (See section viii.).
- vii. In B.,  $ch, tch, (cht), s, ts, (st), z, tz$ , and  $(zt)$  are more or less freely interchanged and may each represent radical  $z, z^1, s, s^1, s^2$ .

## 802.

(Root,  $T^2$ -V-R).

802a. H.  $T^3$ OR ( $T^3$ OUR), *turtle-* 802b. A.-S. TURTle (TURTla),  
dove. *turtle-dove.*

L. TURTUR, *turtle-dove.*

802n. A.-S.—Etymologists consider (possibly rightly) A.-S. TURTle an instance of complete reduplication and the -l- the successor of \*-R, inferred from the first member of the compound and from the -R in L. TURTUR. I prefer to think the word an instance of partial reduplication and the -l- a suffix. (See also entry 661 and section xiv.).

## 803.

(Root,  $T^2$ -R-H<sup>4</sup>).

803a. A.  $T^3$ (E)RAH<sup>4</sup>, gate, *door.* 803b. G. DORus, gate, wicket;  
*door.*

Go. DAUR, gate, *door.*

A.-S. DURU (DOR), *door, gate.*

S.  $D^3VA^2R^3$ , *door, gate.*

Gr. THURa, *door.*

803n. A.—The usual H. word for *door* is  $d^2elet^2$ ; but etymologists consider A.  $T^3$ (E)RAH<sup>4</sup>, gate, *door*, a variant of H.  $s^3ah^4ar$ , gate. If rightly, the A. word has  $T^3$ - (not unexpectedly) for H.  $s^3$ - and has -RAH<sup>4</sup> by transposition. (See section xiii.). The Aryan words, however, cited under 803b., would seem to indicate that A.  $T^3$ (E)RAH<sup>4</sup> is approximately an original form; though, as radical -H<sup>4</sup> is not represented in the Aryan words, the question of transposition remains unsettled.

G.—Is the -s in G. DORus a suffix? (See also entry 798).

## SYNOPSIS OF ROOTS AND GAELIC WORDS

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>2. H-B-D : BATH.<br/>           9. H-G-R : CRUINNICH.<br/>           12. H-D-N : ATHAIR.<br/>           13. H-D-M : DUINE.<br/>           14. H-D-M : DONN.<br/>           15. H-D-M : DOMHAN.<br/>           23. H-Z-L : DOL.<br/>           24. H-Z-N : EISD.<br/>           26. H-H<sup>3</sup>-D : CEUD.<br/>           29. H-H<sup>3</sup>-R : EARR.<br/>                 HERIU.<br/>             H. HAH<sup>3</sup>ARONYM : (HERENN).<br/>           31. H-V-H<sup>2</sup> : I.<br/>           33. H-Y-N : NI.<br/>           35. H. HAK(e) : ACH.<br/>           36. H-K-L : GLUT.<br/>           40. H-L-M : CLUINN.<br/>           43. H-M-M : MATHAIR.<br/>           47. H-M-Z<sup>2</sup> : MAS.<br/>                 MAC.<br/>           48. H-M-R : IOMRADH.<br/>           49. H. HANY : MI.<br/>           51. H-N-P : FANAID.<br/>           55. H-P-H<sup>2</sup> : FUIN.<br/>                 AMHUINN.<br/>           56. H-P-L : FALAICH.<br/>           57. H-P-Q : FOGHAINN.<br/>           58. H-P-S : BAS.<br/>           60. H-Z<sup>2</sup>-R : STOR.<br/>           61. H-N-Q : AGH.<br/>           62. H-R-B : RIB.<br/>           64. H-R-H<sup>3</sup> : RATHAD.</p> | <p>65. H-R-K : RUIG.<br/>           74. H-S<sup>3</sup>-R : STIUR.<br/>                 SEOL.<br/>                 [luingSEORachd].<br/>                 ASTAR.<br/>           75. H. has<sup>3</sup>ER : d'AR.<br/>           76. H. HET<sup>2</sup> : ATH.<br/>           77. H-N-T<sup>2</sup> : TU.<br/>           78. H. B<sup>2</sup>(e) : -BH.<br/>           80. B-H-R : BURACH.<br/>           82. H. .B<sup>2</sup>ABAH<sup>2</sup> : BAB.<br/>           83. B-D-D : BAT.<br/>           89. B-T-H<sup>3</sup> : FEITH.<br/>           92. B-V-T<sup>2</sup> or B-N-H<sup>2</sup> : BOTH.<br/>           95. B-L-H<sup>2</sup> : BLIADHNA.<br/>           97. B-L-H<sup>4</sup> : BEUL.<br/>                 BOLG.<br/>           101. B-H<sup>4</sup>-L : BAILE.<br/>           102. B-H<sup>4</sup>-R : BUAR.<br/>           103. B-H<sup>4</sup>-R : BRUTHAINN.<br/>           105. B-Q-R : BAGAIR.<br/>           106. B-Q-R : BO.<br/>                 tarBH.<br/>                 BOGHUN.<br/>           108. B-R-R : BARR.<br/>                 POR.<br/>           109. B-R-R<sup>?</sup> : FEARANN.<br/>           110. B-R-H : OBAIR.<br/>                 BEIR.<br/>           114. B-R-H<sup>2</sup> : BREITH.<br/>                 H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)RYT<sup>2</sup> : REITE.</p> |
|---|--|

116. B-R-Q : BREAGH.  
BREUG.
119. B-N-H<sup>2</sup>? : BEAN.  
(MNai).
121. G-H-L : GEALL.
125. G-D-D : CATH.
128. G-D-H<sup>4</sup> : CUTAich.
134. G-L-H<sup>2</sup> : CALL.
142. G-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : eìGH.
143. G-H<sup>4</sup>-R : CRON.
144. G-R-R : CAOR.
145. G-R-R : CIR.
148. G-R-M : CNAIMH.
149. G-R-N : GRAN.
152. D-B-R : DEIR.  
(ABAIR).  
(DUBHRas).  
ADHBHAR.
154. D-G-R : GUR.
155. D-V-D : DAIT.  
(DAID).
157. D-V-H<sup>2</sup> : DUBH.
161. ?H-D-M : DAIMH.
162. D-M-H<sup>2</sup> : TAMH.
164. D-Q-R : DAIGEAR.
168. D-S<sup>3</sup>-H : DOS.
169. H. H<sup>2</sup>a : CO.
170. H<sup>2</sup>-B-L : uaiLL.
174. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H : e.
176. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : Bì.
177. H<sup>2</sup>-L-H : eile.
189. H. ZEH<sup>2</sup> : SO.
192. Z-V-N, Y-Z-N : iTH.  
(ios).
197. Z-L-L : SALaich.
198. Z-M-M : SMuain.
200. Z-M-R : SAMHRadh.
207. Z-Q-P : SGAffall.
208. Z-Q-Q : DEOGHail.  
(DEOTHail).
212. Z-R-H<sup>3</sup> : SOIR.
213. Z-R-M : SREAMH.
216. H<sup>3</sup>-B-L : BALL.
218. H<sup>3</sup>-B-Q : BOGHa.
219. H<sup>3</sup>-B-R : BRathair.
226. H<sup>3</sup>-V-R : aran.
229. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-H<sup>2</sup> : aithnich.
236. H<sup>3</sup>-T-R : DARach.
237. H<sup>3</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : Beo.
239. H<sup>3</sup>-V-Q : uCHd.
251. H<sup>3</sup>-L-Q : CEALG.
253. H<sup>3</sup>-M-H : im.
266. H<sup>3</sup>-P-R : FEORaich.
267. H<sup>3</sup>-P-S<sup>2</sup> : FOSgadh.
268. H<sup>3</sup>-P-S<sup>3</sup> : FUASgail.
269. H<sup>3</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup>-B : STOB.
274. H<sup>3</sup>-R-R, [\*H<sup>2</sup>-V-R] : FEAR.
284. H<sup>3</sup>-R-S<sup>3</sup> : CLUAS.
286. H<sup>3</sup>-R-T<sup>2</sup>, H<sup>3</sup>-R-T : RADan.
287. H<sup>3</sup>-S<sup>2</sup>-P : SPEach.
293. H<sup>3</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>-R : TRId.
298. T-H<sup>2</sup>-R : DEUR.  
TUR.
299. T-V-B : TABHachd.
301. T-V-L : TILg.
307. Y-H-L : aiLL.
312. Y-G-R : CARN.
314. Y-D-H<sup>2</sup> : aiDich.
320. Y-Y[?]-N : FION.
322. Y-L-D : LATH.
325. Y-N-Q : OG.
328. Y-Q-R : GRadh.
329. Y-Q-S<sup>3</sup>, Q-V-S<sup>3</sup> : GOisinn.
332. Y-R-H<sup>3</sup> : Re.
335. Y-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>?, H-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>? : is.
336. Y-S<sup>3</sup>-N : SUAIN.

339. Y-T<sup>2</sup>-R : ÆTHAR.  
 342. K-B-L : GEIBHEAL.  
           (GEIMHEAL).  
           CUIBHRich.  
 348. K-V-N : GIN.  
           CINneadh.  
 350. K-L-L : uile.  
 351. K-L-H : COL.  
           CRO.  
 354. K-L-L? : CAILE.  
 355. K-L-B : CLIABH.  
 356. K-L-H<sup>2</sup> : CULaidh.  
 359. K-N-H<sup>4</sup> : CEANNAICH.  
 361. K-S-L : ASAL.  
 364. K-H<sup>4</sup>-S : CAS.  
 367. K-P-L : FILL.  
 369. K-R-R : CAOR.  
 370. K-R-H<sup>2</sup> : CREAN.  
 371. K-R-H<sup>4</sup> : CROC.  
 375. K-T<sup>2</sup>-P : TAOBH.  
 377. H. L(e) : Le.  
           (re).  
 378. L-B-H : LEOBHAN.  
           (LEOMHann).  
           (LEOGHann).  
 384. L-V-N : LUNNainn.  
 386. L-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : LEAC.  
 387. L-H<sup>3</sup>-K : imLICH.  
 388. L-H<sup>3</sup>-M : LEUM.  
           LEON.  
 389. L-H<sup>3</sup>-M : LON.  
 390. L-K-D : LUCH.  
 391. L-M-D : oIL.  
           oILEAMHain.  
           oILEAMHAID.  
 392. L-H<sup>4</sup>-B : LEAMH.  
 395. L-S<sup>3</sup>-N : LAS.
398. M-D-D : MEIDH.  
           MEUD.  
 400. M-V-L : MILL.  
 402. M-V-Q : MAG.  
 403. M-V-R : MAIR.  
 404. M-V-T<sup>2</sup> : MUTH.  
           (MUGH).  
 408. M-Y-Z<sup>2</sup> : MAISTir.  
 410. L-H-K : LEIGH.  
 415. M-N-N : MION.  
 416. M-N-N? : Na.  
 418. M-S-K : MEASG.  
 419. S-P-H : SOP.  
 420. M-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : MAC.  
 422. M-H<sup>4</sup>-L : MEALL.  
 423. H<sup>4</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup>-D : TUADH.  
 424. M-Z<sup>2</sup>-H : AMAIS.  
 430. M-R-H<sup>2</sup> : MARR.  
 434. M-S<sup>3</sup>-L : MASLaich.  
 435. M-T<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>? : MAITH.  
 436. M-T<sup>2</sup>-Q : MEADH.  
 437. N-H-M : NAOMH.  
 439. N-H-R : NAIRE.  
 440. N-B-H : Faidh.  
 443. N-B-L : imLeag.  
 445. N-G-D : NOCHD.  
           NOCHT.  
           coig.  
 446. N-G-N : CAN.  
 464. N-Y-R : AR.  
 468. N-K-R : CARaid.  
 469. N-S-K : sgeinne.  
 473. N-P-S<sup>3</sup> : FOIS.  
 474. N-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : NEAD.  
 478. N-Q-B : GABH.  
 479. N-Q-H<sup>2</sup> : NIGH.  
           inICH.  
 483. N-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : IASad.

485. N-S<sup>3</sup>-K : SGATH.  
 488. N-S<sup>3</sup>-Q : SUG.  
 491. N-T<sup>2</sup>-N : DEAN.  
 495. S-G-R : USGAR.  
 498. S-K-K : SGaoth.  
 499. S-K-K : SGATH.  
           SEIC.  
 504. S-M-L : SAMHLadh.  
 506. S-H<sup>4</sup>-D : SAOD.  
 510. S-P-R : SPLeadh.  
 517. H<sup>4</sup>-G-R : CORR.  
 518. H<sup>4</sup>-G-L : COLpa.  
 520. H<sup>4</sup>-D-H<sup>2</sup> : DO.  
 523. H<sup>4</sup>-V-G : COCAIRE.  
 524. H<sup>4</sup>-V-D : COMHDAICH.  
 526. H<sup>4</sup>-V-L : ALAICH.  
 527. H<sup>4</sup>-V-L : OLC.  
 528. H<sup>4</sup>-V-R : EIRICH.  
           EIRIGH.  
 532. H<sup>4</sup>-Z-Q : DIG.  
 533. H<sup>4</sup>-Z-R : DEIRE.  
 534. H<sup>4</sup>-T-H<sup>2</sup> : AD.  
           (ATA).  
 539. H<sup>4</sup>-K-R : CRADH.  
 545. H<sup>4</sup>-M-L : AIMHEAL.  
           MULadh.  
 550. H<sup>4</sup>-N-H<sup>2</sup> : EUN.  
 562. H<sup>4</sup>-R-B : RIABHACH.  
 563. H<sup>4</sup>-R-G : ROIC.  
 564. H<sup>4</sup>-R-M : CNUIMH.  
 571. H<sup>4</sup>-S<sup>3</sup>-N : SMUID.  
 574. H<sup>4</sup>-N-H<sup>2</sup> : EADH.  
           H. H<sup>4</sup>ET<sup>2</sup>.  
 575. H<sup>4</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>-M : TEINE.  
 581. P-G-L : FOCAL.  
 582. P-G-H<sup>4</sup> : BEIC.  
 583. H. P<sup>2</sup>AD<sup>2</sup>D<sup>2</sup>AN : FOD.  
 587. P-V-Z<sup>2</sup> : FASAICH.  
 588. P-V-Q : FAIGH.  
 589. P-V-S<sup>3</sup> : FAS.  
 593. P-L-G : BLAIGH.  
 594. P-L-G : FALC.  
 595. P-L-H<sup>2</sup> : BUAILE.  
 596. P-L-H<sup>3</sup> : FAL.  
 599. P-L-L : BAILLIDH.  
 600. P-N-H<sup>2</sup> : FEIN.  
 601. P-S-S : BAS.  
 602. P-H<sup>4</sup>-L : FILE.  
 604. P-Q-D : FOIGHNICH.  
 605. P-Q-H<sup>3</sup> : FAIC.  
 608. P-R-S : BRIS.  
 609. P-R-H<sup>4</sup> : FIAR.  
 611. P-R-Z<sup>2</sup> : FAIRSLICH.  
           (FAIRTLICH).  
 612. P-R-Q : FEARG.  
 613. P-S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>4</sup> : BOTUINN.  
 614. P-S<sup>2</sup>-Q : FOSGAIL.  
 618. Z<sup>2</sup>-H-N : TAN.  
 619. Z<sup>2</sup>-B-H : TABAID.  
 621. Z<sup>2</sup>-B-H<sup>4</sup> : STIOB.  
 625. Z<sup>2</sup>-V-P : TABH.  
 627. Z<sup>2</sup>-V-R : TORR.  
 629. Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>3</sup> : TINNE.  
 631. Z<sup>2</sup>-Y-R : TOIR.  
 633. Z<sup>2</sup>-I-H<sup>4</sup> : DEILE.  
 635. Z<sup>2</sup>-M-D : DAMH; TAOD.  
 638. Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-R, Z-H<sup>4</sup>-R : DER.  
           TAIR.  
 640. Z<sup>2</sup>-P-R : DEIFIR.  
 645. Z<sup>2</sup>-R-P : DEARBH.  
 647. Q-B-L : GABHAIL.  
 651. Q-D-D : GOD.  
           GOTH.  
 652. Q-D-M : AGHAIDH.  
 655. Q-V-L : GLAODH.

657. Q-V-N : CAOIN.  
(caoidh).  
gaoth.
663. Q-T-L : GAIDHEAL.
665. Q-Y-N : GUNNA.
666. Q-L-H<sup>2</sup> : GAL.
668. Q-L-L : GALL.
670. Q-M-L : GEAMHRAadh.
676. Q-S-M : GEAS.
680. Q-R-H : GOIR.
681. Q-R-B : GRAB.  
GAR.
685. Q-R-N : GRIAN.
686. Q-R-N : CORN.
690. Q-S<sup>3</sup>-S<sup>3</sup> : GAS.
691. Q-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : GAISE.
692. Q-S<sup>3</sup>-R : GASradh.
695. R-H-S<sup>3</sup> : ROS.
697. R-G-M : ROC.
698. R-D-H<sup>2</sup> : ORDuich.
701. R-V-M : URRAM.
702. R-V-Z<sup>2</sup> : RUITH.
705. R-K-L : RACH.  
REIC.
707. R-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : araich.
716. R-Q-H<sup>4</sup> : RIGH.
717. S<sup>2</sup>-H-R : SEARBh.
726. S<sup>2</sup>-K-H<sup>2</sup> : SGIAN.  
H. S<sup>2</sup>AK<sup>2</sup>K<sup>2</sup>YN.
727. S<sup>2</sup>-K-L : SGIL.
729. S<sup>2</sup>-Q-Q : SAC.
730. S<sup>2</sup>-R-R : SAR.
733. S<sup>2</sup>-R-Q : DEARG.
734. H. S<sup>3</sup>e : se.
738. S<sup>3</sup>-H-L : SLOchd.
739. S<sup>3</sup>-H-P : OSP.
740. S<sup>3</sup>-H-R : SINNSEAR.
741. S<sup>3</sup>-B-L : SIUBHAIL.
742. S<sup>3</sup>-B-T : SPAD.
743. S<sup>3</sup>-B-R : SIABHAIR.
745. S<sup>3</sup>-G-H<sup>2</sup> : SEACH.  
SEACHrain.
746. S<sup>3</sup>-G-L : SEOCAIL.
754. S<sup>3</sup>-V-R : TARbh.
758. S<sup>3</sup>-T-R : SAOTHraich.
759. S<sup>3</sup>-Y-T<sup>2</sup> : SUIDH.
763. S<sup>3</sup>-L-H<sup>2</sup>, S<sup>3</sup>-L-V : SEALBH.
765. S<sup>3</sup>-L-T : SLAT.
766. S<sup>3</sup>-L-K : ISLich.
767. S<sup>3</sup>-L-M : SLAN.
768. S<sup>3</sup>-M-? : SMEId.
772. S<sup>3</sup>-M-R : SEAMAIR.
773. S<sup>3</sup>-N-N : SNAIdh.
774. S<sup>3</sup>-S-H<sup>2</sup> : SAS.
779. S<sup>3</sup>-P-R : SPEUR.
780. S<sup>3</sup>-Q-H<sup>2</sup> : uisge.
787. S<sup>3</sup>-R-H<sup>2</sup> : SAOR.
789. S<sup>3</sup>-R-Q : SRAIGH.
791. S<sup>3</sup>-V?-S<sup>3</sup> : SOISich.
793. T<sup>2</sup>-H-M : Da.  
Tri.  
ceithir.  
seachd.  
ochd.  
DEICH.
798. M-V-N : Mios.
799. T<sup>2</sup>-M-K : TAIC.
800. T<sup>2</sup>-M-M : TAMH.
803. T<sup>2</sup>-R-H<sup>4</sup> : DORUS.



## SYNOPSIS OF ROOTS AND GOTHIC WORDS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. H-B-H<sup>2</sup> : aba.<br/>             Fadar.<br/>             awo.</p> <p>4. H-B-R : aBraba.</p> <p>5. H-B-L : flekan.</p> <p>7. H-G-M : aHwa.</p> <p>9. H-G-R : HAIRda.</p> <p>10. G-R-P : GREIPan.</p> <p>11. H-V-D : HWATHO.</p> <p>12. H-D-N : attA.</p> <p>17. H-H<sup>2</sup>-L : HLIja.</p> <p>19. H-V-L : wAlDan.</p> <p>20. H-V-N : wAns.</p> <p>21. H-V-R : HAURi.<br/>             air.</p> <p>22. H-V-H<sup>2</sup> : aiHts.<br/>             H. HOUT<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>24. H-Z-N : HAUSjan.<br/>             auso.</p> <p>25. H-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>? : auHns.</p> <p>26. H-H<sup>3</sup>-D : HUND.</p> <p>28. H-H<sup>3</sup>-Z : HANDus.</p> <p>29. H-H<sup>3</sup>-R : GISTra-dagis.<br/>             H. HAH<sup>3</sup>ARYT<sup>2</sup> : wAIRTHan.</p> <p>30. H-T-M : faurDAMMjan.</p> <p>32. H-Y-B : FIjan.</p> <p>33. H-Y-N : Ne.</p> <p>35. H. HAK(e) : aHtau.</p> <p>37. H-K-R : akRS.</p> <p>40. H-L-M : HLIUMA.<br/>             Hliuth.</p> <p>41. H-L-P : LIUBS.</p> <p>42. H-L-P : ainLI.F.</p> <p>46. H-M-N : MUNan.</p> | <p>47. H-M-Z<sup>2</sup> : *MAGan.<br/>             MAHts.<br/>             MAWi.</p> <p>48. H-M-R : MERjan.</p> <p>49. H. (HANOKY) : MIk.</p> <p>51. H-N-P : usAnan.</p> <p>54. H-P-D : gAPAIDon.</p> <p>55. H-P-H<sup>2</sup> : FON.</p> <p>65. H-R-K : uFRakjan.<br/>             RAIHts.</p> <p>68. H-R-Z<sup>2</sup> : aiRTHa.</p> <p>71. H-[?]-S<sup>3</sup>, H-S<sup>3</sup>-[?] : HAIS.</p> <p>74. H-S<sup>3</sup>-R : usSTIURiba.</p> <p>77. H-N-T<sup>2</sup> : THU.</p> <p>78. H. B<sup>2</sup>(e) : Bi.</p> <p>79. Ar. B-Y-H<sup>4</sup> : BUgjan.</p> <p>80. B-H-R : BRUNna.</p> <p>81. B-H-S<sup>3</sup> : weina-BASI.</p> <p>84. B-D-L : BEITan.</p> <p>89. B-T-H<sup>3</sup> : BIDjan.</p> <p>91. B-T-N : FITan.</p> <p>93. B-K-H : BAGMS.<br/>             H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)KAHYM.</p> <p>97. B-L-H<sup>4</sup> : BALGS.</p> <p>100. B-H<sup>4</sup>-L : FUGLS.</p> <p>102. B-H<sup>4</sup>-R : FAIHU.</p> <p>103. B-H<sup>4</sup>-R : BRinnan.</p> <p>108. B-R-R : BARizeins.</p> <p>109. B-R-R : FERA.</p> <p>110. B-R-H : BAIRan.</p> <p>113. B-R-H<sup>3</sup> : THLIUHan.</p> <p>114. B-R-H<sup>2</sup> : gaFRITHon.<br/>             H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)RYT<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>116. B-R-Q : BAIRHts.</p> <p>120. G-H-H<sup>2</sup> : HAUHS.</p> |
|---|---|

129. G-D-R : baurs-WADDjus.  
 133. G-Y-H<sup>3</sup> : WEGS.  
 137. G-L-L : afwalwjan.  
           wulan.  
 138. G-L-M : KILthei.  
 139. G-M-M : ik.  
 141. G-N-B : HLIFan.  
 144. G-R-R : akran.  
 149. G-R-N : KAURN.  
 150. G-R-S<sup>3</sup> : GRAS.  
 151. D-B-H<sup>2</sup> : hraiwa-DUBO.  
 153. D-G-N : DAIGS.  
 156. D-V-H<sup>3</sup> : THWAHAN.  
 158. D-Y-N : gadomjan.  
           kindins.  
 159. D-K-H<sup>2</sup> : THEIHWO.  
 165. D-R-B : DREIBan.  
 166. D-R-K : THRAGjan.  
 167. D-R-S<sup>3</sup> : THAURSjan.  
 169. H. H<sup>2</sup>a : Hwas.  
 174. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H : \*His.  
 176. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : HABan.  
 177. H<sup>2</sup>-L-H : aljis.  
 179. H<sup>2</sup>-L-L : awiliuth.  
 181. H<sup>2</sup>-M-H<sup>2</sup> : iumjo.  
 184. H<sup>2</sup>-R-G : WRIKAn.  
 189. H. ZEH<sup>2</sup> : THata.  
 190. Z-H<sup>2</sup>-R : STAIRNO.  
 191. Z-V-D : SAUTHS.  
 192. Z-V-N, Y-Z-N : itan.  
           wisan.  
 194. Z-K-K : DAUHTar.  
 210. Z-R-H<sup>2</sup> : STRAUjan.  
 214. Z-R-H<sup>4</sup> : saian.  
 218. H<sup>3</sup>-B-Q : BIUGan.  
 219. H<sup>3</sup>-B-R : BROTHar.  
 220. H<sup>3</sup>-B-S<sup>3</sup> : FASTan.  
 221. H<sup>3</sup>-G-R : GAIRda.  
 222. H<sup>3</sup>-D-D : gAHWATjan.  
 223. H<sup>3</sup>-D-R : HETHjo.  
 225. H<sup>3</sup>-V-Z<sup>2</sup> : US.  
           UT.  
 227. H<sup>3</sup>-R-R : HAURds.  
 229. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-H<sup>2</sup> : WITAn.  
 233. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-Q : \*DUGAN.  
 235. H<sup>3</sup>-N-T : HWAITEis.  
           H. H<sup>3</sup>ITtah<sup>2</sup>.  
 236. H<sup>3</sup>-T-R : TRIu.  
 237. H<sup>3</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : QIUS.  
 238. H<sup>3</sup>-V-L : WAILA.  
 239. H<sup>3</sup>-V-Q : HUGjan.  
 243. H<sup>3</sup>-K-M : WAKAn.  
 244. H<sup>3</sup>-L-B : HLAIBS.  
 245. H<sup>3</sup>-L-D : ALTHEis.  
           ALDS.  
 246. H<sup>3</sup>-L-H<sup>2</sup> : AGLO.  
 247. H<sup>3</sup>-L-K : HALKS.  
 248. H<sup>3</sup>-L-L : USHULON.  
 249. H<sup>3</sup>-L-M : HAILS.  
 250. H<sup>3</sup>-L-P : HILPAN.  
           HLEIBjan.  
 251. H<sup>3</sup>-L-Q : LIUGAn.  
 252. H<sup>3</sup>-L-S<sup>3</sup> : LASIWS.  
 254. H<sup>3</sup>-M-M : WARMjan.  
 260. H<sup>3</sup>-N-N : HUNSl.  
 261. H<sup>3</sup>-N-Q : HAHAn.  
 262. H<sup>3</sup>-S-N : HUZd.  
           gud-HUS.  
 266. H<sup>3</sup>-P-R : FERja.  
 272. H<sup>3</sup>-Q-H<sup>2</sup>, H<sup>3</sup>-Q-Q : HOHa.  
 274. H<sup>3</sup>-R-R : WAIR.  
 275. H<sup>3</sup>-R-B : HAIRUS.  
 278. H<sup>3</sup>-R-M : HRAMjan.  
 279. H<sup>3</sup>-R-M : HLAMma.  
 280. H<sup>3</sup>-R-Z<sup>2</sup> : WAURTS.  
 286. H<sup>3</sup>-R-T<sup>2</sup>, H<sup>3</sup>-R-T : WRITS.

290.  $H^3-T^2-H^2$  : bigitan.  
                                   frahinthan.  
 291.  $H^3-T^2-N$  : gawadjon.  
 292.  $H^3-T^2-P$  : thiubs.  
 293.  $H^3-T^2-R$  : thairh.  
 296.  $T-B-L$  : daupjan.  
 298.  $T-H^2-R$  : tagr.  
 302.  $T-H^3-N$  : tunthus.  
 303.  $T-N-H$  : tainjo.  
 305.  $T-P-S^3$  : daubei.  
                                   daufs.  
 306.  $T-R-P$  : gatairan.  
 307.  $Y-H-L$  : wiljan.  
 308.  $Y-B-L$  : flocus.  
 313.  $Y-D-H^?$  : wadi.  
 315.  $Y-D-H^4$  : gateihan.  
 318.  $Y-V-N$  : fani.  
 319.  $Y-H^3-D$  : gawidan.  
 320.  $Y-Y[?]-N$  : wein.  
 324.  $Y-M-N$  : manna.  
 325.  $Y-N-Q$  : jugs.  
                                   juhiza.  
 328.  $Y-Q-R$  : wairths.  
 332.  $Y-R-H^3$  : jer.  
 334.  $Y-R-S^3$  : wairsiza.  
 335.  $Y-S^3-H^2?$ ,  $H-S^3-H^2?$  : wisan.  
 336.  $Y-S^3-N$  : sineigs.  
 337.  $Y-S^3-H^4$  : sihu.  
                                   (sigis).  
 339.  $Y-T^2-R$  : anthar.  
                                   H. nout<sup>2</sup>ar.  
 340.  $K-B-D$  : haubith.  
 341.  $K-B-H^2$  : afhwapjan.  
 345.  $K-H^2-N$  : weiha.  
 347.  $K-V-L$  : haldan.  
 348.  $K-V-N$  : kuni.  
 349. H.  $K^2YS$ ,  $K^2OUS$  : kas.  
 350.  $K-L-L$  : alls.  
 352.  $K-L-B$  : wulfs.  
 353.  $K-L-H^2$  : hweilan.  
 357.  $K-N-S$  : hansa.  
 358.  $K-N-H^4$  : hnaiwjan.  
 360.  $K-S-H^2$  : wasjan.  
 361.  $K-S-L$  : asilus.  
 365.  $K-P-P$  : hups.  
                                   kaupatjan.  
 367.  $K-P-L$  : falthan.  
 371.  $K-R-H^4$  : wraiqs.  
 374.  $K-S^3-L$  : aqizi.  
 380.  $L-H^2-T$  : lauhatjan.  
 382.  $L-V-T$  : lita.  
 383.  $L-V-H^2$  : laufs.  
 389.  $L-H^3-M$  : leik.  
 393.  $L-H^4-G$  : hlahjan.  
 394.  $L-Q-Q$  : bilaigon.  
 397.  $N-G-L$  : giltha.  
 398.  $M-D-D$  : mitan.  
 401.  $H-V-M$  : wamm.  
 403.  $M-V-R$  : maurthr.  
 406.  $[H^?]-T-R$  : wato.  
                                   H. matar.  
 407.  $M-Y-N$  : gamains.  
 410.  $L-H-K$  : lekeis.  
 411.  $M-L-H^3$  : milhma.  
 415.  $M-N-N$  : mins.  
 416.  $M-N-N^?$  : -N.  
 417.  $M-N-H^2$  : manags.  
 420.  $M-H^4-H^2$  : magus.  
                                   mawi.  
 424.  $M-Z^2-H$  : gamotjan.  
 426.  $Q-L-L$  : walus.  
 432.  $M-R-R$  : maurnan.  
 433.  $N-S^2-H$  : skatts.  
 442.  $N-B-T$  : beidan.  
 445.  $N-G-D$  : naqaths.  
                                   nahts.

447. N-G-H<sup>4</sup> : NEHwa.  
 460. N-H<sup>3</sup>-L : HLAUTS.  
       H. (NAH<sup>3</sup>ALAT<sup>2</sup>).  
 461. N-T-L : THULan.  
 464. N-Y-R : arjan.  
 465. N-K-H<sup>2</sup> : NAUS.  
 466. N-K-H<sup>3</sup> : \*binauhan.  
 467. N-K-L : HOLON.  
 470. N-H<sup>4</sup>-L : ganAGLjan.  
 476. N-Z<sup>2</sup>-L : STILan.  
 491. N-T<sup>2</sup>-N : Taujan.  
 492. N-T<sup>2</sup>-Q : TIUHAN.  
 495. S-G-R : SWAIHRA.  
 497. S-H<sup>3</sup>-P : midja-SWEIPains.  
 499. S-K-K : SKOHS.  
       skadus.  
 503. S-L-T<sup>2</sup> : SALT.  
 504. S-M-L : SAMA.  
 507. S-H<sup>4</sup>-R, S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-R : SKURa.  
 508. S-P-Q : SPEIWan.  
 510. S-P-R : SPILL.  
 512. S-T<sup>2</sup>-R : awISTR.  
 515. H<sup>4</sup>-B-R : FARan.  
       silUBR.  
 516. H<sup>4</sup>-B-T<sup>2</sup> : biWAIBjan.  
       WAIPS.  
 518. H<sup>4</sup>-G-L : KALbo.  
 519. H<sup>4</sup>-G-L : WIGS.  
 520. H<sup>4</sup>-D-H<sup>2</sup> : DU.  
 521. H<sup>4</sup>-D-D? : ATHN.  
       A. H<sup>4</sup>ID<sup>2</sup>D<sup>2</sup>AN.  
 524. H<sup>4</sup>-V-D : WEITWODjan.  
       WITOTH.  
 526. H<sup>4</sup>-V-L : aLAN.  
 527. H<sup>4</sup>-V-L : UBILS.  
 537. H<sup>4</sup>-Y-N : AUGO.  
 539. H<sup>4</sup>-K-R : KARA.  
 540. H<sup>4</sup>-L-M : HALja.  
 542. H<sup>4</sup>-L-Z<sup>2</sup>, -Z, S : HLAS.  
 544. H<sup>4</sup>-M-D : HAIMS.  
       HAIMOTHli.  
 549. H<sup>4</sup>-N-H<sup>2</sup> : HAUNjan.  
       WAINags.  
       WINNan.  
 550. H<sup>4</sup>-N-H<sup>2</sup> : HANA.  
 551. H<sup>4</sup>-N-N : HIMINS.  
 553. H<sup>4</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : ASTS.  
 564. H<sup>4</sup>-R-M : WAURMS.  
       WAREi.  
 569. H<sup>4</sup>-R-S<sup>2</sup> : RASTA.  
 570. H<sup>4</sup>-S<sup>2</sup>-Q : SAKAN.  
       SAKuls.  
 572. H<sup>4</sup>-S<sup>3</sup>-Q : SKATHIS.  
 574. H<sup>4</sup>-N-H<sup>2</sup> : UHTEIGO.  
       UHTWO.  
 576. H<sup>4</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>-R : aiHTRON.  
 578. P-H-R : FAGRS.  
 596. P-L-H<sup>3</sup> : FILHAN.  
 598. P-L-K : FLAHTa.  
 600. P-N-H<sup>2</sup> : inFEINan.  
 604. P-Q-D : andBAHTI.  
 606. P-R-R : kalBO.  
 609. P-R-H<sup>4</sup> : FREIS.  
 610. P-R-H<sup>4</sup> : FRAUja.  
 612. P-R-Q : BRIKAN.  
 613. P-S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>4</sup> : FOTUS.  
 623. Z<sup>2</sup>-D-Q : ASTATHS.  
 635. Z<sup>2</sup>-M-D : gatAMjan.  
 636. Z<sup>2</sup>-N-M : STAIRO.  
       STAINS.  
 637. Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-D : STEIGAN.  
 641. Z<sup>2</sup>-P-R : SPARwa.  
 647. Q-B-L : GIBLA.  
       GIBAN.  
 650. Q-B-R : GRABan.

653. Q-D-S<sup>3</sup> : GUTH.  
GODS.
655. Q-V-L : GOLjan.
656. Q-V-M : GUMA.
657. Q-V-N : GAUNON.  
QAINON.  
waian.  
WINDS.
658. Q-V-Z<sup>2</sup> : GAZDS.
660. Q-V-Z<sup>2</sup> : USGAISjan.
664. Q-T-N : GAITEIN.  
GAITS.
669. Q-L-L : GULth.
674. Q-N-H<sup>2</sup> : aigan.  
(aihan).  
gageigan.
675. Q-N-H<sup>2</sup> : WANDus.
677. Q-Z<sup>2</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup> : QISTjan.
679. Q-Z<sup>2</sup>-R : QITHUS.  
laus-QITHRS.
680. Q-R-H : WAURd.  
Gretan.
682. Q-R-B : WAMBa.
686. Q-R-N : HAURN.
691. Q-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : HWassei.
693. R-H-H<sup>2</sup> : ara.
704. R-H<sup>3</sup>-M : arman.
712. R-P-H<sup>2</sup> : bilaIBjan.
715. R-Q-M : waurKjan.
716. R-Q-H<sup>4</sup> : REIKS.
719. S<sup>2</sup>-V-M : sunus.
720. S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : swumfsl.
721. S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>-Q : SWEGnitha.
724. S<sup>2</sup>-Y-H<sup>3</sup> : insaHTS.
727. S<sup>2</sup>-K-L : SAIWALA.
734. H. S<sup>3</sup>e : is.
735. S<sup>3</sup>-H-G : ufswoGjan.  
swogatjan.
737. S<sup>3</sup>-H-L : SKULan.
744. S<sup>3</sup>-B-T<sup>2</sup> : SWEIBan.
747. S<sup>3</sup>-G-H<sup>4</sup> : SIUKan.
752. S<sup>3</sup>-V-Q : SAIWS.
754. S<sup>3</sup>-V-R : STIUR.
755. S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>-L : SKALja.
759. S<sup>3</sup>-Y-T<sup>2</sup> : SATjan.
762. S<sup>3</sup>-L-G : SILUbr.
763. S<sup>3</sup>-L-H<sup>2</sup>, S<sup>3</sup>-L-V : SELS.  
iusiLa.  
SLEPan.
767. S<sup>3</sup>-L-M : hunSL.
770. S<sup>3</sup>-M-N : SMAIRthr.
775. S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>, S<sup>3</sup>-G-H<sup>3</sup> : SAIHWan.
781. S<sup>3</sup>-Q-L : SIGLjo.
782. S<sup>3</sup>-Q-H<sup>4</sup> : sigQan.
784. S<sup>3</sup>-Q-Q : sokjan.
791. S<sup>3</sup>-V?-S<sup>3</sup> : SWistar.
793. T<sup>2</sup>-H-M : TWai.  
TWEIHnai.  
THreis.  
fidwor.  
sibun.  
ahTAU.  
TAIHUN.
796. T<sup>2</sup>-K-N : TAIKN.
798. M-V-N : MENa.
801. T<sup>2</sup>-M-R : TIMRjan.
803. T<sup>2</sup>-R-H<sup>4</sup> : DAUR.

## SYNOPSIS OF ROOTS AND ANGLO-SAXON WORDS

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| <p>1. H-B-H<sup>2</sup> : Faeder.<br/>         6. H-B-R : BRidd.<br/>         7. H-G-M : ea.<br/>         8. H-G-N : CANNe.<br/>         9. H-G-R : HEORd.<br/>         10. G-R-P : GRIPan.<br/>         11. H-V-D : æTHm.<br/>         14. H-D-M : DUN.<br/>         17. H-H<sup>2</sup>-L : HEALL.<br/>         19. H-V-L : WEALdan.<br/>         20. H-V-N : WAN.<br/>         21. H-V-R : HEORth.<br/>             aer.<br/>         22. H-V-H<sup>2</sup> : ATH.<br/>             H. HOUT<sup>2</sup>.<br/>         24. H-Z-N : HYRan.<br/>             eare.<br/>         26. H-H<sup>3</sup>-D : HUNDred.<br/>         28. H-H<sup>3</sup>-Z : HAND.<br/>         29. H-H<sup>3</sup>-R : WEST.<br/>             GEOstra.<br/>         H. HAH<sup>3</sup>ARYT<sup>2</sup> : WEORTHan.<br/>         30. H-T-M<sup>2</sup> : forDEMMan.<br/>         31. H-V-H<sup>2</sup> : ig.<br/>         32. H-Y-B : Feond.<br/>             feogan.<br/>         33. H-Y-N : Ne.<br/>         35. H. HAK(e) : eahta.<br/>         37. H-K-R : aecER.<br/>         40. H-L-M : HLud.<br/>         41. H-L-P : LEOF.<br/>         42. H-L-P : endLEOfan.<br/>         43. H-M-M : modlor.<br/>         46. H-M-N : MUNan.</p> | <p>47. H-M-Z<sup>2</sup> : *MAGan.<br/>             MEaht.<br/>         48. H-M-R : MAERan.<br/>         49. H. HANY : me.<br/>             (HANOKy) : (mec).<br/>         51. H-N-P : anda.<br/>         54. H-P-D : PAD.<br/>         55. H-P-H<sup>2</sup> : OFen.<br/>         63. H-R-G : ROCC.<br/>         65. H-R-K : RAECan.<br/>         67. H-N-B : HARA.<br/>             H. HAR(E)NEBET<sup>2</sup>.<br/>         68. H-R-Z<sup>2</sup> : eORTHe.<br/>         72. H-S<sup>3</sup>-L : SLA.<br/>         74. H-S<sup>3</sup>-R : STEORan.<br/>         76. H. HET<sup>2</sup> : aet.<br/>         77. H-N-T<sup>2</sup> : THU.<br/>         78. H. B<sup>2</sup>(e) : Bi.<br/>         79. Ar. B-Y-H<sup>4</sup> : BYCGan.<br/>             (BOhte).<br/>         80. B-H-R : BORian.<br/>         81. B-H-S<sup>3</sup> : BERge.<br/>         84. B-D-L : BITan.<br/>         89. B-T-H<sup>3</sup> : BIDDan.<br/>         93. B-K-H : BEAM.<br/>             H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)KAHYM.<br/>         94. B-L-G : BLAC.<br/>         97. B-L-H<sup>4</sup> : BELG.<br/>         100. B-H<sup>4</sup>-L : FUGOL.<br/>         102. B-H<sup>4</sup>-R : FEOH.<br/>         103. B-H<sup>4</sup>-R : BEORnan.<br/>             FYR.<br/>         108. B-R-R : BERE.<br/>         110. B-R-H : BERan.<br/>         112. B-R-H<sup>2</sup> : Bread.</p> |
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113. B-R-H<sup>3</sup> : FLEon.  
(FLEAH).  
(FLUGON).
114. B-R-H<sup>2</sup> : FRITH.  
H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)RYT<sup>2</sup>.
116. B-R-Q : BEORHT.
120. G-H-H<sup>2</sup> : HEAH.  
(Hea).
122. G-B-B : BAEC.
124. G-B-R : WIF.
125. G-D-D : HEATHU-.
127. G-D-L : WATHOL.
132. G-H<sup>3</sup>-L : COL.
133. G-Y-H<sup>3</sup> : WEG.
135. G-L-H<sup>3</sup> : CALU.
137. G-L-L : WEALWian.  
WEALLan.
138. G-L-M : CHLD.
139. G-M-M : ic.
140. G-M-L : WENian.
142. G-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : CU.
144. G-R-R : æCERN.
145. G-R-R : GOR.
146. G-R-H<sup>2</sup>, G-R-R : CRAN.  
H. G<sup>2</sup>AROUN.
149. G-R-N : CORN.
150. G-R-S<sup>3</sup> : GAERS.
153. D-G-N : DAH.
156. D-V-H<sup>3</sup> : THwean.  
(THWEAHan).
158. D-Y-N : DOM.
165. D-R-B : DRIFan.
166. D-R-K : THRAEGan.
167. D-R-S<sup>3</sup> : THURstig.
169. H. H<sup>2</sup>a : Hwa.
173. H<sup>2</sup>-D-R : DEORE.
174. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H : He.
176. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : BEon.  
HABBan.
177. H<sup>2</sup>-L-H : eLLES.
178. H<sup>2</sup>-L-K, Y-L-K : WEALcan.
180. H<sup>2</sup>-L-M : LAMa.
181. H<sup>2</sup>-M-H<sup>2</sup> : WEMan.
184. H<sup>2</sup>-R-G : WREcan.
185. H<sup>2</sup>-R-H<sup>2</sup> : HORE.
187. Z-B-D : STEOP-dohtor.
189. H. ZEH<sup>2</sup> : THaet.
190. Z-H<sup>2</sup>-R : STEORRa.
191. Z-V-D : SEOTHan.
192. Z-V-N, Y-Z-N : eTan.  
wist.
193. Z-Y-Z : TIT.
194. Z-K-K : DOhtor.
199. Z-M-N : TIMa.
200. Z-M-R : SUMOR.
202. Z-N-H<sup>2</sup> : SYN.
203. Z-N-H<sup>3</sup> : STINCAn.
204. Z-H<sup>4</sup>-M : STEAM.
205. Z-Q-Q : TIGAn.  
TEAH.
208. Z-Q-Q : seon.  
(\*SIHan).  
SEOHHe.
210. Z-R-H<sup>2</sup> : STreaw.
211. Z-R-H<sup>4</sup> : STRECCAn.
213. Z-R-M : STREAM.
214. Z-R-H<sup>4</sup> : sawan.
215. H<sup>3</sup>-B-T : BEATAn.
216. H<sup>3</sup>-B-L : FLota.
218. H<sup>3</sup>-B-Q : BUGAn.  
BOG.  
(BOH).
219. H<sup>3</sup>-B-R : BROthor.
220. H<sup>3</sup>-B-S<sup>3</sup> : FAESTan.
221. H<sup>3</sup>-G-R : GYRdan.

222.  $H^3$ -D-D : HWAET.  
HWETan.  
HWETTan.
225.  $H^3$ -V-Z<sup>2</sup> : UT.
226.  $H^3$ -V-R : HAR.
227.  $H^3$ -R-R : HYRdel.  
HEARGE.
229.  $H^3$ -Z-H<sup>2</sup> : WITan.
233.  $H^3$ -Z-Q : DUGan.  
DYHTig.
234.  $H^3$ -T-H : WITE.
235.  $H^3$ -N-T : HWAETE.  
H.  $H^3$ ITah<sup>2</sup>.
236.  $H^3$ -T-R : TREOW.  
raefTER.  
WITHig.
237.  $H^3$ -V-H<sup>2</sup> : CWic.
238.  $H^3$ -V-L : WEL.
239.  $H^3$ -V-Q : HYGe.  
HYCGan.
242.  $H^3$ -N-K : HOC.  
H.  $H^3$ AK<sup>2</sup>K<sup>2</sup>ah<sup>2</sup>.
243.  $H^3$ -K-M : WACian.  
WECCan.
244.  $H^3$ -L-B : HLAf.
245.  $H^3$ -L-D : eaLD.
246.  $H^3$ -L-H<sup>2</sup> : eGLian.
248.  $H^3$ -L-L : HOL.
249.  $H^3$ -L-M : HAL.
250.  $H^3$ -L-P : HELPan.
251.  $H^3$ -L-Q : LEOGan.
252.  $H^3$ -L-S<sup>3</sup> : LAESSa.
254.  $H^3$ -M-M : WEARMian.
257.  $H^3$ -M-R : MOR.
258.  $H^3$ -N-H<sup>2</sup> : WUNian.
260.  $H^3$ -N-N : HUSel.
261.  $H^3$ -N-Q : HON.  
(HANGen).
262.  $H^3$ -S-N : gesund.  
HORD.  
HUS.
263.  $H^3$ -S-L : HAESel.
264.  $H^3$ -P-P : HEOFON.
272.  $H^3$ -Q-H<sup>2</sup>, -Q : HEAWan.  
toHACCian.
274.  $H^3$ -R-R : WER.
275.  $H^3$ -R-B : HEORU.
276.  $H^3$ -R-H<sup>2</sup> : WRath.
279.  $H^3$ -R-M : HEARM.
280.  $H^3$ -R-Z<sup>2</sup> : WYRT.
283.  $H^3$ -R-S<sup>3</sup> : HORS.
284.  $H^3$ -R-S<sup>3</sup> : HLYstan.
286.  $H^3$ -R-T<sup>2</sup>, -T : WRITan.  
RAET.
287.  $H^3$ -S<sup>2</sup>-P : WAEPs.  
(WAESP).
289.  $H^3$ -S<sup>3</sup>-Q : WYScan.
290.  $H^3$ -T<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : begITan.  
HENTan.
291.  $H^3$ -T<sup>2</sup>-N : WEDDian.
292.  $H^3$ -T<sup>2</sup>-P : THEOF.
293.  $H^3$ -T<sup>2</sup>-R : THURh.
296. T-B-L : DIPPan.
297. T-B-H<sup>4</sup> : DUFan.
298. T-H<sup>2</sup>-R : TEHER.  
(TEAR).  
TEAGOR.
302. T-H<sup>3</sup>-N : Toth.
303. T-N-H : TAN.
305. T-P-S<sup>3</sup> : DEAF.
306. T-R-P : TERan.
307. Y-H-L : WILLan.
308. Y-B-L : FLOWan.  
FLod.
309. Y-G-H<sup>2</sup> : WAEGan.
313. Y-D-H? : WED.



315. Y-D-H<sup>4</sup> : TAECAN.  
 318. Y-V-N : FEN.  
 320. Y-Y[?]-N : WIN.  
 323. Y-L-L : GELLAN.  
 324. Y-M-N : MANN.  
 325. Y-N-Q : IUNG.  
                     (GEONG).  
 327. Y-Z<sup>2</sup>-H : EAST.  
 328. Y-Q-R : WEORTH.  
 330. Y-R-H : AR.  
 331. Y-R-H<sup>2</sup> : EARH.  
 332. Y-R-H<sup>3</sup> : GEAR.  
 334. Y-R-S<sup>3</sup> : WIRSA.  
 335. Y-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>?, H-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>? : WESAN.  
 337. Y-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>4</sup> : SIGE.  
 339. Y-T<sup>2</sup>-R : OTHER.  
                     H. NOUT<sup>2</sup>AR.  
 340. K-B-D : HEAFOD.  
 344. K-H<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : WACIAN.  
 347. K-V-L : HEALDAN.  
 348. K-V-N : CYN.  
 350. K-L-L : EAL.  
 352. K-L-B : WULF.  
                     HWELP.  
 353. K-L-H<sup>2</sup> : HWIL.  
                     CWELAN.  
                     CWELLAN.  
                     WAEI.  
 356. K-L-H<sup>2</sup> : CLATH.  
                     CEOL.  
 357. K-N-S : HOS.  
 358. K-N-H<sup>4</sup> : HNAH.  
                     HNAEGAN.  
 360. K-S-H<sup>2</sup> : WERIAN.  
 361. K-S-L : ASSA.  
 365. K-P-P : HYPE.  
 367. K-P-L : FEALDAN.  
 370. K-R-H<sup>2</sup> : HYR.  
                     WARU.  
 374. K-S<sup>3</sup>-L : AEX.  
                     (ACAS).  
                     (AESC).  
 380. L-H<sup>2</sup>-T : LEOHT.  
                     LIGET.  
 382. L-V-T : LYTIG.  
 383. L-V-H<sup>2</sup> : LEAF.  
 387. L-H<sup>3</sup>-K : LICCIAN.  
 389. L-H<sup>3</sup>-M : LIC-hama.  
 393. L-H<sup>4</sup>-G : HLIHAN.  
 398. M-D-D : METAN.  
 401. H-V-M : WAMM.  
 403. M-V-R : MORTH.  
 406. [H?]-T-R : WAETER.  
                     H. MATAR : WAETAN.  
                     WEDER.  
                     YTEREN.  
 407. M-Y-N : GEMAENE.  
 410. L-H-K : LAECA.  
 412. M-L-T : MELTAN.  
 413. M-L-L : MELDAN.  
 414. M-L-Q : MELCAN.  
 415. M-N-N : MIN.  
 416. M-N-N? : -N.  
 417. M-N-H<sup>2</sup> : MANIG.  
 418. M-S-K : MISCIAN.  
 420. M-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : MAGA.  
 424. M-Z<sup>2</sup>-H : METAN.  
 430. M-R-H<sup>2</sup> : MIRRAN.  
 432. M-R-R : MURNAN.  
 433. N-S<sup>2</sup>-H : SCEATT.  
 436. M-T<sup>2</sup>-Q : MEODU.  
 442. N-B-T : BIDAN.  
 443. N-B-L : NAFELA.  
 445. N-G-D : NACOD.  
                     NIHT.

447. N-G-H<sup>4</sup> : NEAH.  
 453. N-H<sup>2</sup>-Q : HNAEGAN.  
 460. N-H<sup>3</sup>-L : HLYT.  
       H. (NAH<sup>3</sup>ALAT<sup>2</sup>).  
 461. N-T-L : THOLIAN.  
 463. N-T-S<sup>3</sup> : TAESAN.  
 464. N-Y-R : ERIAN.  
 466. N-K-H<sup>3</sup> : GENOH.  
 467. N-K-L : WIL.  
 470. N-H<sup>4</sup>-L : NAEDEL.  
 472. N-P-L : FEALLAN.  
 474. N-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : NEST.  
 476. N-Z<sup>2</sup>-L : STELAN.  
 480. N-Q-R : GAR.  
 485. N-S<sup>3</sup>-K : SICOL.  
       SAGA.  
       SITHE.  
       (SIGDI).  
 487. N-S<sup>3</sup>-M : NOSU.  
 488. N-S<sup>3</sup>-Q : SUGAN.  
       (SUCAN).  
 490. N-T<sup>2</sup>-K : THAWIAN.  
 491. N-T<sup>2</sup>-N : DON.  
 492. N-T<sup>2</sup>-Q : TEON.  
       (TEAH).  
       (TUGON).  
 493. S-B-H : SUPAN.  
       SOPPIAN.  
 495. S-G-R : SWEOR.  
       (SWEHOR).  
 496. S-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>, S-V-H<sup>3</sup> : SCITAN.  
 497. S-H<sup>3</sup>-P : SWAPAN.  
 499. S-K-K : SCEO.  
       (SCOH).  
       SCEADU.  
 503. S-L-T<sup>2</sup> : SEALT.  
 504. S-M-L : SAME.  
 507. S-H<sup>4</sup>-R, S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-R : SCUR.  
 508. S-P-Q : SPIWAN.  
       SPYTTAN.  
 510. S-P-R : SPRECAN.  
       SPELL.  
 512. S-T<sup>2</sup>-R : EWESTRE.  
 515. H<sup>4</sup>-B-R : FARAN.  
       FORD.  
       SEOLFOR.  
       (SIOLUFR).  
 516. H<sup>4</sup>-B-T<sup>2</sup> : WEFAN.  
 517. H<sup>4</sup>-G-R : HRAGRA.  
       HIGERA.  
 518. H<sup>4</sup>-G-L : CEALF.  
       COLT.  
       HEAHFORE.  
 519. H<sup>4</sup>-G-L : HWEOGUL.  
       (HWEOWOL).  
       (HWEOHL).  
       (HWEOL).  
       WAEKN.  
       (WAEN).  
 520. H<sup>4</sup>-D-H<sup>2</sup> : TO.  
 523. H<sup>4</sup>-V-G : COC.  
 526. H<sup>4</sup>-V-L : ALAN.  
 527. H<sup>4</sup>-V-L : YFEL.  
 530. H<sup>4</sup>-V-R : HAER.  
 532. H<sup>4</sup>-Z-Q : DIC.  
 533. H<sup>4</sup>-Z-R : WEBBESTRE.  
 534. H<sup>4</sup>-T-H<sup>2</sup> : HAET.  
       HOD.  
 535. H<sup>4</sup>-T-N : GETANNED.  
 536. H<sup>4</sup>-Y-T : CYTA.  
 537. H<sup>4</sup>-Y-N : EAGE.  
 539. H<sup>4</sup>-K-R : CEARU.  
 540. H<sup>4</sup>-L-M : HELAN.  
 541. H<sup>4</sup>-L-P : HWEALF.  
 542. H<sup>4</sup>-L-Z<sup>2</sup>, -Z, -S : GLAED.  
 544. H<sup>4</sup>-M-D : HAM.

549.  $H^4-N-H^2$  : HEAN.  
WINNan.
550.  $H^4-N-H^2$  : HANA.
552.  $H^4-N-Q$  : HNECCA.
553.  $H^4-Z^2-H^2$  : WUDU.
557.  $H^4-Z^2-R$  : STREON.
561.  $H^4-R-B$  : WEARP.
562.  $H^4-R-B$  : HRAEFN.
564.  $H^4-R-M$  : WYRM.  
WAER.
569.  $H^4-R-S^2$  : RAEST.
570.  $H^4-S^2-Q$  : SACAN.
572.  $H^4-S^3-Q$  : SCEATHAN.
574.  $H^4-N-H^2$  : UHTA.  
H.  $H^4ET^2$ .
575.  $H^4-T^2-M$  : HAT.
578.  $P-H-R$  : FAEGER.
584.  $P-D-R$  : BUTERE.
585.  $P-H-H^2$  : OPCN.
592.  $P-H^3-T^2$  : PYTT.
596.  $P-L-H^3$  : FEALH.  
PLOH.  
FELG.  
FOLC.  
FURH.
604.  $P-Q-D$  : AMBEHT.
606.  $P-R-R$  : FEAR.  
cealF.  
(cealFRU).
608.  $P-R-S$  : BERSTAN.
609.  $P-R-H^4$  : FREOH.  
FREOLS.  
FREOGAN.
610.  $P-R-H^4$  : FREa.
612.  $P-R-Q$  : BRECAN.
613.  $P-S^2-H^4$  : FOT.
621.  $Z^2-B-H^4$  : STEAP.
627.  $Z^2-V-R$  : TUR.  
TORR.
629.  $Z^2-H^3-H^3$  : TIN.
633.  $Z^2-L-H^4$  : THEL.
635.  $Z^2-M-D$  : TAM.
636.  $Z^2-N-M$  : STAN.
637.  $Z^2-H^4-D$  : STIGAN.
641.  $Z^2-P-R$  : SPEARWA.
642.  $Z^2-P-R$  : SPORA.
644.  $Z^2-R-H^4$  : SAR.
646.  $Z^2-R-R$  : STREng.
647.  $Q-B-L$  : GIFAN.
650.  $Q-B-R$  : GRAFAN.
653.  $Q-D-S^3$  : GOD.
655.  $Q-V-L$  : GALAN.  
CEALLian.
656.  $Q-V-M$  : GUMA.
657.  $Q-V-N$  : CWANIAN.  
HWINAN.  
wawan.  
WIND.
658.  $Q-V-Z^2$  : GAD.
659.  $Q-V-Z^2$ ,  $Y-Q-Z^2$  : GAST.
660.  $Q-V-Z^2$  : GAESTAN.
662.  $Q-V-R$  : WIR.
664.  $Q-T-N$  : GAT.
669.  $Q-L-L$  : GOLD.
670.  $Q-M-L$  : GOMEL.
674.  $Q-N-H^2$  : AGAN.
680.  $Q-R-H$  : WORD.  
Gretan.
682.  $Q-R-B$  : WAMB.
686.  $Q-R-N$  : HORN.
688.  $Q-R-H^4$  : GARA.
689.  $Q-R-R$  : COL.
693.  $R-H-H^2$  : EARN.
694.  $R-H-M$  : RAM.
696.  $R-B-B$  : RIFE.

697. R-G-M : stan-ROCC.  
 699. R-V-D : RIDan.  
 703. R-H<sup>3</sup>-B : RIBB.  
 704. R-H<sup>3</sup>-M : eARM.  
 712. R-P-H<sup>2</sup> : LEF.  
                     LAEfan.  
 715. R-Q-M : weORC.  
 716. R-Q-H<sup>4</sup> : RICE.  
 717. S<sup>2</sup>-H-R : SUR.  
 719. S<sup>2</sup>-V-M : sunU.  
 720. S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : swimman.  
 721. S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>-Q : SWEG.  
 724. S<sup>2</sup>-Y-H<sup>3</sup> : SECgan.  
 727. S<sup>2</sup>-K-L : SAWOL.  
 728. S<sup>2</sup>-P-H<sup>2</sup> : SPEcan.  
 729. S<sup>2</sup>-Q-Q : SACC.  
 731. S<sup>2</sup>-R-G : SERC.  
 734. H. S<sup>3</sup>e : se.  
 735. S<sup>3</sup>-H-G : SWOGan.  
 737. S<sup>3</sup>-H-L : \*SCULan.  
                     ascian.  
                     (acsian).  
 739. S<sup>3</sup>-H-P : SEOfian.  
 742. S<sup>3</sup>-B-T : SPADU.  
 747. S<sup>3</sup>-G-H<sup>4</sup> : SEOC.  
 748. S<sup>3</sup>-V-H<sup>3</sup> : SIGan.  
 752. S<sup>3</sup>-V-Q : Sæc.  
                     (SAEwe).  
 753. S<sup>3</sup>-V-Q : scinu.  
 754. S<sup>3</sup>-V-R : STEOR.  
 755. S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>-L : SCELL.  
 759. S<sup>3</sup>-Y-T<sup>2</sup> : SITtan.  
 762. S<sup>3</sup>-L-G : SEOLfor.  
                     (SIOLufr).  
 763. S<sup>3</sup>-L-H<sup>2</sup>, S<sup>3</sup>-L-V : SÆL.  
                     SLÆEPan.  
 767. S<sup>3</sup>-L-M : huseL.  
 770. S<sup>3</sup>-M-N : SMEORU.  
 773. S<sup>3</sup>-N-N : SNAedan.  
 775. S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>, S<sup>3</sup>-G-H<sup>3</sup> : seon.  
                     (SEAH).  
                     (SAEGON).  
                     (SAWON).  
 781. S<sup>3</sup>-Q-L : SIGE.  
 782. S<sup>3</sup>-Q-H<sup>4</sup> : SINCAn.  
 784. S<sup>3</sup>-Q-Q : SECAN.  
 791. S<sup>3</sup>-V?-S<sup>3</sup> : SWEOSTOR.  
 793. T<sup>2</sup>-H-M : TWEGEN.  
                     THri.  
                     feower.  
                     seofon.  
                     eahta.  
                     TEN.  
                     getWIN.  
 796. T<sup>2</sup>-K-N : TACN.  
 798. M-V-N : MONa.  
 801. T<sup>2</sup>-M-R : TIMBER.  
 802. T<sup>2</sup>-V-R : TURtle.  
 803. T<sup>2</sup>-R-H<sup>4</sup> : DURU.

## SYNOPSIS OF ROOTS AND LATIN WORDS

1. H-B-H<sup>2</sup> : pater.  
                     avus.  
 5. H-B-L : FLEO.  
 7. H-G-M : aqua.  
 9. H-G-R : GREX.  
                     GREGis.  
 12. H-D-N : ATTA.  
 18. H-V-H<sup>2</sup> : aveo.

20. H-V-N : VANUS.  
 24. H-Z-N : audio.  
         auris.  
 26. H-H<sup>3</sup>-D : CENTUM.  
 28. H-H<sup>3</sup>-Z : prehENDO.  
 29. H-H<sup>3</sup>-R : HIBERUS.  
         (IBERUS).  
         HERI.  
         H. HAH<sup>3</sup>ARONYM : HIBERNia.  
                 (IVERna).  
                 (Ierna).  
         H. HAH<sup>3</sup>ARYT<sup>2</sup> : VERTO.  
 33. H-Y-N : Ne.  
         NON.  
 35. HAK(e) : QUatuor.  
         quinque.  
         cunctus.  
 36. H-K-L : GULA.  
 37. H-K-R : aGER.  
 40. H-L-M : CLueo.  
 43. H-M-M : Mater.  
         MAMMA.  
 46. H-M-N : MANCO.  
         MEMINI.  
 47. H-M-Z<sup>2</sup> : MAGNUS.  
 49. H. HANY : Me.  
 51. H-N-P : anima.  
 53. H-S-R : SERO.  
 65. H-R-K : porRIGO.  
 66. H-R-N : ORNUS.  
 71. H-[?]-s<sup>3</sup>, H-s<sup>3</sup>-[?] : URO.  
 77. H-N-T<sup>2</sup> : TU.  
 78. H. B<sup>2</sup>(e) : -BUS.  
 80. B-H-R : FORO.  
 82. H. .B<sup>2</sup>ABAH<sup>2</sup> : PUPA.  
 84. B-D-L : FINDO.  
         (FIDI).  
 85. B-H<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : VACUUS.  
 86. B-H<sup>2</sup>-R : BRITannia.  
         H. B<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>ERET<sup>2</sup>.  
 88. B-Z-Z : BESTia.  
 89. B-T-H<sup>3</sup> : FIDO.  
         FIDUCia.  
 90. B-T-L : VETO.  
 91. B-T-N : FOETUS.  
 94. B-L-G : FLAMMA.  
         (\*FLAGma).  
 98. B-L-Q : BELGae.  
 102. B-H<sup>4</sup>-R : PECUS.  
         (PECORis).  
         PECUNia.  
         BRUTus.  
 103. B-H<sup>4</sup>-R : PRUNA.  
 106. B-Q-R : BOS.  
         (BOvis).  
         (\*BOGis).  
 108. B-R-R : FAR.  
 110. B-R-H : FERo.  
         OPERA.  
 112. B-R-H<sup>2</sup> : VORO.  
 114. B-R-H<sup>2</sup> : vergOBRETUS.  
         H. B<sup>2</sup>(E)RYT<sup>2</sup>.  
 115. B-R-K : PARCO.  
         PRECOR.  
 117. B-R-R : PURUS.  
 123. G-B-H<sup>4</sup> : CUPa.  
 126. G-D-H<sup>2</sup> : HAEDUS.  
 135. G-L-H<sup>3</sup> : CALVUS.  
 137. G-L-L : VOLVO.  
 139. G-M-M : EGO.  
 141. G-N-B : CLEPO.  
 142. G-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : CEVA.  
         VACCA.  
         VOCO.  
 146. G-R-H<sup>2</sup>, G-R-R : GRUS.  
 149. G-R-N : GRANUM.

169. H. H<sup>2</sup>a : quis.  
 173. H<sup>2</sup>-D-R : adorea.  
 174. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H : hic.  
 175. H<sup>2</sup>-V-N : beo.  
 176. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : fui.  
     HABEO.  
 177. H<sup>2</sup>-L-H : alius.  
 182. H<sup>2</sup>-P-K : facio.  
 189. H. ZEH<sup>2</sup> : iste.  
 190. Z-H<sup>2</sup>-R : stella.  
 192. Z-V-N, Y-Z-N : edo.  
 195. Z-K-R : sacer.  
 197. Z-L-L : salax.  
 202. Z-N-H<sup>2</sup> : sons.  
 209. Z-V-R, S-V-R : extra.  
     intra.  
 210. Z-R-H<sup>2</sup> : sterno.  
     (stravi).  
 214. Z-R-H<sup>4</sup> : sero.  
 219. H<sup>3</sup>-B-R : frater.  
 224. H<sup>3</sup>-V-M : humus.  
 226. H<sup>3</sup>-V-R : hibernus.  
 227. H<sup>3</sup>-R-R : cratis.  
 229. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-H<sup>2</sup> : video.  
     vates.  
 234. H<sup>3</sup>-T-H : vitium.  
 236. H<sup>3</sup>-T-R : aratrum.  
     vitis.  
 237. H<sup>3</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : vivo.  
     (vixi).  
 243. H<sup>3</sup>-K-M : vigil.  
 246. H<sup>3</sup>-L-H<sup>2</sup> : aeger.  
 252. H<sup>3</sup>-L-S<sup>3</sup> : lassus.  
 254. H<sup>3</sup>-M-M : formus.  
 256. H<sup>3</sup>-M-Z<sup>2</sup> : mustum.  
 261. H<sup>3</sup>-N-Q : angus.  
 262. H<sup>3</sup>-S-N : sanus.  
 263. H<sup>3</sup>-S-L : corylus.  
 265. H<sup>3</sup>-P-Z<sup>2</sup> : festus.  
 273. H<sup>3</sup>-Q-R : vago.  
     quaero.  
 274. H<sup>3</sup>-R-R : vir.  
 276. H<sup>3</sup>-R-H<sup>2</sup> : ira.  
 280. H<sup>3</sup>-R-Z<sup>2</sup> : radix.  
 281. H<sup>3</sup>-R-Q : rabio.  
 282. H<sup>3</sup>-R-R : areo.  
     ardeo.  
 286. H<sup>3</sup>-R-T<sup>2</sup>, H<sup>3</sup>-R-T : rado.  
 287. H<sup>3</sup>-S<sup>2</sup>-P : vespa.  
 288. H<sup>3</sup>-S<sup>3</sup>-K : fuscus.  
 298. T-H<sup>2</sup>-R : lacrima.  
 302. T-H<sup>3</sup>-N : dens.  
     (dentis).  
 307. Y-H-L : volo.  
 308. Y-B-L : fluo.  
 313. Y-D-H? : vas.  
     (vadis).  
 315. Y-D-H<sup>4</sup> : dico.  
 320. Y-Y[?]-N : vinum.  
 321. Y-K-L : valeo.  
 323. Y-L-L : ululo.  
 324. Y-M-N : manus.  
 325. Y-N-Q : iuvenis.  
 333. Y-R-Q : virga.  
 335. Y-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>?, H-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>? : sum.  
 336. Y-S<sup>3</sup>-N : senex.  
     (senis).  
 340. K-B-D : caput.  
     gepidae.  
 343. K-D-D : cadus.  
 348. K-V-N : gigno.  
 349. H. K<sup>2</sup>YS, K<sup>2</sup>OUS : vas.  
 351. K-L-H : claudio.  
 352. K-L-B : vulpes.  
     lupus.  
 360. K-S-H<sup>2</sup> : vestio.

361. K-S-L : *asinus*.  
 365. K-P-P : *cauum*.  
 367. K-P-L : *duplus*.  
 371. K-R-H<sup>4</sup> : *curvus*.  
 373. K-R-T<sup>2</sup> : *curtus*.  
 374. K-S<sup>3</sup>-L : *ascia*.  
 376. K-T<sup>2</sup>-T<sup>2</sup> : *cudo*.  
                     *incus*.  
                     (*incudis*).  
 378. L-B-H : *leo*.  
 379. L-B-N : *albus*.  
 380. L-H<sup>2</sup>-T : *luceo*.  
 382. L-V-T : *lateo*.  
 384. L-V-N : *londinium*.  
 394. L-Q-Q : *lingo*.  
 398. M-D-D : *metior*.  
                     *modus*.  
 403. M-V-R : *morior*.  
 404. M-V-T<sup>2</sup> : *mutō*.  
 405. M-T-L : *metallum*.  
 407. M-Y-N : *communis*.  
 409. M-L-H : *multus*.  
 414. M-L-Q : *mulgeo*.  
 415. M-N-N : *minus*.  
 416. M-N-N<sup>?</sup> : -M.  
 418. M-S-K : *misceo*.  
 422. M-H<sup>4</sup>-L : *malus*.  
 428. M-R-H : *mas*.  
                     (*maris*).  
 432. M-R-R : *amarus*.  
 435. M-T<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>? : *mutō*.  
 443. N-B-L : *umbilicus*.  
 445. N-G-D : *nudus*.  
                     (\**nugdus*).  
                     *nox*.  
                     (*noctis*).  
                     *quinque*.  
                     *cunctus*.  
 446. N-G-N : *cano*.  
 447. N-G-H<sup>4</sup> : *nanciscor*.  
                     (*nactus*).  
 454. N-V-D : *nuto*.  
 461. N-T-L : *tollo*.  
 464. N-Y-R : *aro*.  
 465. N-K-H<sup>2</sup> : *noceo*.  
 467. N-K-L : *calvor*.  
                     *callidus*.  
 468. N-K-R : *cerno*.  
                     (*crevi*).  
 474. N-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : *nidus*.  
 479. N-Q-H<sup>2</sup> : *ningit*.  
                     *nix*.  
                     (*nivis*).  
 482. N-S<sup>2</sup>-R : *serra*.  
 485. N-S<sup>3</sup>-K : *seco*.  
 486. N-S<sup>3</sup>-L : *exsul*.  
 487. N-S<sup>3</sup>-M : *nasus*.  
                     *naris*.  
 488. N-S<sup>3</sup>-Q : *sugo*.  
 489. N-S<sup>3</sup>-Q : *scutum*.  
 490. N-T<sup>2</sup>-K : *tabeo*.  
 491. N-T<sup>2</sup>-N : *do*.  
 492. N-T<sup>2</sup>-Q : *duco*.  
 495. S-G-R : *carcer*.  
                     *socer*.  
 499. S-K-K : *scutum*.  
 500. S-K-N : *socius*.  
 501. S-L-D : *salio*.  
 502. S-L-H<sup>4</sup> : *silex*.  
                     (*silicis*).  
 504. S-M-L : *similis*.  
 508. S-P-Q : *spuo*.  
 512. S-T<sup>2</sup>-R : *fenestra*.  
 519. H<sup>4</sup>-G-L : *via*.  
                     *veho*.  
 523. H<sup>4</sup>-V-G : *coquo*.

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- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 758. S <sup>3</sup> -T-R : magister.                                  | 793. T <sup>2</sup> -H-M : DUO.    |
| 759. S <sup>3</sup> -Y-T <sup>2</sup> : SEDEO.                        | TRES.                              |
| 763. S <sup>3</sup> -L-H <sup>2</sup> , S <sup>3</sup> -L-V : SALVUS. | QUATUOR.                           |
| SILEO.  | SEPTEM.                            |
| 779. S <sup>3</sup> -P-R : VESPER.                                    | OCTO.                              |
| 781. S <sup>3</sup> -Q-L : SIGILLUM.                                  | DECEM.                             |
| 791. S <sup>3</sup> -V?-S <sup>3</sup> : SOROR.                       | 798. M-V-N : MENSIS.               |
| (*SOROR).   | 801. T <sup>2</sup> -M-R : DOMUS.  |
| 792. S <sup>3</sup> -T <sup>2</sup> -Q : STAGNUM.                     | 802. T <sup>2</sup> -V-R : TURTUR. |

## SYNOPSIS OF ROOTS AND GREEK WORDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. H-B-H <sup>2</sup> : Pate <sup>2</sup> r.         | 64. H-R-H <sup>3</sup> : ERCHOMAI.                                |
| PAPPAS.  | 65. H-R-K : OREGO <sup>2</sup> .                                  |
| (PAPAS).   | 68. H-R-Z <sup>2</sup> : ERASDE.                                  |
| 9. H-G-R : AGEIRO <sup>2</sup> .                     | (ERAZE).  |
| 11. H-V-D : ATMOS.                                   | 69. H-R-R : ARA.  |
| 12. H-D-N : ATTA.                                    | 73. S <sup>3</sup> -P-H <sup>2</sup> or -T <sup>2</sup> : SPODOS. |
| 21. H-V-R : e <sup>2</sup> RI.                       | 77. H-N-T <sup>2</sup> : TU.                                      |
| 24. H-Z-N : OUS.                                     | (SU).   |
| (O <sup>2</sup> TOS).                                | 78. H. B <sup>2</sup> (e) : -PHI.                                 |
| 26. H-H <sup>3</sup> -D : HEKATON.                   | 80. B-H-R : PHARAO <sup>2</sup> .                                 |
| 29. H-H <sup>3</sup> -R : AURION.                    | 94. B-L-G : PHLEGMA.  |
| CHTHES.  | 99. B-V-M : BO <sup>2</sup> MOS.                                  |
| 33. H-Y-N : ME <sup>2</sup> .                        | 103. B-H <sup>4</sup> -R : PUR.                                   |
| 34. H-N-S <sup>3</sup> : ANE <sup>2</sup> R.         | 106. B-Q-R : BOUKOLOS.  |
| 36. H-K-L : AKOLOS.                                  | 108. B-R-R : PUROS.   |
| 40. H-L-M : KLUO <sup>2</sup> .                      | 110. B-R-H : PHERO <sup>2</sup> .                                 |
| 46. H-M-N : MENO <sup>2</sup> .                      | 112. B-R-H <sup>2</sup> : BORA.                                   |
| 47. H-M-Z <sup>2</sup> : MEGAS.                      | BIBRO <sup>2</sup> sko <sup>2</sup> .                             |
| 52. H-N-S <sup>3</sup> , N-V-S <sup>3</sup> : NOSOS. | 123. G-B-H <sup>4</sup> : KUPELLON.                               |
| 55. H-P-H <sup>2</sup> : PEPTO <sup>2</sup> .        | 137. G-L-L : KULIO <sup>2</sup> .                                 |
| optao <sup>2</sup> .                                 | 139. G-M-M : KAI.   |
| HEPHTHOS.  | EGO <sup>2</sup> .  |
| IPNOS.   | 141. G-N-B : KLEPTO <sup>2</sup> .                                |
| 57. H-P-Q : PACHUS.                                  | 142. G-H <sup>4</sup> -H <sup>2</sup> : IACHO <sup>2</sup> .      |
| 61. H-N-Q : AIX.                                     | 146. G-R-H <sup>2</sup> , G-R-R : GERANOS.                        |
| (AIGOS).   | H. G <sup>2</sup> AROUN.  |

155. D-V-D : TETTA.  
           (TATA).  
 166. D-R-K : TRECHO<sup>2</sup>.  
 183. H<sup>2</sup>-R-R : OROS.  
 188. Z-B-H<sup>3</sup> : SPHAGE<sup>2</sup>.  
 189. H. ZEH<sup>2</sup> : TO.  
 190. Z-H<sup>2</sup>-R : ASTE<sup>2</sup>R.  
 192. Z-V-N, Y-Z-N : ESTHIO<sup>2</sup>.  
           (EDO<sup>2</sup>).  
 194. Z-K-K : THUGATE<sup>2</sup>R.  
 203. Z-N-H<sup>3</sup> : TAGGOS.  
 216. H<sup>3</sup>-B-L : PLEO<sup>2</sup>.  
 218. H<sup>3</sup>-B-Q : PE<sup>2</sup>CHUS.  
 219. H<sup>3</sup>-B-R : PHRATRA.  
 224. H<sup>3</sup>-V-M : CHAMA<sup>1</sup>.  
 229. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-H<sup>2</sup> : \*EIDO<sup>2</sup>.  
 236. H<sup>3</sup>-T-R : DORU.  
           ITEA.  
 237. H<sup>3</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : BIOO<sup>2</sup>.  
 244. H<sup>3</sup>-L-B : LIPA.  
 274. H<sup>3</sup>-R-R : HE<sup>2</sup>RO<sup>2</sup>S.  
 278. H<sup>3</sup>-R-M : KREMAO<sup>2</sup>.  
 280. H<sup>3</sup>-R-Z<sup>2</sup> : HRIZA.  
 287. H<sup>3</sup>-S<sup>2</sup>-P : SPHE<sup>2</sup>X.  
 293. H<sup>3</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>-R : TETRAINO<sup>2</sup>.  
 298. T-H<sup>2</sup>-R : DAKRU.  
 302. T-H<sup>3</sup>-N : ODOUS.  
           (ODONTOS).  
 307. Y-H-L : BOULOMA<sup>1</sup>.  
 346. K-V-H<sup>2</sup> : KAIO<sup>2</sup>.  
           (KAUSO<sup>2</sup>).  
 350. K-L-L : HOLOS.  
 351. K-L-H : KLEIO<sup>2</sup>.  
 360. K-S-H<sup>2</sup> : ESTHE<sup>2</sup>S.  
 365. K-P-P : KUBOS.  
 374. K-S<sup>3</sup>-L : AXINE<sup>2</sup>.  
 378. L-B-H : LEO<sup>2</sup>N.  
 380. L-H<sup>2</sup>-T : LEUKOS.  
 396. M-H-S : MISEO<sup>2</sup>.  
 402. M-V-Q : MO<sup>2</sup>KOS.  
 403. M-V-R : BROTOS.  
 405. M-T-L : METALLON.  
 406. [H<sup>?</sup>]-T-R : HUDO<sup>2</sup>R.  
           H. MATAR : (HUDATOS).  
 414. M-L-Q : AMELGO<sup>2</sup>.  
 416. M-N-N<sup>?</sup> : -N.  
 417. M-N-H<sup>2</sup> : MONOS.  
 418. M-S-K : MISGO<sup>2</sup>.  
           (MIGNUMI).  
 421. M-H<sup>4</sup>-K : MASSO<sup>2</sup>.  
           (MEMACHA).  
           MAGEUS.  
 425. M-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : MASTOS.  
           (MAZOS).  
 436. M-T<sup>2</sup>-Q : METHU.  
 443. N-B-L : OMPHALOS.  
 444. N-B-L : NEBROS.  
 454. N-V-D : NEUO<sup>2</sup>.  
 461. N-T-L : \*TLAO<sup>2</sup>.  
 462. N-T-R : TE<sup>2</sup>REO<sup>2</sup>.  
 464. N-Y-R : AROO<sup>2</sup>.  
 465. N-K-H<sup>2</sup> : NEKUS.  
 472. N-P-L : SPHALLO<sup>2</sup>.  
 473. N-P-S<sup>3</sup> : PHUSA.  
 475. N-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>3</sup> : STAZO<sup>2</sup>.  
           (ESTAGE<sup>2</sup>N).  
 477. N-Z<sup>2</sup>-R : OZOS.  
           (USDOS).  
           OISOS.  
 479. N-Q-H<sup>2</sup> : NIZO<sup>2</sup>.  
           (NIPTO<sup>2</sup>).  
           NIPHO<sup>2</sup>.  
 490. N-T<sup>2</sup>-K : TE<sup>2</sup>KO<sup>2</sup>.  
 491. N-T<sup>2</sup>-N : DIDO<sup>2</sup>MI.  
           TITHE<sup>2</sup>MI.  
 505. S-V<sup>?</sup>-S : SE<sup>2</sup>S.

515.  $H^4-B-R$  : PERAO<sup>2</sup>.  
 516.  $H^4-B-T^2$  : HUPHE<sup>2</sup>.  
 519.  $H^4-G-L$  : KUKLOS.  
 520.  $H^4-D-H^2$  : -DE.  
 522.  $H^4-D-N$  : HE<sup>2</sup>DONE<sup>2</sup>.  
 527.  $H^4-V-L$  : HUBRIS.  
 528.  $H^4-V-R$  : AIRO<sup>2</sup>.  
       EGEIRO<sup>2</sup>.  
 536.  $H^4-Y-T$  : AËTOS.  
       (AÏBETOS).  
 541.  $H^4-L-P$  : KALUPTO<sup>2</sup>.  
       KRUPTO<sup>2</sup>.  
 542.  $H^4-I-Z^2$ , -Z, -S : HILAROS.  
 544.  $H^4-M-D$  : KO<sup>2</sup>ME<sup>2</sup>.  
 545.  $H^4-M-L$  : KAMNO<sup>2</sup>.  
 572.  $H^4-S^3-Q$  : ASKE<sup>2</sup>THE<sup>2</sup>S.  
 574.  $H^4-N-H^2$  : ETOS.  
       H.  $H^4ET^2$  : (VETOS).  
       ENIAUTOS.  
 576.  $H^4-T^2-R$  : OÏKTEIRO<sup>2</sup>.  
       OÏKTOS.  
 577.  $H^4-T^2-R$  : ATHROËS.  
 583. H. P<sup>2</sup>AD<sup>2</sup>D<sup>2</sup>AN : PEDION.  
 591. P-H<sup>3</sup>-R : BIKOS.  
 598. P-L-K : PLEKO<sup>2</sup>.  
 600. P-N-H<sup>2</sup> : OPS.  
 603. P-Z<sup>2</sup>-L : POSTHE<sup>2</sup>.  
 606. P-R-R : PORIS.  
 613. P-S<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>4</sup> : POUS.  
       (PODOS).  
       PEZOS.  
 615. P-T<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : PEITHO<sup>2</sup>.  
 635. Z<sup>2</sup>-M-D : DAMAZO<sup>2</sup>.  
 636. Z<sup>2</sup>-N-M : STEREOS.  
 639. Z<sup>2</sup>-P-N : ZOPHOS.  
       ZEPHUIROS.  
 647. Q-B-L : KEPHALE<sup>2</sup>.  
       (KEBALE<sup>2</sup>).  
 650. Q-B-R : GRAPHO<sup>2</sup>.  
 653. Q-D-S<sup>3</sup> : AGATHOS.  
 654. Q-V-H : CHEO<sup>2</sup>.  
 655. Q-V-L : KALEO<sup>2</sup>.  
 656. Q-V-M : KO<sup>2</sup>ME<sup>2</sup>.  
 670. Q-M-L : CHEIMEREIA.  
 679. Q-Z<sup>2</sup>-R : GASTE<sup>2</sup>R.  
 686. Q-R-N : KERAS.  
 706. R-S-S : ERSE<sup>2</sup>.  
 711. R-P-H : HRAPTO<sup>2</sup>.  
 712. R-P-H<sup>2</sup> : ORPHANOS.  
 715. R-Q-M : HREZO<sup>2</sup>.  
       HRE<sup>2</sup>GOS.  
       ERGO.  
 727. S<sup>2</sup>-K-L : SCHOLE<sup>2</sup>.  
 742. S<sup>3</sup>-B-T : SPATHE<sup>2</sup>.  
 754. S<sup>3</sup>-V-R : TAUIROS.  
 759. S<sup>3</sup>-Y-T<sup>2</sup> : HEDOMAI.  
       HIZO<sup>2</sup>.  
 768. S<sup>3</sup>-M-? : SE<sup>2</sup>MA.  
 779. S<sup>3</sup>-P-R : HESPEROS.  
 783. S<sup>3</sup>-Q-P : SKOPIA.  
 789. S<sup>3</sup>-R-Q : SURIZO<sup>2</sup>.  
       SURIGMOS.  
 797. T<sup>2</sup>-M-H<sup>2</sup> : THAUMAZO<sup>2</sup>.  
 798. M-V-N : ME<sup>2</sup>NE<sup>2</sup>.  
 801. T<sup>2</sup>-M-R : DEMO<sup>2</sup>.  
 803. T<sup>2</sup>-R-H<sup>4</sup> : THURA.

## SYNOPSIS OF ROOTS AND SANSKRIT WORDS

1. H-B-H<sup>2</sup> : PIT<sup>3</sup>R.  
 10. G-R-P : GR<sup>3</sup>AB<sup>2</sup>.  
 11. H-V-D : A<sup>2</sup>T<sup>3</sup>M<sup>2</sup>AN<sup>5</sup>.  
 12. H-D-N : AT<sup>3</sup>T<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>.

25. H-H<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>3</sup>? : UK<sup>2</sup>a.  
 26. H-H<sup>3</sup>-D : C<sup>3</sup>AT<sup>3</sup>a.  
 28. H-H<sup>3</sup>-Z : H<sup>2</sup>AS<sup>2</sup>T<sup>3</sup>a.  
 29. H-H<sup>3</sup>-R : H<sup>2</sup>YAS<sup>2</sup>.  
     H. HAH<sup>3</sup>ARYT<sup>2</sup> : VRT<sup>3</sup>.  
 33. H-Y-N : N<sup>5</sup>a.  
     M<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>.  
 34. H-N-S<sup>3</sup> : N<sup>5</sup>R.  
     N<sup>5</sup>AR<sup>3</sup>a.  
 35. H. HAK(e) : eka.  
     cat<sup>3</sup>ur<sup>3</sup>.  
     astan<sup>5</sup>.  
 36. H-K-L : ac<sup>3</sup>.  
 37. H-K-R : ag<sup>3</sup>R<sup>3</sup>a.  
 40. H-L-M : C<sup>3</sup>R<sup>3</sup>u.  
 43. H-M-M : M<sup>2</sup>a<sup>2</sup>t<sup>3</sup>r.  
 46. H-M-N : M<sup>2</sup>AN<sup>5</sup>.  
 47. H-M-Z<sup>2</sup> : M<sup>2</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>.  
 49. H. HANY : ah<sup>2</sup>am<sup>2</sup>.  
 51. H-N-P : an<sup>5</sup>.  
 57. H-P-Q : BAH<sup>2</sup>.  
     (BANH<sup>2</sup>).  
 61. H-N-Q : GO.  
 71. H-[?]-S<sup>3</sup>, H-S<sup>3</sup>-[?] : US.  
     VAS<sup>2</sup>.  
 77. H-N-T<sup>2</sup> : T<sup>3</sup>vam<sup>2</sup>.  
 78. H. B<sup>2</sup>(e) : -B<sup>2</sup>is<sup>2</sup>.  
     -B<sup>2</sup>yam<sup>2</sup>.  
     -B<sup>2</sup>yas<sup>2</sup>.  
     -B<sup>2</sup>ya<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>.  
 84. B-D-L : B<sup>2</sup>ID<sup>3</sup>.  
 94. B-L-G : B<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>G<sup>3</sup>.  
 102. B-H<sup>4</sup>-R : PAC<sup>3</sup>u.  
 110. B-R-H : B<sup>2</sup>R.  
 115. B-R-K : BR<sup>3</sup>AH<sup>2</sup>m<sup>2</sup>an<sup>5</sup>.  
 117. B-R-R : PU<sup>2</sup>.  
 128. G-D-H<sup>4</sup> : C<sup>2</sup>ID<sup>3</sup>.  
 135. G-L-H<sup>3</sup> : K<sup>2</sup>AL<sup>3</sup>va<sup>2</sup>ta.  
 139. G-M-M : G<sup>2</sup>a.  
     (H<sup>2</sup>a).  
     ah<sup>2</sup>am<sup>2</sup>.  
 142. G-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : VAC<sup>3</sup>a<sup>2</sup>.  
     VAC.  
 145. G-R-R : CAR<sup>3</sup>V.  
 152. D-B-R : BR<sup>3</sup>u<sup>2</sup>.  
 155. D-V-D : T<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>T<sup>3</sup>a.  
 167. D-R-S<sup>3</sup> : T<sup>3</sup>RS.  
 169. H. H<sup>2</sup>a : Ka.  
 171. H<sup>2</sup>-G-H<sup>2</sup> : VIC.  
 176. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : B<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>.  
 189. H. ZEH<sup>2</sup> : T<sup>3</sup>a[t<sup>3</sup>].  
 190. Z-H<sup>2</sup>-R : S<sup>2</sup>T<sup>3</sup>Rn<sup>4</sup>as<sup>2</sup>.  
     T<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>as<sup>2</sup>.  
 192. Z-V-N, Y-Z-N : ad<sup>3</sup>.  
 194. Z-K-K : D<sup>3</sup>UH<sup>2</sup>i<sup>3</sup>t<sup>3</sup>r.  
 195. Z-K-R : D<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>C<sup>3</sup>.  
     D<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>C<sup>3</sup>UR<sup>3</sup>i.  
 208. Z-Q-Q : D<sup>3</sup>UH<sup>2</sup>.  
     (\*D<sup>3</sup>UG<sup>2</sup>).  
 210. Z-R-H<sup>2</sup> : S<sup>2</sup>T<sup>3</sup>R.  
 216. H<sup>3</sup>-B-L : PL<sup>3</sup>u.  
 218. H<sup>3</sup>-B-Q : B<sup>2</sup>UG<sup>3</sup>.  
     BA<sup>2</sup>H<sup>2</sup>u.  
 219. H<sup>3</sup>-B-R : B<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>at<sup>3</sup>r.  
 222. H<sup>3</sup>-D-D : CUD<sup>3</sup>.  
 229. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-H<sup>2</sup> : VID<sup>3</sup>.  
     -VAT<sup>3</sup>.  
 236. H<sup>3</sup>-T-R : D<sup>3</sup>A<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>u.  
     T<sup>3</sup>AR<sup>3</sup>u.  
 237. H<sup>3</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : G<sup>3</sup>I<sup>2</sup>V.  
 241. H<sup>3</sup>-K-H<sup>2</sup> : VAC<sup>3</sup>.  
 254. H<sup>3</sup>-M-M : G<sup>2</sup>AR<sup>3</sup>M<sup>2</sup>a.  
 274. H<sup>3</sup>-R-R : VI<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>a.  
 276. H<sup>3</sup>-R-H<sup>2</sup> : H<sup>2</sup>R.  
     (H<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup>).  
 283. H<sup>3</sup>-R-S<sup>3</sup> : KRS.

286.  $H^3-R-T^2, -T : R^3AD^3$ .  
 289.  $H^3-S^3-Q : VA^2n^2KS$ .  
            $VA^2n^3C^2$ .  
            $van^5$ .  
 298.  $T-H^2-R : aC^3R^3u$ .  
 300.  $T-V-H^3 : D^3IH^2$ .  
 302.  $T-H^3-N : D^3AN^5t^3a$ .  
 306.  $T-R-P : D^3R^2$ .  
 307.  $Y-H-L : VR$ .  
 315.  $Y-D-H^4 : D^3IC^3$ .  
 324.  $Y-M-N : M^2AN^5u$ .  
 325.  $Y-N-Q : YUVan^5$ .  
 335.  $Y-S^3-H^2?, H-S^3-H^2? : as^2$ .  
    $vas^2$ .  
 336.  $Y-S^3-N : S^2AN^5a$ .  
 337.  $Y-S^3-H^4 : S^2AH^2$ .  
 348.  $K-V-N : G^3AN^5$ .  
 360.  $K-S-H^2 : VAS^2$ .  
 370.  $K-R-H^2 : KR^3I^2$ .  
 373.  $K-R-T^2 : KRT^3$ .  
 380.  $L-H^2-T : R^3UC$ .  
 387.  $L-H^3-K : L^3IH^2$ .  
            $(R^3IH^2)$ .  
 395.  $L-S^3-N : L^3AS^2$ .  
 398.  $M-D-D : M^2a^2$ .  
 399.  $M-V-T : M^2AT^4$ .  
 403.  $M-V-R : M^2R$ .  
 406.  $[H^?] -T-R : UD^3an^5$ .  
        $H, matar : U^3DR^3a$ .  
 415.  $M-N-N : M^2I^2$ .  
 416.  $M-N-N^? : -M^2$ .  
 418.  $M-S-K : M^2IC^3r^3a$ .  
 436.  $M-T^2-Q : M^2AD^4u$ .  
 443.  $N-B-L : N^5AB^2i$ .  
 445.  $N-G-D : N^5AGN^5a$ .  
            $N^5AKT^3a$ .  
 447.  $N-G-H^4 : N^5AC^3$ .  
 452.  $N-D-H^3 : N^5UD^3$ .  
 457.  $N-V-H^4 : i^2N^2K^2$ .  
 459.  $N-H^3-H^2 : N^5I^2$ .  
 461.  $N-T-L : T^3UL^3$ .  
 462.  $N-T-R : T^3R^3ai$ .  
 465.  $N-K-H^2 : N^5AC^3$ .  
 479.  $N-Q-H^2 : N^5IG^3$ .  
 487.  $N-S^3-M : N^5AS^2$ .  
 491.  $N-T^2-N : D^3a^2$ .  
            $D^4a^2$ .  
 499.  $S-K-K : S^2KU$ .  
 504.  $S-M-L : S^2AM^2a$ .  
 516.  $H^4-B-T^2 : ve$ .  
 519.  $H^4-G-L : CAKR^3a$ .  
            $VAH^2a$ .  
 528.  $H^4-V-R : GR$ .  
 542.  $H^4-L-Z^2, -Z, -S : H^2L^3A^2D^3$ .  
 545.  $H^4-M-L : C^3AM^2$ .  
 562.  $H^4-R-B : KA^2R^3AVa$ .  
 564.  $H^4-R-M : KRM^2i$ .  
 596.  $P-L-H^3 : P^2A^2I^3a$ .  
 607.  $P-R-H^2 : P^2AL^3a$ .  
 613.  $P-S^2-H^4 : PAD^3$ .  
 635.  $Z^2-M-D : D^3AM^2$ .  
 637.  $Z^2-H^4-D : S^2KAN^5D^3$ .  
 641.  $Z^2-P-R : S^2P^2UR^3$ .  
 657.  $Q-V-N : V\bar{a}^2$ .  
 666.  $Q-L-H^2 : G^3VAL^3$ .  
 674.  $Q-N-H^2 : KR$ .  
 679.  $Q-Z^2-R : G^3AT^2AR^3a$ .  
 680.  $Q-R-H : GR^2$ .  
            $GIR^3$ .  
 712.  $R-P-H^2 : R^3AM^2B$ .  
            $L^3AM^2B$ .  
 715.  $R-Q-M : R^3AG^3$ .  
            $(R^3AN^3G^3)$ .  
            $R^3AKT^3a$ .  
 716.  $R-Q-H^4 : R^3A^2G^3$ .  
 719.  $S^2-V-M : S^2u^2$ .

732.  $s^2\text{-R-P} : s^2\text{RP.}$   $s^2\text{apT}^3\text{AN}^5.$   
 734. H.  $s^3\text{e} : s^2\text{a.}$   $\text{aSTAN}^5.$   
 759.  $s^3\text{-Y-T}^2 : s^2\text{AD}^3.$   $\text{D}^3\text{AC}^3\text{AN}^5.$   
 791.  $s^3\text{-V?}-s^3 : s^2\text{VAS}^2\text{r.}$  798.  $\text{M-V-N} : \text{M}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{a.}$   
 793.  $\text{T}^2\text{-H-M} : \text{D}^3\text{va.}$  801.  $\text{T}^2\text{-M-R} : \text{D}^3\text{AM}^2\text{a.}$   
 $\text{T}^3\text{r}^3\text{i.}$  803.  $\text{T}^2\text{-R-H}^4 : \text{D}^3\text{VA}^2\text{R}^3.$   
 $\text{cat}^3\text{ur}^3.$

## SYNOPSIS OF ROOTS AND BASQUE WORDS

1.  $\text{H-B-H}^2 : \text{jabe.}$  50.  $\text{H-N-S} : \text{erazo.}$   
 3.  $\text{H-B-S} : \text{SABai.}$  51.  $\text{H-N-P} : \text{ufiafia.}$   
 7.  $\text{H-G-M} : \text{eHe.}$  53.  $\text{H-S-R} : \text{UZTARRi.}$   
 11.  $\text{H-V-D} : \text{HODEi.}$   $(\text{buzTARRi}).$   
 $(\text{ODEi}).$  57.  $\text{H-P-Q} : \text{BIGUN.}$   
 12.  $\text{H-D-N} : \text{aita.}$   $(\text{BIHUN}).$   
 16.  $\text{H-D-R} : \text{ATORRa.}$  59.  $\text{Z}^2\text{-B-H}^4 : \text{BEHATZ.}$   
 24.  $\text{H-Z-N} : \text{ENZUN.}$   $(\text{BEATZ}).$   
 27. H.  $\text{HAH}^3\text{W} : \text{ihi.}$   $(\text{HATZ}).$   
 28.  $\text{H-H}^3\text{-Z} : \text{HASTatu.}$   $(\text{aTZ}).$   
 $\text{ichi.}$  63.  $\text{H-R-G} : \text{GORU.}$   
 29.  $\text{H-H}^3\text{-R} : \text{GERO.}$  67.  $\text{H-N-B} : \text{HERBi.}$   
 $\text{jarri.}$   $(\text{erBi}).$   
 $\text{HAUR.}$  H.  $\text{HAR(E)NEBET}^2.$   
 H.  $\text{HAH}^3\text{ARYT}^2 : \text{GERTHatu.}$  70.  $\text{H-R-S}^3 : \text{eresia.}$   
 35. H.  $\text{HAK(e)} : \text{hameka.}$  71.  $\text{H-[?]-S}^3, \text{H-S}^3\text{-[?]} : \text{su.}$   
 36.  $\text{H-K-L} : \text{auHALdu.}$  84.  $\text{B-D-L} : \text{BIDALdu.}$   
 $\text{auHARi.}$   $\text{BIDe.}$   
 $\text{OKELi.}$  86.  $\text{B-H}^2\text{-R} : \text{Bai.}$   
 $\text{GEHELi.}$  91.  $\text{B-T-N} : \text{BAITan.}$   
 $(\text{GIHAR}),$  96.  $\text{B-L-M} : \text{BIHURtu.}$   
 $(\text{HARAGi}).$  102.  $\text{B-H}^4\text{-R} : \text{BEHOR.}$   
 $(\text{RIGOR}).$   
 39.  $\text{H-L-H}^2 : \text{aLLia.}$   $\text{BEHii.}$   
 43.  $\text{H-M-M} : \text{ama.}$   $\text{ABERE.}$   
 44.  $\text{H-M-H}^2 : \text{eme.}$  103.  $\text{B-H}^4\text{-R} : \text{BERO.}$   
 46.  $\text{H-M-N} : \text{iraUN.}$  104.  $\text{B-Q-H}^4 : \text{eBAKi.}$   
 49. H.  $\text{HANY} : \text{ni.}$

105. B-Q-R : BEGIRatu.  
BEGi.  
BEHatu.
106. B-Q-R : BEHi.  
BEHOR.  
(BIGOR).
107. B-Q-R : BIGAR.  
(BIHAR).
111. B-R-D : harri aBAR.
112. B-R-H<sup>2</sup> : aFARi.  
aFALdu.  
(aPALdu).
113. B-R-H<sup>3</sup> : BARreatu.
115. B-R-K : BURHO.
117. B-R-R : BEIRa.
118. B-S<sup>2</sup>-R : POZ.  
POTzuak.
131. G-Z-R : HAICHTUR.
135. G-L-H<sup>3</sup> : KHALLU.
136. G-L-L : OGAle.
140. G-M-L : emakUME.  
HUME.
144. G-R-R : GARaGAR.
146. G-R-H<sup>2</sup>, G-R-R : GARKHORA.
147. G-R-Z : aIZKORA.
158. D-Y-N : DIN.  
(doi).
160. D-L-H<sup>2</sup> : aTHAL.  
(aTHE).
161. ?H-D-M : ODOL.
172. H<sup>2</sup>-D-H<sup>2</sup> : HEDatu.
174. H<sup>2</sup>-V-H : Hi..
178. H<sup>2</sup>-L-K, Y-L-K : iLKHi.  
(JALGi).  
(JALKi).
180. H<sup>2</sup>-L-M : OLatu.
190. Z-H<sup>2</sup>-R : iZAR.
194. Z-K-K : CHAHU.
196. Z-K-R : SOKOR.  
CHEKOR.  
ZAKHUR.  
CHIKHIRO.  
aKHER.  
aHARi.  
HARRA.  
(aR).
201. Z-N-B : BUZTAN.
206. Z-Q-N : GIZON.
209. Z-V-R, S-V-R : atZE.
213. Z-R-M : iCHURi.  
(iSURi).
214. Z-R-H<sup>4</sup> : HARTSi.
217. H<sup>3</sup>-B-L : BIHURRi.
221. H<sup>3</sup>-G-R : GERRi.
226. H<sup>3</sup>-V-R : UHER.  
aRRE.
228. H<sup>3</sup>-V-S<sup>3</sup> : iHES.  
(iGES).
230. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-H<sup>2</sup> : UGATZ.
231. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-Z : CHASTa.
232. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-R : HASTURa.  
CHERRi.  
aKHETZ.
233. H<sup>3</sup>-Z-Q : HAGITZ.
236. H<sup>3</sup>-T-R : aDAR.  
OTa.
241. H<sup>3</sup>-K-H<sup>2</sup> : KOi.
242. H<sup>3</sup>-N-K : KAKO.  
(KRAKO).  
(MAKO).
245. H<sup>3</sup>-L-D : aLDi.
246. H<sup>3</sup>-L-H<sup>2</sup> : HERi.
248. H<sup>3</sup>-L-L : HiL.  
KALi.  
LEIHO.
253. H<sup>3</sup>-M-H : MaMia.

256.  $H^3-M-Z^2$  : MAHATS.  
 259.  $H^3-N-T$  : ONDU.  
 266.  $H^3-P-R$  : HOBI.  
       HOBIRatu.  
 271.  $H^3-Z^2-Z^2$  : HITZ.  
       HOTS.  
       GEZI.  
 276.  $H^3-R-H^2$  : GORI.  
 277.  $H^3-R-L$  : LAHAR.  
       (LAR).  
       (NAHAR).  
 280.  $H^3-R-Z^2$  : HORTZ.  
       ORRATZ.  
 282.  $H^3-R-R$  : ERRE.  
 283.  $H^3-R-S^3$  ; HAROTS.  
       (AROTZ).  
       GURAIZI.  
 285.  $H^3-R-S^3$  : HARITZ.  
 291.  $H^3-T^2-N$  : AHAIDE.  
 294.  $H^3-T^2-T^2$  : ETEN.  
       (ETETEN).  
 295.  $T-B-R$  : CHILBOR.  
 298.  $T-H^2-R$  : ATERI.  
 303.  $T-N-H$  : OTAR.  
 304.  $T-P-P$  : TIPI.  
 308.  $Y-B-L$  : BIL.  
       IBAI.  
       IBAR.  
 310.  $Y-G-H^4$  : AKHITU.  
       AHITU.  
       [\*N-G-H<sup>4</sup>] : NEKATU.  
       NEKE.  
 311.  $Y-G-R$ ,  $G-V-R$  : IKHARA.  
 316.  $Y-H^2-B$  : OPA.  
 317.  $Y-H^2-R$  : HARRO.  
 321.  $Y-K-L$  : AHAL.  
       (AL).  
 326.  $Y-H^4-R$  : EGUR.  
 327.  $Y-Z^2-H$  : JAZO.  
       MEATZ.  
 329.  $Y-Q-S^3$ ,  $Q-V-S^3$  : SAGU.  
 335.  $Y-S^3-H^2?$ ,  $H-S^3-H^2?$  : IZAN.  
 338.  $Y-S^3-R$  : ZOR.  
 339.  $Y-T^2-R$  : UNДАР.  
       H. NOU<sup>T</sup>AR.  
 343.  $K-D-D$  : DAKO.  
 344.  $K-H^2-H^2$  : UKHO.  
 349. H. K<sup>2</sup>YS, K<sup>2</sup>OUS : KOSKOLLA.  
 353.  $K-L-H^2$  : KALTE.  
 361.  $K-S-L$  : ASTO.  
 362.  $K-S-L$  : HALSARRAK.  
 366.  $K-P-R$  : OPOR.  
 368.  $K-P-P$  : GUPIA.  
 371.  $K-R-H^4$  : UKHUR.  
       MAKUR.  
 372.  $K-R-S^2$  : GANTZ.  
 378.  $L-B-H$  : LEHOIN.  
 379.  $L-B-N$  : ALABA.  
 381.  $L-V-Z$  : URRITZ.  
 385.  $L-V-Z^2$  : LOTSA.  
 416.  $M-N-N?$  : -N.  
 425.  $M-Z^2-H^2$  : EMAZTE.  
 426.  $Q-L-L$  : MAKHILA.  
 429.  $R-B-Q$  : KHORBE.  
 431.  $M-R-T$  : MURRITU.  
 438.  $N-H-Z^2$  : NAUZATZEA.  
       (NAUSATU).  
 443.  $N-B-L$  : ERBAL.  
       (HERBAIL).  
       ERPIL.  
 444.  $N-B-L$  : AMPOLA.  
 447.  $N-G-H^4$  : HUNKITU.  
       (UKITU).  
 448.  $N-G-R$  : NIGAR.  
 449.  $N-G-S^2$  : NAHAS.  
 450.  $N-G-S^3$  : NAHASTEN.



451. N-D-D : NOTHA.  
 455. N-V-M : LO.  
 456. N-V-S : İNES.  
                   (iÑES).  
 458. N-Z-H<sup>2</sup>, [\*Y-Z-H<sup>2</sup>] : JAUTSI.  
 468. N-K-R : KUR.  
                   (GUR).  
 471. N-P-H<sup>3</sup> : BOHATU.  
 473. N-P-S<sup>3</sup> : BIZI.  
 476. N-Z<sup>2</sup>-L : İTZUL.  
 477. N-Z<sup>2</sup>-R : OZI.  
                   (HOZI).  
 479. N-Q-H<sup>2</sup> : NEGU.  
 481. N-S<sup>2</sup>-H : ONHETSI.  
           [\*Y-S<sup>2</sup>-H] : JASO.  
 484. N-S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : AHANTSI.  
 485. N-S<sup>3</sup>-K : AUTSIKITU.  
 494. S-B-L : SABEL.  
                   ESPAL.  
 495. S-G-R : MASKOR.  
 499. S-K-K : OSKI.  
 500. S-K-N : EZAGUN.  
 505. S-V<sup>?</sup>-S : SATSA.  
 511. S-T<sup>2</sup>-M : ESTANKU.  
 512. S-T<sup>2</sup>-R : ESTALI.  
 513. S-T<sup>2</sup>-R : ESTEALI.  
 515. H<sup>4</sup>-B-R : İBIRIA.  
 525. H<sup>4</sup>-V-H<sup>2</sup> : HOBEN.  
           H. H<sup>4</sup>AVON.  
 529. H<sup>4</sup>-V-R : GORRI.  
 531. H<sup>4</sup>-Z-Z : HISSI.  
                   (HISI).  
 538. H<sup>4</sup>-V-R : HIRI.  
 547. H<sup>4</sup>-M-R : AMARRATU.  
                   HAMAR.  
 548. H<sup>4</sup>-N-H<sup>2</sup> : HARI.  
 553. H<sup>4</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : HOSTO.  
                   fikatze.  
 554. H<sup>4</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup> : ATZE.  
                   OSTE.  
 555. H<sup>4</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup>-L : LUZE.  
 556. H<sup>4</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup>-M : HEZUR.  
 557. H<sup>4</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup>-R : HERTSI.  
                   HATZAMAN.  
 558. H<sup>4</sup>-Q-R : AGOR.  
                   [AGORRA].  
 559. H<sup>4</sup>-R-B : İRABAZI.  
 560. H<sup>4</sup>-R-B : ARREBA.  
 565. H<sup>4</sup>-R-K : ERKATZEA.  
 567. H<sup>4</sup>-R-P : LEPHO.  
 568. H<sup>4</sup>-R-Z<sup>2</sup> : İHORZIRI.  
                   (İGORZURI).  
 569. H<sup>4</sup>-R-S<sup>2</sup> : OHERATU.  
                   OHE.  
                   OHANTZE.  
 571. H<sup>4</sup>-S<sup>3</sup>-N : HAUTS.  
                   KETSÜ.  
                   KEZTATU.  
                   KE.  
 573. H<sup>4</sup>-S<sup>3</sup>-T<sup>2</sup> : USTE.  
 576. H<sup>4</sup>-T<sup>2</sup>-R : OTHOI.  
                   OTHOITZ.  
 578. P-H-R : APAINDU.  
 579. P-H-R : ABAR.  
 585. P-H-H<sup>2</sup> : ABO.  
                   (AHO).  
 590. P-Z-Z : BUZTINO.  
 600. P-N-H<sup>2</sup> : BURU.  
 603. P-Z<sup>2</sup>-L : PITCHO.  
 608. P-R-S : AZTAPAR.  
 617. Z<sup>2</sup>-V-H : AHATS.  
                   (ATs).  
 618. Z<sup>2</sup>-H-N : AHUNTZ.  
 620. Z<sup>2</sup>-B-H<sup>2</sup> : OSPE.  
 621. Z<sup>2</sup>-B-H<sup>4</sup> : BUSTI.  
 624. Z<sup>2</sup>-H<sup>2</sup>-L : CHAHAL.

626.  $Z^2-V-Z^2$  : ZUZi.  
 628.  $Z^2-H^3-H^2$  : CHUKHU.  
 630.  $Z^2-H^3-R$  : ZURi.  
       (CHURi).  
       CHUHUR.  
 632.  $Z^2-L-L$  : iTZAL.  
 634.  $Z^2-L-L$  : TTIRiTTA.  
 635.  $Z^2-M-D$  : ZALDi.  
 636.  $Z^2-N-M$  : ZIMEL.  
 638.  $Z^2-H^4-R$ ,  $Z-H^4-R$  : CHEHe.  
       (CHe).  
       [ÇHEHÉria].  
       CHORi.  
       ACHURi.  
       CHORT.  
       ezarian.  
       CHAAR.  
       maskAR.  
 643.  $Z^2-R-R$ , : ZORrotza.  
 644.  $Z^2-R-H^4$  : ZAURi.  
       izURRi.  
       SORHAYO.  
 646.  $Z^2-R-R$  : izOR.  
 647.  $Q-B-L$  : GIBEL.  
 648.  $Q-B-H^4$  : GABetzen.  
 652p.  $Q-D-R$  : KEDAR.  
 654.  $Q-V-H$  : OKa.  
 656.  $Q-V-M$  : GORa.  
 664.  $Q-T-N$  : GUTi.  
       GATHU.  
       (KATU).  
 666.  $Q-L-H^2$  : GELberia.  
       kISKALi.  
 672.  $Q-N-N$  : GELa.  
 673.  $Q-N-H$  : GAR.  
       (KAR).  
 674.  $Q-N-H^2$  : EGIN.  
 678.  $Q-Z^2-H^2$  : GUZi.  
 681.  $Q-R-B$  : HURBiL.  
 684.  $Q-R-H^3$  : KARROin.  
       chingOR.  
 687.  $Q-R-S$  : GANCHO.  
 691.  $Q-S^3-H^2$  : GAITZ.  
       GAIZTO.  
 692.  $Q-S^3-R$  : [OGUIÇAMac].  
       OGi.  
       AZKAR.  
 700.  $R-V-H^2$  : UR.  
 705.  $R-K-L$  : ARRAKA.  
 707.  $R-H^4-H^2$  : arDi.  
 712.  $R-P-H^2$  : HERABE.  
 713.  $R-Z^2-H^2$  : ARROTZ.  
 714.  $R-Q-Q$  : GARi.  
       argAL.  
 719.  $S^2-V-M$  : eZARRi.  
 722.  $S^2-T-N$  : TUSURia.  
 723.  $S^2-T-R$  : iSTER.  
 725.  $S^2-K-K$  : azKON.  
 727.  $S^2-K-L$  : iKAsi.  
       iKASOLA.  
 728.  $S^2-P-H^2$  : eSPaina.  
 733.  $S^2-R-Q$  : GORRATZ.  
 736.  $S^3-H-H^2$  : SO.  
 742.  $S^3-B-T$  : SEBATU.  
 749.  $S^3-V-T$  : azOTatu.  
       aSTi.  
 750.  $S^3-L-L$  : SOIL.  
 751.  $S^3-V-P$  : uSPel.  
 754.  $S^3-V-R$  : OROCH.  
 760.  $S^3-K-N$  : auZOKO.  
 761.  $S^3-K-R$  : moSKOR.  
 763.  $S^3-L-H^2$ ,  $S^3-L-V$  : iSiL.  
       (iCHiL).  
 764.  $S^3-L-H^3$  : ZiLEGi.  
       SALHO.  
 768.  $S^3-M-?$  : iZEN.

769. S<sup>3</sup>-M-? : ZERU.771. S<sup>3</sup>-M-Z<sup>2</sup> : CHUME.

[(ÇHUMÉTÇHO-)].

776. S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-N : euskaritu.

ZIHOR.

(ZIGOR).

777. S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-H<sup>4</sup> : ITSU.778. S<sup>3</sup>-H<sup>4</sup>-R : IZAR.785. S<sup>3</sup>-Q-R : GEZUR.786. S<sup>3</sup>-R-R : CHILBOR.788. S<sup>3</sup>-R-Z<sup>2</sup> : CHARTALA.790. S<sup>3</sup>-R-S<sup>3</sup> : SUSTRAI.795. T<sup>2</sup>-V-R : ETHORRI.

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The spelling of titles in this list has been carefully conformed to that of the title-pages of the books named. The reader should, therefore, not be surprised on finding discrepancies such as these: Harper's, Harpers'; Old English, Old-English; Old High German, Old High-German; Llewelyn, Llewellynn; Gesenius's, Gesenius'; Guillelmus, Guilelmus, Gulliel-; etc.

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## AN INTERESTING LETTER

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(Reprinted *verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim* from The Gentleman's Magazine, 1784, volume 54, page 788; in Columbia University Library†).

“Rev. Donald M’Kinnon, D. D. in a letter to a friend at Aberdeen, Feb. 1784. I am now on a tour through the upper parts of Indostan, at Etawa, on the banks of the Sumna, in my way to Agra and Delhi; I learn the history and antiquities of the country, and see its present state much better from this peregrination, than I could do from reading. My professed design is, to make a catalogue of all the manuscripts in Indostan, Shanscritt, Arabic, and Persic, and to get, as far as I am capable, a view of the state and progress of the sciences here: Unfortunately, the state of the countries beyond the Company’s influence is not favourable to my undertaking. I hear of nothing before me but robberies and assassinations; our Ambassador at Delhi absolutely dissuades me from proceeding, but I am not willing to recede so soon. Whatever becomes of me, there is no knowledge in Asia, which Europe will not see very soon. Judge Jones [Sir William Jones] has founded a society, which I had begun to establish before his arrival, viz. an Oriental society, for the cultivation and investigation of Oriental learning. Col. Maritine, now at Lucklow, has, at an immense pains and expense, got a Shanscritt dictionary and grammar arranged in the European manner, with Persian and vulgar Moors translations; you will soon be able to judge whether the Brahmins, like the modern Arabs and Persians, have drawn their knowledge of science from the Greeks, or whether their systems are more ancient and original than that of Greece.”

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†The accuracy of this reprint is in part due to the kindness of my friend and fellow-physician, Harry Phineas Packard, A. B., M. D., who carefully collated my transcript (made some years ago) with the printed copy here cited. Dr. Packard is now Medical Superintendent of Westminster Hospital, at Urumiah, Persia, under appointment from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

## POSTSCRIPT

The foregoing Expositions detail the findings of an investigation which I began early in the year 1906 and have since prosecuted with little interruption.† The work has been seven months in printing. The only assistance I have had has been that of amanuenses, among whom I am pleased to name Miss Margaret Frances Head, Miss Frances Irene Kirk, Miss Lora Bedell Pierson, and Mr. Frank Raymond Gamby. Mr. Gamby's services have been critical as well as clerical. Besides constructing the index, he has rendered me valued assistance, particularly in verifying the forms and definitions of the Gaelic, the Gothic, and the Anglo-Saxon words cited and generally in preventing intrusion of typographical errors into the work.§

Hitherto, attempts to demonstrate fundamental kinship of the Aryan with the Semitic tongues have been many but have served only to cause scholars to suspect those two linguistic families to be wholly unrelated (see the Statement, pages 1-4). Consequently, I am prepared to see this work prejudged adversely by many fair-minded critics. I am, however, persuaded that the evidences of kinship which are herein contained are of such telling character and are so numerous that pertinent and rational skepticism will not long survive a careful examination of them. (For a cursory survey of those evidences, it might be well for the reader to begin with entries 519, 564, 243, 244, 250, 254, 280, 286, 29, 226; 356, 352, 360, 370, 350; 680, 647, 659, 660, 669, 676, 653; 190, 195, 200, 202, 203, 213, 24; 627, 629, 636, 641, 270; 79, 81, 88, 90, 114; 578, 584, 591, 596, 608, 609, 610, 611; 152, 153, 156, 165, 167; 296, 297, 298, 302; 793, 796, 798, 801; 313, 315, 322, 324, 325, 332, 333, 334, 335; 401, 403, 406, 407, 409, 412, 414, 436; 474, 476, 479, 486, 487, 490,

†The investigation has been conducted without bias for any religious belief or scientific theory; but Biblical scholars and some scientists (particularly craniologists) will, in my opinion, be interested in the findings.

§Notwithstanding our watchfulness, the second Basque word in entry 771 is printed incorrectly. The word was printed correctly in the "stone-proof," which was the eighth and last proof submitted to us.

491, 492; 507, 508, 509, 510, 512; 718, 727; 759, 763, 773, 779, 780, 781, 784; 715, 712).

Semitic philology (and Biblical exegesis) will benefit greatly from this reclamation of linguistic kinships long forgotten; but Aryan philology will benefit far more. Indeed, henceforth the student of the latter must turn for primary inspiration to Hebrew and the Bible.† Next to claim his attention should be Gaelic and Anglo-Saxon (and Gothic). These languages, it will be evident to readers of this volume, have changed least of the Aryan tongues since separating from ancestral Semitic; and, like tombs that have been sealed for ages, contain treasures for the student of prehistoric civilization and of racial migrations as well as for the student of philology. Before that separation took place, civilization had made, it would seem, important advances. There will be found in this volume data leading to the inferences that some useful animals had been domesticated (entries 102, 106, 369, 584, 635); that various useful implements and arts had been invented (entries 275, 374, 397, 423, 482, 519, 726; 108, 153, 226, 235, 244, 464, 596; 63, 356, 469, 516, 561, 598, 715, 731; 157, 286; 216, 356; 591; 662); and that social, political, and religious organization had been effected (entries 1, 43, 121, 216, 291, 460; 19, 114, 158, 604, 609, 610, 781, 796; 22, 115, 195, 202, 229, 234, 243, 345, 437, 440, 653, 676). The reader should beware of making hasty assumptions in these matters and should keep well in mind that cognate words often develop parallel meanings independently; that, when any strange thing is borrowed, its name also is apt to be borrowed; and lastly, that words wholly unrelated have sometimes been thought to be cognate.

A few of the words, the derivations of which, as herein traced out, may be of especial interest to the general reader, are these (the number of the proper entry of each word follows within marks of parenthesis): ambassador (604), beast (88), berry (81), Britain (86), butter (584), buy (79), cloth (356), dive (297), dough (153), drive (165), east (327), felly (596), ghost (659), God (653), gold (669), gospel (510), guess (676), hear (24), hell (540), Hibernia (29), hug (239), human (656), hundred (26), keel (356), lad (322),

†For specified indications of closer kinship of the Aryan tongues with Hebrew than with certain other Semitic tongues, see the first foot-note on page 7.

leaf (383), light (380), loaf (244), London (384), lot (460), love (41), man (324), melt (412), milk (414), mind (46), moon (798), naked (445), nest (474), nose (487), other (339), pitcher (591), plough (596), polecat (581), root (280), rug (715), sacred (195), shin (753), shower (507), silly (763), sin (202), sleep (763), sore (644), soul (727), sparrow (641), speech (728), star (190), steal (476), stench (203), stepson (187), stone (636), storm (213), stream (213), suck (488), summer (200), teach (315), team (635), tear (298), tease (463), thirst (167), timber (801), time (199), tin (629), token (796), towel (156), vice (234), vile (668), wafer (226), waist (270), wake (243), war (683), warm (254), warp (561), wary (564), wasp (287), water (406), wear (360), weave (516), west (29), wheat (235), wheel (519), whelm (540), whelp (352), whet (222), whiskey (780), wile (467), wire (662), wish (289), witch (243), wolf (352), word (680), work (715), worm (564), write (286), year (332), yesterday (29), young (325).

In view of the signal importance which Gaelic has been found throughout this investigation to possess for fundamental philology, doubtless it will henceforth be proper to commend rather than disparage the zeal of the Gael (both Hibernian and Highland, past and present) for the preservation of his vanishing mother-tongue. I may mention in exemplification of such zeal the fact that 67 subscriptions for Robert Archibald Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary (quarto, 1825) were taken, in advance of its publication, in the little West Indian islands, St. Vincent (41) and Grenada (26).

In bringing this work to a close, I wish to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to my Sabbath-school teacher of former days, Mrs. Phœbe Anne Stone-Holly, and to my Sabbath-school classmate and comrade in youth, Mr. Alfred Eugene Fowler. By the practical use they made of their knowledge of Latin, they kept me, happily, from accepting without question the prevalent opinion that the study of material science (even as currently described) is not greatly facilitated by some serious and intelligent study of certain foreign languages, notably Latin and Greek.

D.

Denver,

28 November 1907.

THE [TRIPLE] AUTHORSHIP OF THE WEST SAXON GOSPELS  
[A DISCOVERY]. By Allison Emery Drake, A. M., Ph. D., University  
Fellow in Anglo-Saxon in Columbia College. Paper, 8vo, 45 pages, \$1.00.  
New York, 1894.

Eugen Einenkel in "Anglia; Beiblatt" (September 1894): "Der verf. der vorliegenden abhandlung beschäftigt sich mit der frage, ob die wests. bibelübersetzung von einem oder mehreren verfassern herrührt. Ausgehend von dem verhalten Aelfreds, Aelfrics etc. dem gebrauche von gewissen synonymen und doppelformen gegenüber, wendet der verf. dieses kriterium auf die wests. bibelübersetzung an und findet, dass der Matthäus von den übrigen evangeliën sich scheidet durch den seltenen gebrauch 1) der schwachen form von *heofon*, 2) des verbums *underfon* (als synonym von *onfon*), 3) des von *thaet* eingeleiteten *wolde* als ausdruck der absicht in der vergangen heit und 4) durch den fast ausschliesslichen gebrauch der formen *thaera*, *thaer*, *hwaer* statt *thara*, *thar*, *hwar*; dass Matthäus von Marcus und Lucas im besondern sich scheidet durch den gebrauch von *hundredes ealdor* statt *hundredman* (centurio!) und wiederum im besonderen von Lucas durch den gebrauch von *lygt* und *gristbitung* statt des letzteren *ligræsc* und *grystlung*. Johannes ferner nimmt eine sonderstellung den übrigen evangeliën dadurch ein, dass es den plural von *heofon* gebraucht, wo wir den singular erwarten sollten, dass es fast ausschliesslich *underfon* verwendet, dass es von dem von *thaet* eingeführten *wolde* (s. o.) den ausgiebigsten gebrauch macht, und dass es die formen *thara*, *thaera*, *thar*, *thaer*, *hwar*, *hwaer* völlig unterschiedslos gebraucht. Und schliesslich stellen sich Matthäus und Johannes gegenüber Markus und Lucas, indem erstere beiden 1) lat. 'autem' häufig durch *witodlice* wiedergeben, 2) *cocc* gebrauchen, wo letztere beiden *hana* setzen, 3) die präp. (*on*-) *uppan* bei weitem dem von den anderen beliebten *ofer* (*on*) vorziehen, 4) das lat. 'vox clamantis' korrekt übersetzen und 5) das verb. *belaewan* (st. *gesyllan*) überall dort verwenden, wo lat. 'trado' im sinne von 'verraten' gebraucht ist.

"Der verf. findet demgemäss, dass Markus und Lucas von einem anderen übersetzer herrührt als Johannes und dieser (vielleicht) von wieder einem anderen als Matthäus. Der dialekt der letzteren beiden ist beinahe derselbe. Weit abseits stehen und nach norden weisen Markus und Lucas, deren wortschatz und synonymik nicht wenig an die nordhumbr. übersetzung erinnert.

"Der verf. weiss sein kriterium mit umsicht und fleiss zu verwenden, und es ist ihm zweifellos gelungen zu beweisen, dass die westsächs. evangeliën von mehr als einem übersetzer verfasst sind."

O. Brenner in "Englische Studien" (XX.): "Auf sehr praktische weise zeigt Drake, dass in einer anzahl von eigenthümlichkeiten, bei



denen der zufall ausgeschlossen ist, die übersetzung des Matthäus und Johannes parallel gehen, Marcus und Lucas sich gemeinschaftlich von beiden unterscheiden, so im gebrauch und der declination von *heofon* (schwach nur bei Matth.), *underfon* und *onfon* (ersteres nie bei Marc. Luc.), umschreibung des finalen conjunctives durch *willan* (nie bei Marc. Luc., vereinzelt bei Matth., häufig im Joh.), *thaera* und *thara* (ersteres vorherrschend bei Matth., letzteres fast ausschliesslich bei Marc. Luc., gemischt bei Joh.), *witodlice*=*autem* (nur je einmal bei Marc. Luc., regel bei Matth. und Joh.), *hana* und *cocc* (ersteres bei Marc. Luc., letzteres bei den andern beiden), u. s. w.—Ausdrücklich versichert Drake zum schluss, dass erscheinungen, die irgerdwie zu einer anderen gruppirung zwingen, den von ihm aufgeführten nicht entgegenstehen. Das resultat scheint so weit gesichert: Marcus und Lucas sind vom gleichen übersetzer, Matth. und Joh. wenigstens am gleichen orte geschrieben, wenn auch nicht vom gleichen übersetzer, jedenfalls an einem anderen orte und von einem anderen übersetzer als die ersten beiden. Einige, nicht zufällige verwandschaft besteht dagegen zwischen Marc. Luc. einerseits und der northumbr. übersetzung andererseits. Sehr beachtenswerth sind Drake's ausführungen über den zufall bei übereinstimmungen verschiedener hss. und verwandte fragen (s. 18 ff.). Ausser den evangelisten sind auch Aelfred und Aelfric berücksichtigt."

21 July 94

38 Norham Rd  
Oxford

Dear Sir, I have looked  
through yr dissertation on the  
authorship of the West-Saxon  
Gospels with great interest.  
I have long noticed the

peculiar use of hana instead  
of cocc in one of the Gospels as  
unmistakeably non-West Saxon,  
but never followed up the clue. Your  
other criteria are new to me, as, of  
course, they wd not naturally reveal  
themselves without systematic investi-  
gations such as yours.

I feel little doubt that a  
detailed study of the ques<sup>n</sup> wd

that same results as those  
you have arrived at.  
I may congratulate you  
a sagacious and painstaking piece  
of work.

Yours very truly

Henry Wood

Swanwick Rectory

Bath

25. Aug 1894

Dear Sir

I had left Oxford  
for the country when your book  
arrived there, & it is only re-  
cently that I have had my book  
parcels forwarded to this place.

I am now able to say that I  
have read your argument with  
interest & pleasure, that I  
think your method is sound, and

your conclusions not overstated.  
I think it clear that Mark &  
Luke must be by a different hand;  
even the supposition that the same  
man did them at a widely different  
period of his life would hardly suffice  
to account for the sheer distinction that  
your facts establish.

All your evidence is interesting  
& to the point; but what more parti-  
-cularly attracts me is the section about  
"that he would". Such a monument  
to an endeavour <sup>(though)</sup> ultimately abortive to  
catch the preterital Subjunctive of purpose  
deserves a place in the history of our language.

I am Dear Yours faithfully

D. Allison Drake

Reade

Leiden 13 Juli 1894

Sehr geehrter Herr College,

Empfangen Sie meinen besten Dank für Ihre  
freundlichen Brief. Mit recht vielem Vergnügen  
habe ich Ihre vortreffliche Schrift The author-  
ship of the West-Saxon Gospels gelesen und bin  
in Betreff Ihrer Argumentation ganz mit Ih-  
nen einverstanden, dass wir die Theile oder  
Uebersetzer anzunehmen haben: Matthew-Mark  
Luke und John. Ihre Gründe sind entzuck-  
tend: besonders underson und orson,  
kana und cace sind überraschend.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung stets.

Ihr ergebener  
Cosijn

Herr Dr. A. Drake

Columbia College













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